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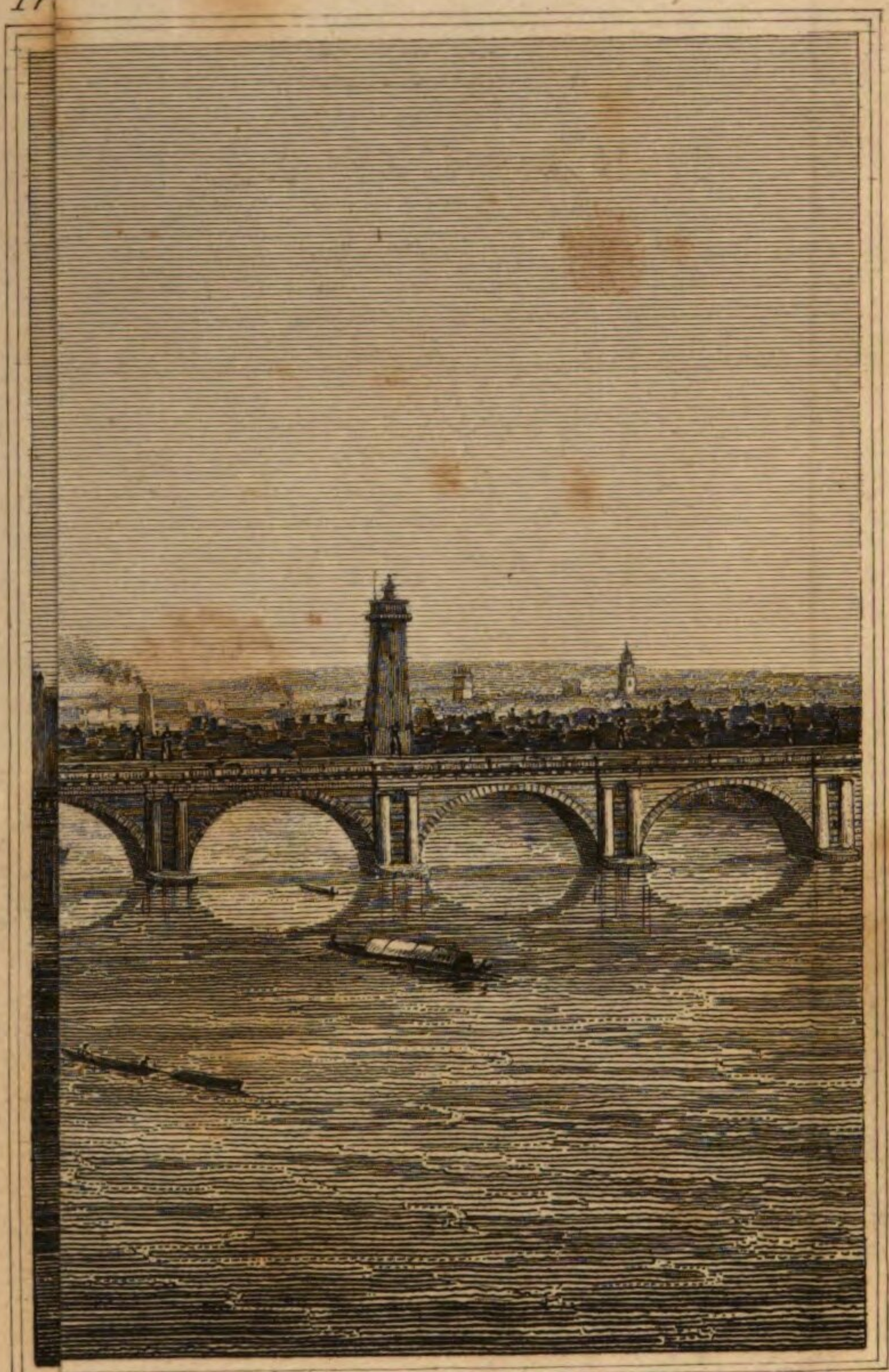

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THE ORIGINAL PICTURE OF LONDON

RE-EDITED BY

J. BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.

West Entrance into London.

LONDON,

PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN AND GREEN,

PATERNOSTER ROW.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

The Original

PICTURE OF LONDON,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED:

BEING

A CORRECT GUIDE FOR THE STRANGER,

AS WELL AS FOR THE INHABITANT,

TO THE

METROPOLIS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

TOGETHER WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONS.

A living PICTURE moved across the shade —
A spacious CITY —
The SEAT, where England, from her ancient reign,
Doth rule the Ocean as her own domain. SOUTHEY.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION,

REVISED AND CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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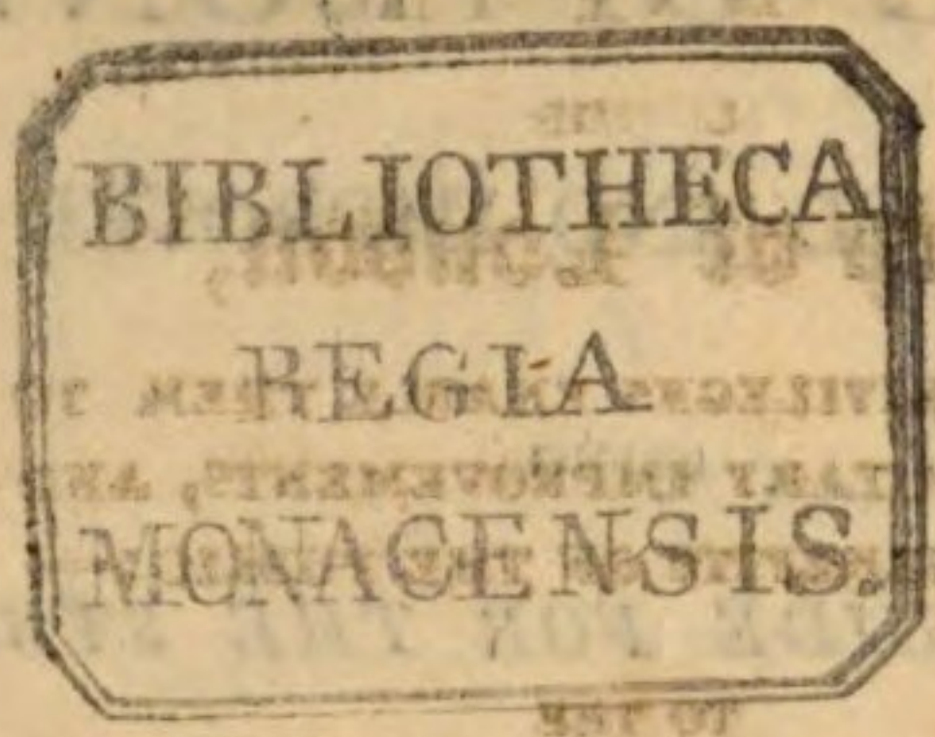


LONDON:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

iD.

TO THE

RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

THE SHERIFFS,

ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL,

OF THE

City of London,

WHOSE POWERS AND PRIVILEGES ENABLE THEM TO CARRY INTO EFFECT MANY SALUTARY IMPROVEMENTS, AND CONFER MANY BENEFITS ON THE PUBLIC :—

TO THE

POLICE MAGISTRATES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

AS CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE,
OF MORALS, AND GOOD ORDER : —

TO THE

COMMITTEE OF TASTE, APPOINTED BY PARLIAMENT,

AND THE

ATTACHED ARCHITECTS TO THE BOARD OF WORKS,

AS HAVING CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE OVER
PUBLIC WORKS OF ART : —

TO THE

PAROCHIAL AND LOCAL COMMISSIONERS,

WHO ARE VESTED WITH AUTHORITY TO RENDER "OUR WAYS"
SAFE AND PLEASANT, ABATE NUISANCES,
AND AFFORD NEW ACCOMMODATIONS BOTH TO THE
LONDONER AND TO THE STRANGER : —

AND LAST IN PLACE, THOUGH FIRST IN POWER,

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE,

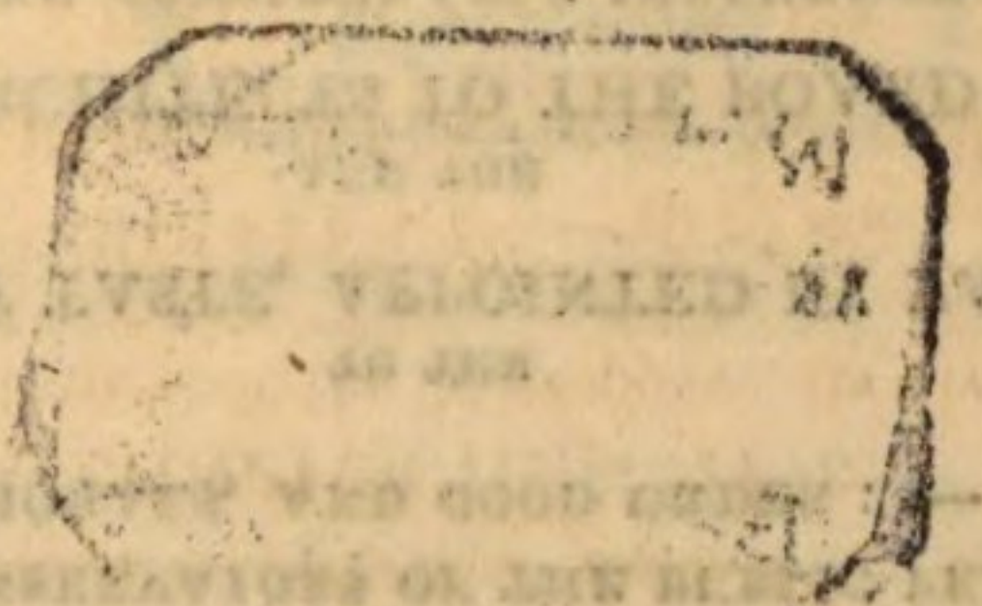
WHOSE LAWS CAN COMMAND NEW STREETS AND PALACES
TO BE FORMED AND RAISED ;
AND BRIDGES TO BE THROWN OVER,
AND TUNNELS TO BE EXCAVATED BENEATH THE THAMES ;

This *Miniature Picture of the British Metropolis,*

IS RESPECTFULLY AND EARNESTLY ADDRESSED

LONDON,
Jan. 1, 1826.

BY THE



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PREFACE.

THE EDITOR of the present edition of the "*Original Picture of London*," is fully aware of the responsibility involved in the execution of his task. Without fully entering into the extent of the labour,—the multiplicity of subjects comprised,—and the many difficulties that obstructed the avenues to original and accurate information, he was induced to comply with the wishes of the respectable publishers of the volume, '*to revise its pages for reprinting*.' He only anticipated a few verbal alterations and additions, and imagined that he could make those with ease from personal knowledge; but on examining and analyzing the contents of the "Picture," he could not satisfy himself without correcting and re-arranging the whole, and re-writing the greater part. Hence the volume has occupied much time and labour; but it is hoped it will now be found as faithful, circumstantial, and impartial, as can be expected from the nature of the publication,

and the variety of subjects included within its pages. Where so many names are recorded, so many facts stated, and such numerous references made to persons, and particularly to professional characters, — where the stranger is directed to such a multiplicity of objects, and places, and where such a variety and dissimilarity of matter is introduced as in the present '*Miniature Picture of the British Metropolis*,' the Editor, though desirous of pleasing and of anticipating the wants of all, cannot flatter himself with the expectation of having fully accomplished this desired end; yet if anxious solicitude and care on his own part — if the co-operation and assistance of several other persons, and friends experienced in literature — and if correspondence, with personal examination and inquiry, are jointly sufficient to secure exemption from error, and attain accuracy and utility, this volume must possess those qualities in a superior degree. It is therefore submitted to the reader, with a confidence proportionate to these exertions, the Editor being assured, that whoever considers the complexity and difficulties of the task, with the requisite *brevity* which it was essential to secure, — will not be in haste to censure, where so much has been accomplished. It would have been far easier to have extended the volume to twice its present size, than to select and compress the matter into the form and compass which it now assumes.

Though intended chiefly to direct and advise the foreigner and stranger, this Picture may be viewed with advantage by various classes of Londoners. For whatever be the profession, pursuit, or predilection of the reader, he will most probably find something herein, either to inform or to amuse him.

If *Commerce* or *Trade* be the chief object of inquiry, he will ascertain the seat, and present state of the imports and exports, in the river Thames — the history of the Customs — the manufacturing and trading establishments: — In describing the *Exhibitions* and various *Works* of *Art*, he is provided with a scale by which London may be compared with itself at any previous period, and also with other cities: — The review of the *present state* of *Literature*, will afford also an important subject of parallelism with other times and other countries. These two subjects in particular, as well as many others, belonging to London, will be found, on inquiry, and when compared with corresponding features in other capitals, to surprise the foreigner and gratify the inhabitant; but the *religious* and other *public edifices* of the metropolis, though more numerous than in any modern city of Europe, cannot compete in magnitude and architectural grandeur with those of Rome, and some other places.

London being the focus of Wealth — of Fashion — of Legislation — of Law — of Literature — of the Arts — of Commerce — of Science — of the most intellectual, as well as the most depraved and vicious orders of Society, commands the admiration, but demands the caution, of the *Stranger*. He may study and examine its present state of unparalleled prosperity with interest and advantage; but he will do well to remember, that in such a vast mass of population, assembled from almost every quarter of the globe, there are hypocrites, sharpers, and rogues of various orders. It is, however, a vulgar error, to suppose that a foreigner, or person from the country, cannot pass through, or reside in London, without being plundered, or imposed upon.

A man of common discretion, and of sober habits, may live and act for years with perfect security and ease in this city, and be much more exempt from personal annoyances than in almost any country town of England; and certainly with great advantages over most of the continental cities and towns.* The fact is, the magistracy is generally impartial, independent, and well informed — their police is well disciplined — the streets admirably paved and lighted — numerous institutions are established to protect the stranger — the poor — and the houseless — to punish the vicious, and reform the repentant delinquent, whence London may now be regarded rather as the seat of science and morality, than of ignorance and crime.

It has been customary to annex to this volume, a series of *cautionary remarks* for Strangers; but as most of them seem to be irrelevant to the present times, they are now omitted. Besides, they furnish a false and deceptive picture. We do not deny that there are various classes of sharpers and impostors in London; but as their places of rendezvous are generally gaming-houses, fives-courts, brothels, and the occasional crowds on public occasions, these may be easily avoided by the wary stranger. He should also forbear to carry about much money, either in pocket-book or purse: at places of public resort, he should resist the apparently kind and polite attentions of unknown persons — guard against intoxication — the company of "the frail sister-

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* The writer of this preface has lived forty years in London, — has traversed the streets by day and night, frequented all its public places, and consequently mixed with various classes of society, and has never been robbed, ill-treated, or suffered any personal injury.

hood" — retire to his home before twelve o'clock at night, and he will then find himself exempt from personal dangers, and freed from impositions. When *flats* voluntarily place themselves in the way of *sharps*, the latter will readily transpose them into *naturals*. If *fools* obtrude themselves into the company of *knaves*, they have no right to complain of being cheated.

The numerous Institutions and Societies that have recently been established in the metropolis, for the benefit and improvement of *mechanics* — for literary and scientific purposes — for the rational employment of men in the hours of exemption from business, are highly conducive to good order, and morality.

If any sentiment, or statement in the following pages, may be construed as indicative of party feeling, or to favour any prejudice, the Editor unequivocally disclaims any such intention, and protests against the conclusion. He has earnestly endeavoured to guard against every political and religious bias, with a view of recording truth, making impartial and disinterested statements, and leading the reflecting stranger to just, honest, and discriminating results. Falshood and sophistry may seduce and deceive persons for a short time, but truth and sincerity must stand the test of investigation, and be permanent.

During the progress of these sheets through the press, a few events have occurred, and changes taken place respecting public establishments, public characters, &c. whereby two or three passages may be found to be inaccurate. Some of the London Bankers, and many in the country, have failed ;— several new periodical publications are

announced for the beginning of the year — some of the principal players have "changed scenes," by removing from one house to the other ;— and some new buildings have been commenced, and others finished.

NOTICE.

*** DESIROUS OF RENDERING THIS WORK AS ACCURATE, ORIGINAL, AND IMPARTIAL AS POSSIBLE, THE EDITOR WILL THANKFULLY AVAIL HIMSELF OF ANY CORRECTIONS, SUGGESTIONS, OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, FOR A FUTURE EDITION, ADDRESSED TO HIM AT THE PUBLISHERS'.

J. B.

JAN. 1. 1826.

INTRODUCTION.

[Embracing a brief review of the recent Improvements and leading characteristics of the Metropolis during the past year.]

A Literary "*Picture of London*" must necessarily be compiled from a multiplicity of materials, selected from a variety of sources, and composed of a miscellaneous and heterogeneous mass of discordant matter. There can be nothing like unity of design—congruity, and symmetry of composition—harmonious distribution of parts and effects, to attract, and command attention. It must consist rather of a series of miscellaneous *Sketches*, and these must be marked with fidelity of outline, with strong characteristic touches, if they aspire to be appropriate, intelligent, and effective. In the present Topographical Manual this has been attempted, and it is hoped will be found to answer the expectations and wants of the reader. As an Introduction to the general contents, it has been thought adviseable to take a sort of *Panoramic Sketch of London*, in its present aspect and bearings; adverting at the same time to the most prominent, and remarkable alterations that have recently been made.

The year 1825 will ever be memorable in the annals of London; for within that period more novel improvements, changes, and events have occurred in the metropolis, than during any other corresponding extent of time. The numerous *Schemes* for the formation of new *Companies*—

the vast speculations arising out of them, tending to the aggrandisement of a few persons and the ruin of others, with the utilities of some, and the futilities and impositions of many, may also be said to belong to this period. Though they did not precisely commence with the year, yet they have advanced to maturity, to old age, and decay, in this time; and have been the chief occasion of the many failures which are now spreading ruin and dismay through the commercial world.*

The following are among the most recent improvements of London :—

A *New Palace* for his Majesty, on the site of Buckingham House, from designs by Mr. *Nash*: — The commencement of a *Tunnel under the Thames*, from Rotherhithe, on the south side, to a place below the London Docks on the north side of the river, from

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* It may not be amiss to record a few traits of these seductive, and deceptive plans. Some of them originated with honourable men, and were founded on fair and judicious principles; but the greater part had their source with scheming attorneys and dishonest stock-jobbers, whose only object was to procure business, and to get money. Unfortunately, these persons have been far too successful, and in many instances, to an amazing extent, whilst losses, and even ruin have attended those private individuals who have appropriated their time and money to these delusive schemes. Those companies that have *bonâ fide* been established and carried into operation, for the purposes of opposing monopolies, and unreasonable profits, are deserving of every support and aid from the public: such are those for rail-roads — canals — coaches — bridges — streets — tunnels— navigation— gas — supply of water, &c.; but those for foreign and even domestic mines, for all money speculations, and gambling, should be carefully shunned by every honest man. Accounts of the numbers, and objects, or rather ostensible objects of these companies, will be found in the Monthly Magazine for April and May, 1825.— See also New Monthly Magazine, 1825.

the plans of Mr. *Brunel*: — The foundation and commencement of a new *London Bridge*, from the designs of the late Mr. *Rennie*: — The commencement of *New Docks* at *St. Katharine's*, under the direction of Mr. *Telford*, Engineer, and Mr. *Philip Hardwick*, Architect: — The *Bermondsey* Collier Dock, by *F. Giles*, Engineer, and *I. Newman*, Surveyor: — A new *Post Office*, on a large and grand scale, from the designs of Mr. *Smirke*: — A suite of new *Law Courts*, at Westminster; a large and magnificent range of buildings in Parliament Street, for the Council Office, Board of Trade, and other Government Offices; and the new central and side fronts to the *Bank of England*; all from the designs of Mr. *Soane*:— Several new Churches and Chapels finished, and others begun: — A spacious wing of the *British Museum*, by Mr. *Smirke*: — A large and handsome *Hall* for the *Blue Coat School*, by Mr. *Shaw*: — Two or three spacious and handsome *Terraces* in the Regent's Park: — More than 2,000 new houses, connected with, and extending the boundaries of London, consisting of detached mansions and villas, squares, streets, lanes, terraces, &c., among which, the spacious and very handsome square at Knightsbridge, and the terraces and mansions in the Regent's Park, will form important ornaments to the metropolis: — An immense edifice in the Regent's Park, called the *Coliseum* *,

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* This building, very similar in design, and nearly as large as the Pantheon at Rome, is 130 feet in diameter, by 110 feet in height. It is polygonal in form, and surmounted by an immense cupola, glazed; in front is a grand portico, with six large fluted columns of the Grecian-Doric order, supporting a bold pediment. The machinery and scenery of the interior will be novel and interesting. The sketches made for the projected picture, occupy 2000 sheets of paper.

from designs by Mr. *D. Burton*, and intended to display Mr. *Hornor's* novel Panoramic View of London. With the improvements of the last year we may likewise class the almost *universal* adoption of *Gas* for lighting the streets, shops, and public offices, &c., by which the safety and comforts of the people are materially increased. The *Mc Adamizing* of some of the squares and principal streets, ranks also among the novelties and utilities of the times.

During the last year, some new and important laws were made respecting the *Police of London*, intended to check the career of crime, and afford greater protection to the honest stranger and inhabitant. The foundation and permanent establishment of the *London Mechanics' Institute*, which owes its origin and principal energies to the benevolence and learning of Dr. *Birkbeck*, is likewise a new and important feature of the present age.* Intimately connected with this, but holding a more dignified station, is the *London University*, which has emanated from the active exertions and influential talents of Mr. *Brougham*, and Mr. *Campbell*, the accomplished author of "The Pleasures of

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* The first anniversary meeting and dinner, to commemorate the foundation of this institution, took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 2d day of December, 1825. The Duke of Sussex presided, and was attended by Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, three of the Vice-Presidents, many distinguished scientific and literary characters, with about 600 members. The accounts given by the learned founder, by Mr. Brougham, and by Dr. Gilchrist, one of the Vice-Presidents, all active managers of the society, were highly satisfactory and interesting, as showing the vast increase of members, and extensive influence and benefits which it had produced.

Hope."* To the impartial and discriminating man of the world, this establishment must be hailed with hopeful solicitude, and an anxiety proportionate to the novelty, and daring innovation it makes on old customs, and consequent prejudices. The advocates for this measure contend that the English Universities are too expensive for educating the offspring of persons of moderate incomes, and are too much crowded with pupils — too indolent in habits, too much attached to what ought to be an *obsolete* routine of studies, and last, but not least, are too much occupied by idle youths of fashion and fortune, to render it safe for a careful parent to submit his children to the *chance* of being there virtuously educated.†

"*The Western Literary and Scientific Institution,*" a connecting link between the two last mentioned, is adapted for clerks, and persons in the middle sphere of life, and intended to furnish them with rational amusement and information. "*The Philomathic Institution*" in Burton Street, and "*The City of London Literary Institution*" in Aldersgate Street, are also calculated to disseminate useful knowledge.

In this brief notice of the recent establishments and improvements of London, it would either betray an ignorance of the times, or an indifference to one of its most influential objects, were we to suffer the present *State of Literature* to pass un-

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* See "Mr. Campbell's Letter to Mr. Brougham, on the subject of a London University," 8vo. 1825.

† See the eloquent Poem, by *J. S. Boone*, entitled "*The Oxford Spy.*" "*The Sunday Times*". for January 1. 1826, contains some judicious animadversions on the absurd, monastic custom of the "*Celibacy of Fellows.*"

noticed. In a subsequent part of this volume, the reader will find some remarks on the subject, and a copious list of the periodical publications. These, whether diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly, quarterly, or annual, are all distinguished by talent, though in various degrees, and are all calculated to improve the mental and moral faculties of the rising generation. Many of them abound with brilliant and profound essays: some are devoted to science exclusively—some to wit, humour and satire—some to religion and morals—some to the ephemeral politics and prattle of the day; whilst another class, rendered very cheap in price, and of vast circulation, is adapted to amuse and inform the minds of those who occupy the humble stations of life, and are engaged in laborious occupations. With these auxiliaries to knowledge, we may firmly trust, that our population will improve both in wisdom and in morals, and that the metropolis will become as memorable for its Order and good Government, as it is already renowned for its elevated rank in Science and in the Arts.

From what has been already stated, the foreigner and stranger may form some estimate of the present state of the British Capital; but it is proper to inform them, that many other plans have been proposed, and alterations commenced, which are calculated to augment the conveniences, comforts, and grandeur of the metropolis. These will be pointed out in a tour round the environs of London. Commencing at the western extremity, we find that many considerable squares, streets, and spacious buildings are now in progress at Hammersmith, Kensington, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Pimlico Brompton, Fulham, &c., by which all those

places will become connected with, and form integral portions of this vast Capital.

Hyde Park is a public thoroughfare, and open for carriages, horses, and pedestrians, from nine o'clock in the morning till dark. It is under the control of the Ranger, Lord Sydney, and the officers of the "Royal Woods and Forests," who have, with the sanction of His Majesty and the Lords of the Treasury, within the last year, done much to improve the beauties and conveniences of this most agreeable place. Besides widening and levelling the roads and paths, the high brick walls have been taken down, and open iron railing substituted — an extensive line of new road has likewise been formed, round the west and north sides, to Kensington Gardens, where a bridge has been raised across the water — some new lodges and gates have been built, from the designs of Mr. *D. Burton*, which are at once great ornaments to the scenery, and highly creditable to the taste of the architect—a very handsome screen of open columns, with three large entrance gates, from the designs of the same artist, is commenced at Hyde Park Corner, and the south-east angle of the Park is laid out as a pleasure-garden. Park Lane is made much wider and straighter. The noblemen and gentlemen who occupy houses, overlooking this part of the Park, have also commenced a system of architectural reform, by rebuilding or embellishing the fronts of their houses. The Duke of Wellington intends to case Apsley House with stone, and build a handsome picture gallery.

To the north-west and north of London, house after house, and street after street, are raised with such amazing rapidity, that the parishes of Paddington, Mary-la-bonne, and St. Pancras, have

been nearly doubled in dwellings, within the last five or six years; and these once *rural villages*, in which the citizen retired to his country villa and garden, and where the milch cows grazed in great numbers on the ever-green turf, are now occupied by an almost endless continuity of buildings. Proceeding along the outskirts towards the east, we perceive that the village of Islington has joined London on one side, St. Pancras on another, and stretched itself over the White-Conduit Fields, (formerly much noted by our dramatic and other poets,) to the hamlet of Holloway, and through that link to Highgate and Hornsey. The *Regent's Canal*, connecting the Paddington Grand Junction and other canals west of London, with the Thames to the east, or mercantile side of the City, and skirting the northern suburbs, has occasioned an influx of trade, and its accompanying warehouses, wharfs, &c., at Paddington, Battlebridge, the City Road, and other places. Passing through the parishes of Shoreditch, Hackney, Stratford-le-bow, &c., it has given new features to those places, and contributed materially to augment their population. At the direct eastern extremity of London, we are presented on the map with indications of the East and West India, and the London Docks, those great reservoirs for merchant shipping, and repositories of imported wealth. The *St. Katharine's Docks*, now forming near the Tower, will increase this species of accommodation, and be a great improvement to a district, where reform and alteration are much required. On the opposite, or Surrey side of the river, are other mercantile basins, called the "Commercial, or Surrey Docks," and others are in progress, called the "Collier Docks." The projected *Tunnel under the Thames*, is not only a novel object in this

part of London, but if accomplished, will be a wonderful triumph of human talents over seeming impossibilities. Numerous improvements to this district, both on the Surrey and Middlesex sides, will inevitably succeed the completion of that enterprising work; and improvement is here much wanted. On tracing the face of the map, through the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Walworth, Newington, Camberwell and Lambeth, on the south side of London, we perceive much ground fortunately still covered with grass or appropriated to gardens: these parishes, however, may be said to form an immense connected town in many places, and are again joined to Deptford and Greenwich to the east, and Peckham, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, &c. to the south and south-west. In each and all of these places, we perceive a vast augmentation of new buildings recently "put up *," and others, in various stages of progress. To mark and define the exact amount of these enlargements, commonly called improvements, at stated periods, would be certainly very desirable, and interesting to the political economist; but they have recently been so rapid and numerous, that they seem to baffle calculation, and to confound the judgment.

Although so many useful and even important improvements have been recently effected in the

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* This is a technical and very descriptive phrase used by some of the modern builders, who "*put up*" houses, with such slight materials, and such rapidity of placing together, that they can only last for a very short time, and for that time be comfortless and insecure. Our legislators and respectable architects should revise, amend, and enforce the provisions of the *London Building Act* of 14th George III.

metropolis, there are yet many things left undone, that ought to be done, and others, proceeding in a manner that will neither render it credit nor benefit. The widening and opening of *New Streets* from Pall Mall to the British Museum; from that national repository to Waterloo Bridge, skirting the two theatres; — from the Strand to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields—and thence to Holborn; and again to Covent Garden; — from Charing Cross to Somerset House; —from Oxford Road to Bloomsbury Square, and Holborn; — from Blackfriars Bridge to Clerkenwell, removing and clearing away that nuisance in a public thoroughfare, Fleet Market; — from Moorfields to the Bank, and thence obliquely to Southwark Bridge; — widening and opening the area around St. Paul's Cathedral, are all calculated to be very beneficial to the public. Other essential alterations are still required, and the legislature, as well as all public-spirited individuals, should co-operate to promote them. The formation of open, respectable quays, terraces, and streets, on the banks of our fine river, is an event greatly to be desired; and when we see the advantageous effects of such a system at Somerset House — the Privy Gardens— the Adelphi — the Temple, and Waterloo Bridge, we can only wonder and regret there should be so much perversity, and selfishness in man, as to oppose the substitution of such places for the miserable and filthy hovels, mud basins, and warehouses which now exist; for though fully aware that trade and commerce are the legitimate objects of the river's banks, we are persuaded that these might be better and more eligibly accommodated, in unison with exterior beauties, or at least, pleasantness.

To remove *Smithfield Market**, and *Bartholomew Fair*, from the heart of the metropolis to different stations at its extremities — to establish spacious *Slaughter-houses* with open roofs for air, in different places at the very outskirts of the town — to form large *cemeteries* in ten or twelve different spots, also in the environs; and thus, to imitate our neighbours and rivals, the French, in their best practices, and shun their worst — would be worthy of London, of England, and of its patriotic natives. These, in fact, are reformations that must inevitably grow out of the progress of knowledge and refinement; and should

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* *Gwynn*, in his "*London and Westminster improved*," very justly reprobated this, as a nuisance in 1766, when he said, "The intolerable practice of holding a market for the sale of live cattle in the centre of the metropolis, has been loudly and *justly complained* of *for many years past*; but no redress has yet been given, nor indeed any attention paid to the repeated remonstrances made against a nuisance alone extremely dangerous as well as inelegant and inconvenient, the almost total inattention of the generality of mankind to every thing which does not immediately concern their own interest, has hitherto prevented the citizens of London from taking cognizance of a nuisance, which it is undoubtedly both their interest and duty to remove." He then states, that when the market was first established, its site was a *field*, i. e. Smith's-field; on the outskirts of the city, at the same time, the Slaughter-houses were in Butcher-Hall Lane, also on the outside of London, and contiguous to the market. We hear, with much regret, that the Corporation of the City, eager to preserve the rites and revenues arising out of Smithfield Market, are contemplating the formation of a series of Slaughter-houses, &c. on the north-west side, immediately adjoining to the market. Surely some plan might be devised by which the City coffers would receive an equal supply, from appropriating the present ground of Smithfield to respectable buildings, and purchasing a site for a new market. Even if a little were sacrificed, there are such things as taste, good sense, and patriotism to be consulted and gratified.

the benign Sun of Peace shine on us for another period of ten years, we may reasonably expect to see them executed within that space of time. Much might be accomplished, almost without expense, by a judicious use of the means which the Government now possesses ; namely, by employing the military on public works. A *Standing Army* might thus be rendered a *standing advantage* to the country, and not, as at present, be regarded as an useless and idle mass of soldiers, living upon the toils of the husbandman and tradesman, and scarcely bringing one grain of corn into the public granary. We would therefore recommend, that all public roads, canals, rail-ways, buildings, &c. should be made and kept in repair by our *soldiery*, who, as they have already attained, if not exceeded the utmost reach of Roman valour, would thus become equally renowned for their utility and patriotism.

The vastly-increasing population of London, has occasioned a great augmentation of *Churches* and *Chapels*, both for congregations of the establishment, and for dissenters. In consequence of urgent, and argumentative appeals by some truly pious and benevolent Christians, the Legislature has granted a large sum for the purpose of aiding parochial committees, to build new churches or enlarge their old ones. The prelates, clergy, and many of the laity, have also entered into subscriptions, and formed themselves into a society for promoting this express object. Hence we find, that many sacred edifices have been raised in different parts of the metropolis, and others are in progress. It would be gratifying, could we conscientiously applaud the architectural character of the works that have been executed ; but herein our wishes and decision are at variance ; for by some unac-

countable perversity of circumstances, there is scarcely one, out of the many, that approaches perfection — there is much to find fault with, and little to praise. The architects say, in extenuation or justification, that the system of concealed competition — the discordance of opinions that prevail in committees — the querulous ordeal that an artist has to undergo in obtaining the passport of different bodies — the influence, and conflicting tendencies of church commissioners, and parish committees, and the misnamed *economy* of employing that builder who sends in the *lowest* tender, however he may be deficient in skill and judgment, must jointly preclude all grandeur of composition — all attempts at fine and elegant works — and all hopes of originality and invention. It is much to be regretted that the plea is too well founded, and that the fault rests with the employers, and not with the Architects.* The *Select Committee* appointed by the House of Commons in 1824, respecting the buildings, &c. in New Palace Yard, in their report to the Honour-

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* The following remarks on the subject now under discussion, are immediately applicable to our times and purpose:

"It is a common-place remark, that our ARCHITECTS are deficient in genius, and unqualified to be placed in comparison with the applauded names of antiquity; but is not the fault rather national than personal? Does it not arise from the education and habits of the people — the state of the country — the nature of our government, and the freedom and independence of Englishmen? Absolute monarchs, as well as domineering monks, in former times, impressed and oppressed their subjects and flocks; commanded and enforced obedience; raised the Vatican, the Thuilleries, and numerous Cathedral Churches; but in England, under our present laws, the King, like the architect of national edifices, must pass the ordeal, or scrutiny of a Parliament, and is alike

able House, voluntarily undertook to criticise the public edifices of the metropolis, and impeach the judgment and taste of the architects. If their strictures originate in strict impartiality, and are

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amenable to public opinion and criticism.† Reflecting on the oppressions and impediments to which genius and talent have been often subjected — referring to the history of St. Paul's Cathedral — Whitehall — Blenheim — Somerset-House — the Courts, &c. at Westminster, we are induced to view rather with astonishment and admiration those buildings, than to suspect that the architects were deficient in science or ability." — "The spirit of enterprize is hovering over the land — we are living in the "piping times of peace" — the country abounds in wealth — men aspire to greater refinements and luxuries than formerly — the population is progressively and largely augmenting — and our public and private buildings are increasing to an amazing extent. If they do not advance in novelty and merit in a ratio equal to their number, the cause may be referred to other circumstances rather than to the *profession*. Committees sit in judgment, differences of opinion prevail — and obstinacy and pertinacity too often overpower and paralyse good sense and good taste. Hence the frequent censures that accompany our new buildings: and hence new Churches and new Chapels are raised without novelty, appropriation of style, or any ecclesiastical characteristic, except the figure of a cross. We have assembly-houses, and theatres, ponderous, dull, and heavy; whilst our Churches are made to imitate antient heathen temples. A Committee of Taste is formed; but its sanative effects in respect to architectural improvements, we are yet to discover. Let us hope, that every gentleman who is enrolled in such a responsible list, has produced qualifications for the office; and manifested on more than one occasion, a knowledge of art, a familiarity with science, and a scrupulous faculty of discriminating all the grades of

† "The architect, more than any other artist, is at the mercy of his personal employer, and of Committees. After making the most skilful and scientific plans, elevations, and sections, the result of much immediate study and long experience, he finds the whole disorganised or materially injured by the presumptuous interference of some person, or persons in power, whose chief, or only qualification, arises from official influence, or length of purse. The architect's work, however, proceeds, his taste is impeached, and he too frequently stands stigmatized for imbecility and incapacity, when the fault has originated with others."

founded on the principles of good taste, it is hoped they will completely influence the national legislature, and thereby prevent a repetition of such events as have occurred at the Custom House. Criticism coming from such authority demands respectful attention; but when it is known that some of the plans they have proposed, and advocated, were far from being elegant, chaste, or grand; and that they, like certain literary critics, are influenced by partiality and caprice, we must

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excellence and beauty. England is not deficient in professional abilities, but many of the rich and influential are sadly deficient in architectural knowledge. Quacks are never employed by the wise, except by accident: but the weak and vain are frequently the dupes of professional pretensions.

"London is often the theme of reproach and invidious comparison by foreigners, on account of its public buildings; but this vast trading and wealthy city is contradistinguished from every other metropolis in the world; for here, the monarch's palace is scarcely superior, in magnitude and decoration, to some of the mansions of our nobles and private gentlemen; — here, the public money is rarely expended on the parade of a public building, but rather on its utilities and essential requisites; — here, every foot, and almost every inch of ground, is rated so high, that its owner is induced to appropriate it to wants and comforts rather than to luxuries and beauties. In examining the London buildings, and tracing their respective histories, we shall elucidate these facts, and imperceptibly develope many important and curious traits in the history of the country, and character of its people; we shall also trace the progress and fluctuations of science, taste, and the arts: and these subjects cannot fail of affording gratification and interest to the inquiring mind.

"It is notorious that foreigners, in general, as well as country gentlemen, and even the great bulk of Londoners themselves, know very little of the metropolitan edifices. It is equally a fact, that no publication has hitherto appeared calculated to furnish satisfactory information." Preface to "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London." Vol. I., 1825.

pause before we concede to them too much authority; we must endeavour to protect the professional artist from the insidious and illiberal attacks of travelled amateurs. Our *honourable critics* say—

"With regard to *Public Buildings* in general, this vast metropolis presents a much smaller number of those which can be denominated grand or ornamental, than its extent and opulence would induce a stranger to expect; for, it must be confessed that, with the exception of the *two Cathedrals**, of three of the Stone Bridges over the Thames, and some very few other structures, it offers but little that deserves admiration; and it is further to be regretted, that this deficiency arises not so much from cost having been spared, as from good taste having been wanting. Large works have, in some instances, been undertaken hastily, and without due consideration; others have been committed to the persons who accidentally happened at the time to be attached as Surveyors to the several departments; but a general and superintending eye has always been wanting to pervade, direct, and control the whole.

"If a superintending and controlling power of this description should at any time be fortunate enough to meet with such a rare combination of talent, as might exhibit marks of original invention, united to a thorough knowledge of the principles by which the great masters of antient art conducted their works, we might expect to see symmetry, proportion, and dignity, given to our public build-

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* Surely these honourable reporters cannot mistake an Abbey Church for a Cathedral; we do not understand what is meant, by the above phrase, unless the Church of Westminster Abbey be considered as a Cathedral by those gentlemen.

ings, and an honorable competition successfully maintained, with all that is admirable and pre-eminent, either in antient or modern architecture.

"Your Committee cannot dismiss the matter referred to them, without endeavouring to impress upon the House the importance, in a national point of view, of paying more attention to the public edifices which may hereafter be required, than has been given to those already erected. In a period distinguished by its progress in improvements of so many kinds, fertile in inventions of such various descriptions, eminent in the encouragement of all the arts which are denominated liberal, and active in the diffusion of knowledge and the extension of science, it becomes a matter of wonder no less than of regret, that architecture has not kept pace with our other advances towards perfection, and that we are still obliged to look for examples of excellence in this art, either to times that are passed, or to other countries, rather than to our own."*

If this cursory glance at London, at the close of the year 1825, should awaken an ardent curiosity in the reader to investigate its history, in more minute detail — if he should wish to trace its growth — its civil, religious, political, commercial, literary and scientific characteristics at different epochs of time, he is hereafter referred to some of the best authorities: —

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* We cannot refrain from recommending to the marked attention of these Gentlemen, and more particularly to the *Commissioners for Building New Churches*, a very sensible and well-written "*Letter addressed to John Soane, Esq.*" 8vo. 1825.

MAPS AND PLANS OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Horwood's Plan of London, on forty sheets, in which every house is marked and numbered, is the most comprehensive.

The same reduced on two sheets, forms a very interesting plan.

The Plan in the present volume contains some additions and improvements to London not introduced into any other map.

There are other Plans of London, published by Wyld, Mogg, Carey, Crutchley, Smith, &c.; all of whom laudably endeavour to render their respective works correct.

Crutchley's "Map of the Environs of London," to the extent of thirty miles, is a beautiful and well executed map.

There are other maps of the Environs.

The map of London, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and others, in Stow's, Maitland's, &c. Histories, or "Surveys of London," will shew the progressive enlargement of the Metropolis.

HISTORIES AND ACCOUNTS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

A comprehensive, accurate, and judiciously executed History of London, is a desideratum in topographical literature. 'Till that be executed, we must refer to a large mass of miscellaneous works, among which are the following:—

Fitz-Stephen's "Description of the City of London," written in the time of Henry II., is an interesting picture of the Metropolis at that time.

Stow's "Survey of the City of London and Westminster," &c. written in 1598, has been the found-

ation of many other surveys and histories. After passing through several editions, it was reserved for *John Strype*, M. A., to enlarge and continue its annals down tc the year 1720. A sixth edition of this work appeared in 1754, in two volumes, folio.

"A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark," &c. in two volumes, folio, 1734, under the assumed name of *Edward Seymour*, Esq., but actually compiled or written by *John Motley*, the celebrated collector of "Joe Miller's Jests."

In the year 1772, appeared two folio volumes, entitled, "The History of London, by *Wm. Maitland*, and the Rev. *John Entick*. The last author also produced a work in six volumes, octavo, 1766, under the title of "A New and Accurate History and Survey of London and Westminster, Southwark," &c.

Several other histories and surveys of London have been published, but with little originality of matter, or attraction of manner. *Pennant's* "Account of London," first appeared in 1790, and has since gone through three or four editions. It is properly called "Some Account," as it is both brief and superficial, but has become very popular from the fascinating custom of illustrating it. Many persons have spent several hundreds of pounds, in prints, drawings, autographs, &c., to embellish and illustrate Pennant's meagre notices. In the British Museum is a copy of this work, extending to ten volumes, imperial folio, containing a large mass of Drawings and Prints, collected by Mr. Crowle, and bequeathed by him to the Museum. Mr. *Soane* of Lincoln's-inn-fields, has also an "illustrated Pennant" in his valuable library, in six large

folio volumes, for which he gave six hundred and fifty guineas.

The late Mr. *James Peller Malcolm* published "*Londinium Redivivum*, or an ancient History and modern Description of London," four vols. 4to 1803. He afterwards published another work, intituled, "*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London* during the Eighteenth Century," 4to. 1808. These volumes abound with original matter, but have neither method nor manner to recommend them.

It would occupy too much of our space to enter more minutely into notices of the numerous topographic works that have treated of London generally, and of particular places in it; very copious lists of these will be found in the 1st and 5th volumes of "London and Middlesex," forming part of "*The Beauties of England and Wales*," and in *Upcott's* "Bibliographical Account of the principal Works relating to English Topography," three volumes, 8vo. 1818.

The following publications contain much useful and original information relating to London:—The first and second volumes of the "*London and Middlesex*," above referred to, are from the faithful and discriminating pen of Mr. *Brayley*, (now resident Secretary of the Russell Institution,) who has also written two quarto volumes on *Westminster Abbey*, which are distinguished for fidelity of narrative and minute detail; the latter work abounds with fine engravings. A great improvement on Pennant's work, by the same author, is now in the press, under the title of "*Londiniana*, or Reminiscences of the British Capital," in five volumes, small 8vo. illustrated by numerous plates. *Ackermann's* "*His-*

tory, &c. of Westminster Abbey," two volumes, quarto, contains several aquatint engravings of the church and its monuments.

The "*Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,*" two volumes, octavo, one of which is completed, contains outline engravings of plans, elevations and views, with original accounts of some of the principal Edifices of the Metropolis.

Ackermann's "*Select Views of London*, with historical and descriptive Sketches of some of the most interesting of the Public Buildings," imperial octavo. The literary part is by Mr. Papworth, architect; and the plates are engraved in aquatint, coloured.

"The *Microcosm*, or London in Miniature," by the same respectable publisher, in three volumes, large quarto.

Ralph's "*Critical Review of the Public Buildings, &c. in and about London,*" 12mo. 1783.

"*London and Westminster Improved, with a Discourse on Public Magnificence,*" &c. by *J. Gwynn*, quarto, 1766, contains much useful matter relating to the state of London at that time, and many judicious remarks and plans for improvement.

"*London in the Olden Time*, or Tales intended to illustrate the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century, one volume, octavo, 1825; is a well written work, and gives an interesting description of the manners and customs of the Metropolis at remote periods.

In the novel of the "*Fortunes of Nigel,*" by the inimitable author of Waverley; the customs, and language, and characteristics of the London citizens and courtiers are delineated with amazing felicity, and carry the imagination of the reader so

immediately to every place and object, that they appear like realities rather than visions, or fancied pictures.

"*Babylon the Great:* a Dissertation and Demonstration of Men and Things in the British Capital," two volumes, 1825; is a sort of novel, containing descriptive sketches of London and its inhabitants. — In the Introduction, the author says,— "Whatever is profound in science, sublime in song, exquisite in art, skilful in manufacture, daring in speculation, determined in freedom, rich in possession, comfortable in life, magnificent in style, or voluptuous, is to be found within the precincts of that great Babylon."

A very beautiful work is now publishing, intituled, "*Views in London and Vicinity*," engraved by C. Heath, from Drawings by Dewint, Westall, and Mackenzie.

Dupin's "Commercial Power of Great Britain," two volumes, octavo, 1825; contains much interesting matter relating to London, by a learned and acute foreigner.

PICTURE

OF

LONDON

CHAPTER I.

General Outlines of the Metropolis; Geographical and Relative Locality; Characteristic Features; Present Dimensions; Extent and Importance at different periods, and Gradual Augmentation; Population; Climate; Diseases; &c.

ALTHOUGH our title is "A *Picture* of London," it must be apparent to the critical reader, that this volume is not sufficiently large to embrace all the varied, curious, important, and diversified objects, that necessarily constitute integral parts of this vast metropolis. Our pages can only profess to give *sketches* of the most prominent features and popular characteristics of London: we are, however, not a little solicitous to render these sketches faithful and appropriate, thereby calculated to afford the stranger clear and impressive images of the respective places and objects described. Incessantly occupied, as the generality of Londoners are, few of them have opportunities to study either the history or topography of this city; or have ever seen one tenth part of its streets, public buildings, and private luxuries. To such persons, also, our sketches may be both amusing and interesting; and, it is hoped, may tend to make them more closely examine,

and more highly estimate their native spot, or adopted home. In the following pages we shall show what London has been at different periods, and what it is at present. Its progressive advancement in extent, wealth, and power, — the calamitous vicissitudes to which it has been subjected, — its unrivalled magnitude, and existing state of local and political influence, cannot fail of astonishing the cursory observer, and will be hailed with exultation and pride by the ardent "true born Englishman." He will be induced to compare it with other capitals of the modern world, and he may also endeavour to trace analogies between it, and the far-famed, but questionable, cities of antiquity. These enquiries must afford much useful information, and will also reflect additional interest and importance on the city which furnishes materials for the investigation.

London is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the county of Middlesex, on the borders of the Thames, at the distance of about sixty miles from the sea, calculated by the course of that river. Its geographical position is fifty-one degrees and thirty-one minutes of latitude, north from the equator, and five minutes and thirty-seven seconds of longitude, west from the meridian of Greenwich observatory.* The following are its distances and relative bearings from the principal cities of Europe: — From Edinburgh, 395 miles, south; from Dublin, 338 miles, south-east; from Paris, 225 miles, north-north-west; from Amsterdam, 190 miles, west; from Copenhagen, 610 miles, north-west; from Stockholm, 750 miles, south-west; from St. Petersburgh, 1140 miles, south-west; from Berlin, 540 miles, west; from Vienna, 820 miles, north-west; from Constantinople, 1660 miles, north-west; from Rome, 950 miles, north-north-west; from Madrid, 860 miles, north north-east; from Lisbon, 850 miles, north-north-east.

The extended area of this vast metropolis is a gentle declivity on the northern bank of the Thames, in Middlesex, and an almost uniformly flat surface on the southern side

* The longitude and latitude here given, refer to the meridian of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is nearly in the centre of the metropolis.

of that river in Surrey. In consequence of this disposition of the site, the buildings on the Middlesex shore stand higher as they recede from the water, so as to form a kind of amphitheatre, stretching from east to west. The *Soil* of this district is gravel and clay, with a mixture of loam and sand. As the ground rises, this substratum becomes covered with argillaceous loam or brick earth, extending frequently to the depth of several feet. To the abundant supply of this substance, the amazing extension of London may, in some measure, be attributed; as it has afforded to builders the materials for the composition of bricks, on or near the spot where they were afterwards used. London, considered in the aggregate, comprises the *city* and its *liberties*, the city of *Westminster*, and the borough of *Southwark*, with their respective suburbs, besides many villages in Middlesex and Surrey, which, though originally distinct, now form integral portions of this great capital of the British Empire. Its extent from east to west, i. e. from Poplar to Knightsbridge, is full seven miles and a half; and its breadth from north to south, or from Islington to Walworth, is above five miles. Within the last ten years, however, the metropolis has so rapidly and extensively increased in buildings, that we are at a loss to fix its boundary lines. The circumference of the whole, allowing for various inequalities in the extension of the streets, &c. at the extremities, cannot be less than thirty miles. It may, therefore, be fairly estimated that the entire buildings, &c. occupy an area of no less than eighteen square miles, including the space taken up by the river Thames, which extends about seven miles in length through London, with an average breadth of almost a quarter of a mile.

Independently of the various local and municipal divisions, London may be divided into *six grand portions*, of which the city, commonly so called, is to be considered as the nucleus, and the remaining five as so many suburbs; forming altogether probably the largest assemblage of human habitations ever known; certainly the most extensive now existing in the world. — 1. *The City* comprises the central and most ancient portion of the metropolis. This is the chief emporium of trade and commerce of every

description, and is mostly occupied by shops, public offices, and dwellings of tradesmen and manufacturers. — 2. *The Western Suburb*, including Westminster, consists of the buildings extending westward from Temple Bar and from the western limits of the city, and bounded on the north by Oxford-street, and on the south by the Thames. In this portion are contained the royal palaces, the residences of some of the nobility, the houses of Parliament, courts of justice, many government offices, the theatres, &c. &c. — 3. *The North-west Suburb* includes the streets and squares to the north of Oxford-street and to the west of Tottenham Court Road. This may be considered as the most fashionable part of London, in which numerous habitations of the nobility and gentry are situated. These two divisions are termed the "west end of the town." — 4. *The Northern Suburb* takes in all that portion of the capital which extends to the north of Holborn and the city, from Tottenham Court Road on the west, to Shoreditch and Kingsland Road on the east. It comprehends the once-detached villages of Hoxton, Islington, and St. Pancras, as well as the more recently erected districts called Pentonville and Somers Town. — 5. *The Eastern Suburb*, sometimes denominated the "east end of the town," includes that part of the metropolis which is situated to the east of the city and of Shoreditch. The inhabitants of the southern portion of this suburb, bordering on the Thames, are devoted to commerce, ship-building, and all the necessary branches of trade and manufacture, connected with the importation and exportation of merchandize. Since the commencement of the present century, the construction of commercial docks and warehouses has given a novel character to this part of London. — 6. *The Southern Suburb* is formed by the vast and heterogeneous mass of buildings, which, skirting the Thames from Vauxhall to Rotherhithe, also extends towards the centre more than two miles from the river side. This portion includes the ancient borough of Southwark, a distinguishing feature of which is the number of its manufactories of various kinds, as iron-foundries, glass-houses, dye-houses, shot and hat manufactories, breweries, distilleries, &c.

It has been computed that London at present contains

seventy squares, nine thousand streets, lanes, places, alleys, rows, courts, &c., and that the houses amount to about one hundred and sixty thousand. There are two principal ranges of streets, forming chief avenues from east to west, through the heart of the metropolis. The northern and most direct of these routes commences at Mile-end, and passes along Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Holborn, Broad-street, and Oxford-street. The other avenue, beginning at the Tower, is continued through Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, Watling-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, to Hyde Park Corner. These avenues run so nearly parallel to each other, and are connected by transverse streets at such frequent intervals, that a stranger in London, by pursuing either of them, as may suit his convenience, will find his progress facilitated from any one part of the metropolis to another, except near its northern boundary, where the line of the City Road, and its continuation, the New Road, may be more advantageously pursued.

Of the relative extent of the principal *Streets* and other avenues in London, some estimate may be formed from the following table:

Streets.	Yards in length.	Streets.	Yards in length.
Shoreditch is	715	St. James's-street	385
Bishopsgate-street	1045	Piccadilly	1694
Whitechapel, High-st.	1281	Bond-street	990
Fenchurch-street	654	Oxford-street	2304
Lower Thames-street..	460	Regent-street	1730
Upper Thames-street ..	1331	Baker-street	743
Gracechurch-street	357	Tottenham Court Rd.	1177
Lombard-street.....	374	New Road	5115
Cornhill.....	286	City Road	1690
Cheapside	368		
Aldersgate-street	456	SOUTHWARK.	
Fleet-street	610	Tooley-street	972
High Holborn	1045	Bermondsey-street.....	879
Strand	1369	High-street, ...	781
Haymarket	357	Blackman-street	390
Pall Mall	610	Great Surrey-street ...	1193

In taking a review of the *Extent* and *Progressive Increase* of London at different periods, the accession of William the First, usually styled *the Conqueror*, may be fixed on as an æra, since which the gradual augmentation and architectural improvements of the capital may be traced, with a degree of accuracy sufficient to render the subject interesting.

From the Domesday Book we learn, that Holborn then consisted of only a few houses, near Middle-row, on the banks of the Old-bourn, a stream which flowed into the river Fleet; and Norton Falgate, at the end of Bishopsgate-street, was a small manor belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Besides the royal erections at the Tower, the two *castles* of Baynard and Montfichet were built within the city, in the reign of the Conqueror, by two Norman barons, whose names they bear. William of Malmesbury, the monkish historian, who wrote in the reign of King Stephen, calls London "a noble city, renowned for the opulence of its citizens, and filled with merchandize, brought by the merchants of all countries, but chiefly by those of Germany:" he adds, that "in case of scarcity of corn in other parts of England, it is a granary, where it may be purchased cheaper than any where else." The reigns of Henry the First and Stephen were distinguished for the foundation of a great number of religious houses in the metropolis, more having been erected in those reigns than at any preceding or subsequent period of equal extent.

William Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, in a curious tract written about 1174, entitled, "*Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civitatis Londini*," has given an interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs, as they existed in the reign of Henry the Second. It appears that the city was then bounded on the land-side by a high wall, furnished with turrets, and seven double gates, and had, in the east part, a tower palatine, and in the west, two castles, well fortified. Further westward, about two miles, on the banks of the river, was the royal palace, at Westminster, "an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks. Between this and the city was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and or-

chards belonging to the citizens, who were themselves every where known and respected above all others, for their civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their well-furnished tables, and their discourse!" The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs was thirteen, besides 126 "lesser parochial ones." On the north side were open meadow and pasture lands; and beyond a great forest, in the woody coverts of which lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild-boar, and the bull." With the three principal churches were connected, by "privilege and ancient dignity," three "famous schools;" and other schools had been established in different parts: upon holydays, the scholars, "flocking together about the church where the master had his abode," were accustomed to argue on different subjects, and to exercise their abilities in oratorical discourses. The handicraftsmen, the venders of wares, and the labourers for hire, were every morning to be found at their distinct and appropriated places, as is still common in the Bazars of the East; and on the river's bank was a public cookery and eating-place, belonging to the city, where, "whatsoever multitude," and "however daintily inclined" might be supplied with proper fare. Without one of the gates also, in a certain plain field [Smithfield] on every Friday, unless it happened to be a solemn festival, was "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens repaired, to see and to purchase." To this city "merchants brought their wares from every nation under Heaven. The Arabian sent his gold; the Sabæans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, sables, and ambergris; and Gaul, its wines." "I think there is no city," continues Fitz-Stephen, 'that hath more approved customs, either in frequenting the churches, honouring God's ordinances, observing holy-days, giving alms, entertaining strangers, fulfilling contracts, solemnizing marriages, setting out feasts and welcoming the guests, celebrating funerals, or burying the dead. The only plagues are, the intemperate drinking of foolish people and the frequent fires. Most of the bishops, abbots, and nobles of England have fair dwellings in London, and often resort hither."

The building of the first *stone bridge* across the Thames, was begun in 1176, according to Stowe. It consisted of nineteen arches, and was completed in 1209. In the time of Edward I. the houses of London were mostly built with wood, and had thatched roofs of straw or reeds; which mode of construction was the chief cause of those fires by which the city was frequently devastated. The supply of water was derived from the Thames, and from brooks which flowed through some of the principal streets. The latter were:—1. The River of Wells, so called from several springs uniting to form its stream. It had its rise to the north-west of the city, and ran into Fleet Ditch, at the bottom of Holborn Hill. This brook had several mills on it, and was thence called Turnmill brook.—2. The Oldbourn, which flowed down Holborn into Fleet Ditch.—3. The Fleet, which had its course through Fleet-street.—4. Wall-brook, which entering the city between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, after many turnings, emptied itself into the Thames at Dowgate.—5. The Langbourn-brook, which rose near the east end of Fenchurch-street and ran into the Wall-brook on Dowgate-hill. These streams were connected with large ponds, one of which was in Smithfield, and another, called Crowder's Well, near Cripplegate.—The reservoirs, or *Conduits**, erected to supply the place of these streams when they were spoiled or dammed up by the increase of buildings, were filled with water from six springs in the village of Tyburn. These conduits appear to have been large leaden cisterns, cased with stone. Stowe informs us, that it was customary for the lord mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and principal citizens, to visit, on horseback, the spring-heads whence the conduits were supplied, annually, on the 18th of September, when they hunted a hare before dinner and a fox after it, in the *fields near St. Giles's.*

In 1410, Stock's market was erected where the Mansion-house now stands; and about the same time, Guild-

* The first and largest of the *conduits* stood in West-cheap, and was erected in 1285. The number of them was subsequently increased to about twenty. That which stood on Snow Hill was taken down in 1742.

hall was built, previously to which, a small building, situated in Aldermanbury, was used as the city hall.

In the reign of Henry V. the city was first *lighted at night* by means of *lanterns*, slung on ropes, which extended across the streets: and, at the same period, Leadenhall was erected for a public granary, or corn market by Sir Thomas Eyre, lord mayor. It was afterwards used as a market for wool, and various foreign commodities; subsequently it was converted into an armoury, and at length, so far as its remains extend, occupied as a market for meat, &c. About the year 1474 occurs the first notice of the making of *bricks*, which were burnt in Moorfields for the purpose of repairing the city-walls.

In the reign of Henry VII. was erected the beautiful Chapel adjoining Westminster Abbey, which bears the name of that monarch. At the same period Houndsditch was arched over; and the river Fleet was made navigable to Holborn Bridge. Several gardens were destroyed in Finsbury in 1497, and a field for *archery* formed in their place, whence originated the present Artillery-ground. The houses were still generally built of wood, and numbers of them even thatched with straw. Up to this period, and, indeed, long afterwards, the civic and domestic economy of London was truly wretched. The streets were filled with lay-stalls of all manner of filth and garbage, which the people were in vain ordered to remove from their own doors; the sewers were in a very neglected state; in many streets there was no pavement; and the access of pure air was prevented by the projecting houses, almost meeting at the top, while the intervening space was filled with enormous sign-boards. In regard to the interior of the houses, "the floors," Erasmus says in his letters, "are commonly of clay, strewed with rushes, which are occasionally renewed; but underneath lies unmolested, an ancient collection of beer, grease, fragments of fish, spittle, the excrements of dogs and cats, and every thing that is nasty." Even in the subsequent reign of Elizabeth, the presence chamber of Greenwich Palace was, according to Paul Hentzner, "strewed with hay, after the English fashion."

In the reign of Henry VIII., however, in consideration

of the almost impassable state of many of the principal streets of the metropolis, they were ordered to be *paved with stone*, with a channel in the middle of each street, at the charge of the ground landlords. In addition to these improvements, the general aspect of London, in this reign, experienced a remarkable change, as a consequence of the dissolution of its religious houses, which had heretofore borne so great a proportion to its other buildings as to give the city the appearance of a monastic, rather than of a commercial, metropolis.

But it is at the era of Elizabeth, that we are presented with the most curious picture of London, in the first *map* of a metropolis then thought *too large*, and, in consequence, positively forbidden to be further extended by that imperious sovereign. From this map it appears, that the greater part of the metropolis was then contained within the walls, in which narrow limits there were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The whole of the buildings were bounded on the east by the monastery of St. Catherine; East Smithfield was open to Tower Hill, and of the buildings now beyond there is no appearance. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields; and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spital *Fields*, now built upon, and extensive enough to compose a very large town, were then really separated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Houndsditch consisted only of a row of houses fronting the city wall; and the little yards and gardens behind them also opened into the fields. Bishopsgate Street, Norton Falgate, and the street called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no collateral streets or alleys. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury *Fields*, in which there were several *windmills*, extended to the east side of Whitecross Street. Chiswell Street was not erected; St. John's Street extended, by the side of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, only as far as the monastery of Clerkenwell; and Cowcross Street opened into the fields. On leaving the city walls,

the buildings were even less extensive; for, though the *village* of Holborn joined London, the backs of its houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields; a part of Gray's Inn Lane included the only houses that extended out of the main street; the greater part of High Holborn had no existence; St. Giles's was another village, contiguous to no part of London; the Strand had gardens on each side, and, to the north, fields behind these gardens, with the exception of a few houses where the lower end of Drury Lane now stands; and on the south side of the same street the gardens generally extended to the Thames, though some of the nobility and prelates had houses at the backs of their gardens, next to the water side. Convent *Garden*, literally such, and so called because it belonged to the *convent* at Westminster, extended to St. Martin's Lane, and the fields behind it reached to St. Giles's. That lane had few edifices besides the church; for Covent Garden wall was on one side, and a wall which enclosed the King's mews on the other; and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the west of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge Lane, now Crown Street, was a lane between two hedges. The extensive street now called the Haymarket, was bounded by fields; neither Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, nor any of the streets or squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St. James's Park.

The alarms of Elizabeth, to which we have alluded, were not, however, the consequence of the *great extent*, as it then seemed, of the city, considered in the abstract; but chiefly resulted from apprehensions of the danger likely to accrue from the *manner* of building then prevalent, which allowed of so little circulation of air through the streets, that, by its continuance, that great enemy to the population of the metropolis, the *Plague*, was likely to be perpetuated. But, in spite of the queen's prohibition to build on "new foundations," the suburbs continued to increase throughout her reign, as they have done ever since. The great majority of the houses were still of *timber*.

About 1600, there was not a house standing between

St. Catherine's and Wapping. But Spital-fields, about that time, began to be covered with buildings. A large pond in the vicinity of West Smithfield was also filled up, and transformed into streets, under the names of Cow, Chick, Hosier, and other lanes. The fields and gardens of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and of a nunnery to the north of Clerkenwell-church, were then built upon. Holborn also gradually stretched westward, towards St. Giles's in the Fields. Rosemary Lane, since called Rag Fair, had a hedge row of elm-trees on each side, with bridges and easy stiles to pass over into the fields, "very convenient for the citizens to walk, shoot, or otherwise recreate themselves." In Petticoat Lane was the town residence of the Count Gondamar, Spanish ambassador to James I.

With regard to the interval between the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles II., it may be sufficient to notice, that in the time of James I. (who twice ineffectually attempted to prevent the increase of buildings outside of the walls), Smithfield was paved, and the pathways of the principal streets laid down with broad flag-stones; and that under the auspices of his successor, Charles I., the celebrated Inigo Jones revived the styles of Grecian and Roman architecture, in various public edifices with which he decorated the metropolis.

The reign of Charles II. becomes an era of greater interest, in relation both to the increased extent and architectural splendour of the capital, than any previously described; and yet the grand source of these advantages was truly calamitous. We allude to the memorable *Fire of London* of 1666, after which, the houses being no longer suffered to be built of wood, nor the streets to be so narrow and inconvenient as previously, the city arose from its ashes, and assumed a degree of beauty, although it is still greatly to be lamented, that the judicious and useful plan of the great Sir Christopher Wren for rebuilding it was totally disregarded, and sacrificed to the selfish views of private proprietors. Many of the religious edifices of London were then re-built by this architect; and, among them, the cathedral church of St. Paul. Nearly the whole of the present Spital Fields was then built upon;

almost all the streets, &c., between Brick Lane and the east side of Bishopsgate Street were formed. An increase to the same extent took place towards Goodman's Fields, Rosemary Lane, and Well-close Square, which, with nearly all the ground beyond, to Limehouse, had previously been open fields. The western side of the Minories was built over the ditch which had bounded the ancient city-wall, and which, as has been stated, had been filled up. Soho Square was also commenced, and the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth began a splendid house on its south side, where Bateman's Buildings now stand; the present Monmouth Street was called after him. In this reign also, and in that of James II., many of the large houses of the nobility, &c. in the Strand were pulled down, and that part of the metropolis began to assume an appearance somewhat more resembling its present aspect.

From the latter reign to the conclusion of that of his late Majesty, our observations are naturally comprised under the head of "Modern Times." Northward, on that once famous play-ground called *Red Lion Fields*, Red Lion Street, Red Lion Square, with many other streets, have been erected since the reign of James II.; and Bloomsbury (formerly Southampton) Square, is of modern date. Montague House, now the British Museum, was built in 1687, and was the only building in that quarter, some mean old houses excepted, which, about forty years since, formed what were called St. Giles's Ruins. Soho Square, Greek Street, and several others adjacent, were nearly completed in the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, and during that of his brother, James.

After the accession of William III., and more especially during the reign of Anne, the buildings and population very considerably increased. Greek Street and Crown Street, the latter originally Hog Lane, were the residence of the more genteel classes of French protestant refugees in the reign of William and Mary, and here they raised their church. The parish of St. Anne, and the streets in general between the eastern end of Oxford Street and St. James's were commenced and completed in the reigns of William and Anne.

About 1700, that vast range of handsome buildings, in-

cluding Bedford Row, Red Lion Square, Ormond Street, Queen Square, with the streets between the latter and Kingsgate Street, Holborn, first formed a communication with the fields. Hatton Garden was also built on the site of the mansion and garden of Lord Hatton. Saffron Hill, and the adjacent alleys, occupy the site of a romantic spot called the Bishop of Ely's vineyard, but those places still retain the names of Vine Street, Vine Court, and the Vineyard; the only passage to which last, had been a narrow avenue still called Field Lane. Brook and Greville Streets, to the north of Holborn, were built on the site of the house and gardens of Lord Brook.

About the year 1742, the neighbourhood between Bishopsgate Street and Moorfields, exchanged its old decayed dwellings for those handsome houses now forming Broad Street, Broad Street Buildings, and a part of Old Bethlehem. This part, as well as another at Westminster, was called Petty France, both, probably, from having been the places of residence of the French refugees, who were obliged to quit their country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

The vast increase of buildings in St. Giles's and St. Martin's in the Fields, comprising all those north of Long Acre to the Seven Dials; the streets from Leicester Fields to St. Martin's Lane; north and west, to the Haymarket and Soho; onward to the Park Wall, in Piccadilly; and thence almost to Knightsbridge; Golden Square; Grosvenor Square, &c.; — being by calculation greater in bulk than the cities of Bristol, Exeter, and York put together, must be referred to the reigns of George I. and II.

The augmentation in the size of London from the year 1727 to the present time, may be summed up as follows, commencing at the north-east:

The whole extent of ground from Goodman's Fields to Stepney, and from Whitechapel Road to Shadwell, has been nearly covered with buildings. independent of the construction of the West India Docks. From Whitechapel Road to Hackney, Bethnal Green, and Mile End, the same has taken place.

The line of increase on the south-east side proceeds from Deptford to Camberwell, Kennington, and Stockwell,

and thence, by Lambeth, to Westminster and Blackfriars Bridge, taking in the whole space formerly denominated St. George's Fields, sufficient of itself to form a considerable city. Continuing towards Chelsea, Walham Green, Hammersmith, Turnham Green, and Kensington to Hyde Park Corner, nearly the whole extent is covered with convenient and handsome buildings.

From Bayswater to Paddington, Hampstead, Highgate, Highbury, Kingsland, and Hackney, where the line of circumvallation meets, the entire buildings of Lisson Green, Camden Town, Somers Town, Pentonville, Holloway, Highbury, and Kingsland, have arisen to a very extraordinary extent. Large tracts besides have been formed into magnificent squares and streets.

But the improvements of greatest consequence have been on the north side of the metropolis. In the large parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-le-bone, Pancras, and St. Giles's in the Fields, a great many streets, rows, and public buildings have been raised. An extraordinary feature and great improvement in the parish of Mary-le-bone, is the erection of several elegant villas and fine terraces in the Regent's Park. The spacious squares of Portman, Manchester, Fitzroy, Bedford, Tavistock, Russell, and Brunswick, as well as Portland Place, are all of modern date. The row of houses on the north side of Tyburn Road, or Oxford Street, from Rathbone Place to Vere Street, was completed in 1729, about which time the following streets in the vicinity were built, and the ground laid out for several others, viz. — Henrietta Street, Vere Street, Holles Street, Margaret Street, Cavendish Street, Welbeck Street, Wimpole Street, Princes Street, Bolsover Street, Castle Street, John Street, Market Street, Lower Harley Street, Wigmore Street, Mortimer Street, &c. mostly named from the title and family distinctions of the noble houses of Oxford and Portland. In 1770, a continuation of Harley Street was completed; Mansfield Street, a little beyond it to the north, was formed upon the spot where a body of water, called Mary-le-bone basin, had before been; Portland Place, and the streets adjoining, were erected soon after; Stratford Place, which adds such an ornament to the upper part of Oxford Street,

was built, about 1774, on some ground belonging to the city of London, called Conduit Mead, where the Lord Mayor's banquetting-house formerly stood. Cumberland Place, intended for a circus, was begun about the same year; and from 1786, building in that quarter has proceeded with even increasing rapidity.

About 1760, some important improvements were adopted: among these was a new *Bridge* at Blackfriars, erected by Mr. Robert Mylne. The first pile was driven in the middle of the river on the 7th of June that year. The city gates also were ordered to be removed, when the committee sold Aldgate for 177*l.* 10*s.*, Cripplegate for 91*l.*, and Ludgate for 148*l.*, to be pulled down and taken away by the purchasers within a limited time. Fleet Ditch, which anciently ran along the middle of Fleet Market, was arched over in 1732-3, and after the building of Blackfriars Bridge (or between 1766 and 1775), the remaining part of it was covered, and Bridge Street and Chatham Place erected on its site.

An act of parliament passed in 1765, for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the city of London and its liberties; for preventing annoyances, &c. This introduced the flag-pavements, and led to the removal of posts, spouts, signs, and gutters.

Great improvements have taken place in the neighbourhood of Moorfields. Finsbury Square, begun in 1779, was completed before the end of the last century, and various new streets built in its vicinity. The large plot of ground that formed the sole remaining vestige of Moorfields, called the Quarters, is now covered by several handsome streets, and by a range of edifices, called Finsbury Circus, on the north side of which stands the London Institution. Along the City Road appear a multitude of new buildings; and the upper parts of Goswell Street and St. John Street Roads have been much extended and improved. The whole of Spa Fields will soon be covered with buildings, which were begun in 1818. On the west side of the top of Gray's Inn Road, several new streets have been formed, and others are in progress. A row of houses has lately been erected on the north of the New Road near Battle Bridge, which, with those previously standing, makes a

complete line of buildings to the top of Tottenham Court Road. On the south side of the New Road, opposite Euston Square, is situated Tavistock Square, now nearly completed, to the west of which is a tract of ground extending to Gower Street, recently let for building upon. Besides two squares to be planted and laid out in a superior style, this piece of ground is to be occupied by streets 75 feet wide, and is to consist entirely of first rate houses. In a line with Tottenham Court Road is a range of houses, reaching along the Hampstead Road on the west side, almost to Camden Town. To the north of the New Road, a vast number of new buildings have been raised, in addition to those already mentioned in the Regent's Park. The Edgeware Road, extending to the north from the west end of Oxford Street, now forms a continued street to Paddington, a line of houses having lately been erected on the west side. Between the Edgeware Road and Portman Square, are situated Montague and Bryanstone Squares; and the whole space south of the New Road, in that quarter, is now filled with buildings. Between Pimlico and Chelsea extensive improvements are making on the estate of Earl Grosvenor. A fine street has been built on the line of the King's Road; and the space between Sloane Street and Grosvenor Place will include two very handsome squares. A large dock has been excavated on the site of the Chelsea water works. Regent Street, which forms a very wide avenue from Pall Mall to the eastern side of the Regent's Park, may be reckoned among the principal improvements in the metropolis, during the present century. The houses, in general, display extraordinary grandeur and magnificence, and their architectural features are very much varied. This street, which is wide and Macadamized, commences at Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and, passing in a right line to Piccadilly, forms a circus, whence it proceeds, in a curve line, to Glasshouse Street, and thence, across Oxford Street, to Portland Place, at the northern extremity of which is Park Crescent, bordering on the New Road.

Between Pall Mall and Charing Cross, important alterations have been made, by taking down the houses in Suffolk Street and Whitcomb Street, and raising a number

of fine edifices at the lower part of the Haymarket, and on the north side of Cockspur Street, making a grand opening from the Opera House to St. Martin's Church, in front of which there is to be an open space, termed Union Square. About ten years ago, the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament was greatly improved, by taking down several narrow streets and mean buildings, which obstructed the view of Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church from Palace Yard: and, more recently, the former of these structures and Westminster Hall have undergone considerable repairs and embellishments. St. James's Palace has also been much altered, and some new mews or royal stables have been built at Buckingham House.

In the heart of the metropolis several improvements have been effected. The narrow winding passage, formerly called Snow Hill, has given place to Skinner Street, opening a direct and spacious avenue from St. Sepulchre's Church to Holborn Bridge. The Strand, near Temple Bar, has been widened, and Picket Street erected. The removal of Fleet Market has been proposed, and a new and convenient market designed on the east side of Shoe Lane. The street thus formed, by the removal of this market, and continued from Blackfriars Bridge to Clerkenwell Green, &c. will rank among the most useful improvements of the metropolis.

To the west and south of the Bank are the edifices called Bank Buildings, and other modern erections: the Bank itself has been much enlarged and improved.

On the Surrey side of the Thames, many new streets have been formed, others extended, and various important improvements have taken place. The erection of Waterloo Bridge has been followed by the opening of a spacious avenue to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and several streets have been built to connect it with Great Surrey Street, &c. The Southwark Bridge has been rendered accessible by a wide street leading to Union Street in the Borough, previously to the formation of which, Nelson Square was erected, and almost the whole of St. George's Fields to the east of Great Surrey Street covered with buildings. A spacious and handsome street, called *Greshambury*, is intended to be formed from the Mansion house to the South-

wark Bridge. Great Dover Street, extending almost parallel with Kent Street, may be considered as one of the greatest improvements in the southern part of the metropolis. The new London Bridge, now erecting, will be the means of materially improving the Borough, as all the houses on the west side of the High Street are to be taken down and rebuilt, so as to form a convenient and spacious street from the Bridge to the Town Hall. The buildings of Newington and Lambeth have been very much extended in the direction of the Kent Road, Walworth, Kennington, and Vauxhall. At the latter place, a new Iron Bridge has been raised across the Thames, affording a communication between Vauxhall and Pimlico; since which, many new erections have taken place in the vicinity.

A writer in the Monthly Magazine, for February, 1811, has asserted, that within the preceding forty years, a thousand houses each year had been added to the metropolis; and he accounted for their rapid occupation, by the circumstance of London being, not merely, as formerly, the capital of England and Wales, but of the whole British empire in America, Asia, and Africa; by the change of manners; by the resort to London of annuitants in the funds; and by the increase of public offices for the revenue and other departments, the numerous clerks and other officers of which are wholly or partially confined to a residence in the metropolis. The number of houses, according to the Parliamentary Returns, made under the Population Act of 1821, amounted in the City of London to 18,290; in Westminster to 19,275; in the other Middlesex suburbs to nearly 100,000; and in Southwark to 13,187.

The *Population* of London, owing to the general width of the streets, the number of the squares, and the space filled by every distinct family, is by no means proportioned to its extent, at least when compared with other cities; although it is in reality calculated to afford a theme for the utmost admiration and astonishment. The following table exhibits a view of the number of inhabitants in London and its suburbs, according to the Parliamentary Returns of 1821:

	PERSONS.
The City of London, within the walls, contained...	56,174
The City, without the walls	69,260
Finsbury Division of Ossulston Hundred, (exclusive of the parishes of Finchley, Friern Barnet, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, inserted in the return)...	110,127
Carry forward	235,561

	PERSONS.
Brt. forward	235,561
Holborn Division ...	276,630
Tower Division.....	291,650
Westminster	182,085
Borough of Southwark	85,905
Parish of Bermondsey	25,235
Parish of Lambeth	57,638
——— Newington Butts	33,047
Parish of Rotherhithe.....	12,523
Total	1,200,274

The population of the central part of London, or the City, properly so termed, has decreased three-fifths since the beginning of the last century; a circumstance to be attributed to the streets having been much widened, and to the erection of numerous warehouses, untenanted, except by the stock of their owners. The proportion of males to females is about ten of the former to eleven of the latter, among the resident population, and at par, including the general total of residents and visitors. A comparative view of the progress of population in the metropolis for rather more than 100 years past, is exhibited in the subjoined table, in which an allowance is made for the fluctuating accessions of population, arising from the concourse of foreigners and other visitors, engaged in commercial pursuits.

Population of the Metropolis.

	1700	1750	1801	1811	1821
1. City of London within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700	58,400
2. City of London without the walls	69,000	57,300	56,300	68,000	72,000
3. City and Liberties of Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,600	189,400
4. Out-parishes within the bills of Mortality	326,900	357,600	477,700	593,700	730,700
5. Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000	224,300
Total	674,350	676,250	900,000	1,050,000	1,274,800

The *Climate*, like that of the kingdom in general, is very variable, inclined to moisture, but, upon the whole, temperate. It appears from Mr. Kirwan's "Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 8vo, 1787, that taking the mean of the observations made at the house of the Royal Society, from the year 1772 to 1780, the annual temperature of London is 51° 9′, or in round numbers, 52°; the average monthly temperature is stated in the following table:

		°			°
January	-	35.9	July	-	66.3
February	-	42.3	August	-	65.85
March	-	46.4	September	-	59.63
April	-	49.9	October	-	52.81
May	-	56.61	November	-	44.44
June	-	63.22	December	-	41.04

The greatest usual cold is 20°, and happens in January; the greatest usual heat is 81°, and happens generally in July. The limits of the annual variation are 2° 5′, that is, 1° above, and 1° 5′ below the mean.*

The greatest variations of the mean temperature of the same month, in different years, are as follows:

		°			°
January	-	6	July	-	2
February	-	5	August	-	2
March	-	4	September	-	3.5
April	-	3	October	-	4
May	-	2.5	November	-	4
June	-	2	December	-	3

* The extremes of heat and cold, which have been noticed in the metropolis at particular periods, have been very remarkable. The highest degree of temperature ever recorded to have been observed, was on the 13th of July, 1808, when the mercury, in a thermometer placed in the shade, in St. James's Park, rose to 94 degrees. On the following day, it stood at 9 degrees; and several days before and after were unusually warm. This violent heat proved fatal to many labourers, and to other persons exposed to it, in various parts of the kingdom. The lowest degree of temperature which has been observed of late years, took place January 24th, 1795, when the mercury fell to 38 degrees below the freezing point in Fahrenheit's thermometer

Hence it appears that the summers differ much less than the winters.

The most usual variations of temperature within the space of 24 hours in every month, are

		°			°
January	-	6	July	-	10
February	-	8	August	-	15
March	-	20	September	-	18
April	-	18	October	-	14
May	-	14	November	-	9
June	-	12	December	-	6

To this daily mutability of temperature may be attributed the frequency of vernal and autumnal colds.

Mr. Kirwan has shewn that, proportionably to its latitude, it is much colder in London than in Edinburgh; for the mean temperature of Edinburgh in January is 34° 5′, and that of London is 35° 9′; and this difference he ascribes to the following causes: 1st, that Edinburgh is not exposed to the Siberian winds as London is: 2dly, that Edinburgh is nearer to the sea: 3dly, that the rigour of the northerly winds is very little moderated, perhaps indeed increased, in passing from Scotland to London, particularly if the surface of the earth is covered with snow; and hence we may credit Dr. Smollett (Travels to Italy), who asserts, that the winters are sometimes milder at Edinburgh than at London.

With regard to the *diseases* and *proportion of salubrity* usually attaching to London, it is a satisfaction to state generally, that since the complete extinction of the *Plague* by the great fire of 1666, this metropolis has fully deserved to be considered as one of the most healthy on earth; and that, in consequence of the open mode of building that now prevails, its increase to an almost indefinite extent is not likely to be attended with additional unwholesomeness. There are now no diseases that, properly speaking, can be said to be peculiar to London, although in parts, where its buildings are still confined, there exists, as must always be the case in such circumstances, a *predisposition*, among the lower orders at least, to low fever and infectious disorders in general. The baneful habit of dram-drinking,

it must, however, be observed, has been found of late years to produce the most melancholy results, in regard to the health, as well as the morals, of the poorer population. Still, upon the whole, the increase of salubrity, within the last seventy years, is proved by the fact, that the annual mortality is now only one in thirty-one; whereas, in 1750, it appears to have been one in twenty-three. Several causes, natural and artificial, conduce to the generally remarkable healthiness of this capital. Cleanliness, above all, is much promoted by the construction of the pavements, which are mostly very compact, that in the middle, for carriages, forming a small convexity to pass the water off by channels; and on each side is a broad level path, formed of flag-stones, raised a little above the centre, for the convenience of foot-passengers. The sewers beneath are large vaulted channels, communicating with each house by smaller ones, and with every street by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off all filth which can be conveyed in that manner into the river: the mud, or other rubbish, that accumulates on the surface of the streets, is taken away by persons employed at the public expence for that purpose. The breadth of the streets, and the space respectively occupied by families residing in London, contribute greatly to the same salutary effects; and, perhaps, among the chief artificial causes, may be reckoned the description and quality of the food of the inhabitants. Probably there is no city in the world where the labouring population, and certainly none where the middling classes, enjoy so large a share of the necessaries and inferior comforts of life, as in the metropolis; and this ease of condition is no doubt a powerful agent towards the health as well as the happiness of a people. In the year 1650, the total number of deaths was 8764; in 1700, they were 19,443; in 1750, they were 23,727; in 1798 and 1799, they were 18,000 in each year; and in 1800, they were 23,068; in 1801, they were 19,374; in 1806, they were 17,938, *viz.* 9215 males, and 8723 females.

CHAP. II

Historical Notices of the Principal Events connected with the Metropolis from the earliest Period to the Present Time.

LONDON is first presented to our notice, in the pages of history, as a Roman town; for the romantic tale of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who ascribes the erection of a city on this spot to Brute, monarch of Britain, 1000 years before the Christian æra, deserves no credit. But though we reject this and similar fables of the Welsh Chroniclers relative to the origin of London, the existence of a British town on the present site may be admitted as extremely probable. Cæsar, in his Commentaries, mentions the *Trinobantes*, as a tribe inhabiting the northern bank of the Thames, and slightly alludes to their principal settlement, as *Civitas Trinobantum*. This probably was London, which Ammianus Marcellinus, in the fourth century, designates as "*Augusta Trinobantum*, an ancient town, once called *Lundinium*." The situation of this place was precisely such as the ancient Britons were accustomed to choose for their stationary towns, as described by the Roman writers. Their establishments were fixed in the midst of woods and marshes, and such was originally the site of London. To the east were woods, of which the forests of Epping and Hainault exhibit the remains. The north side was protected by the fens of Finsbury; on the west flowed the river Fleet, said to have been a navigable stream; and on the south was the Thames, the southern bank of which must then have been a continued morass. The appellation by which this city was known to the Romans, strengthens the opinion that it was originally a British town; for *Londinium*, or *Lundinium*, may, with probability, be derived from the British *Llyn-Din*, the town or fortress on the lake, *llyn* signing a lake, or broad stream, and *din* a fortified town, in the old British language.

Ptolemy, the ancient geographer, has described Roman

London, as being seated on the south side of the Thames; and Dr. Gale, relying on his authority, places it in the spot long called St. George's Fields. But though various Roman antiquities have been discovered at different periods in that tract of ground, it must, previous to the embankment of the river, have been a mere morass overflowed by water at every spring tide, and, consequently, by no means adapted for human habitation. That the north bank of the Thames was the site of the Roman city appears also from the numerous architectural and other relics of that people found there, and which decidedly identify the place of their residence. According to Dr. Stukeley, the original London formed an oblong square, reaching from the river Thames to Maiden Lane, Lad Lane, and Cateaton Street, on the north; and extending from east to west between two streams, which have left their names to Wal-*brook* and *Fleet*-market, beneath which streets they still continue to flow. London, after it came under the dominion of the Romans, no doubt received from that enterprising and sagacious people every improvement of which its situation admitted, and might therefore naturally be supposed to have experienced an augmentation of population and importance. That this was actually the case, we learn from the information of the Roman historian Tacitus, who says, that previously to the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea, or about A. D. 60, London "was the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony." In the insurrection of the Britons against the Romans, A.D. 61, this place was depopulated and destroyed by the troops of Boadicea, for all its inhabitants who remained there, after the retreat of the Roman army, under Suetonius Paulinus, were sacrificed to the fury of the Britons. From this circumstance it must be inferred, that London, at that time, was not a fortified place, as it was incapable of resisting the attack of undisciplined forces. It was subsequently made a stationary Roman town, encompassed with an embattled wall, and the inhabitants were subjected to the laws of the empire. Under the fostering influence of the mighty masters of the ancient world, London soon recovered,

and probably surpassed, its former prosperity. At the beginning of the third century, in the reign of the Emperor Severus, it is represented as a great and wealthy city, and considered to be the metropolis of Britain. Such was the extent of its commerce, that, we are told by the historian Zosimus, in the year 359, eight hundred vessels belonging to this place were employed in the exportation of grain.

Though the original *Walls* of the city are admitted to have been of Roman construction, yet authors are not agreed as to the time of their erection. Richard of Cirencester ascribes them to the age of Constantine the Great, where he says, "This city was surrounded with a wall by the Empress Helena, the discoverer of the Holy Cross," who was the mother of Constantine, and is supposed to have been a British princess. Maitland imagines they were built by Theodosius, a Roman general, who visited Britain about 369, to oppose the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It appears indeed, from the relation of Ammianus Marcellinus, that Theodosius, after expelling the invaders, took up his residence in London, and that he repaired the fortifications of those cities and castles which they had damaged or destroyed; but the most that can be inferred from this account is, that Theodosius *restored* the walls and forts of the city, which had suffered dilapidation from time or violence. It is most probable, that a rampart of some kind was erected round London, on its being rebuilt after the revolt under Boadicea. This rampart, perhaps, extended no farther eastward than Walbrook, including the same space as the original British settlement. Whether the enlargement of the boundary took place on the erection of the walls by the Empress Helena, or at an earlier period, cannot be determined with certainty. The following is a general sketch of the extent and direction of the ancient wall of this city: — It commenced at a fortress or castle standing on or near the site of the present Tower, and was carried, in a northern direction, to Aldgate; thence it made a curve north-westward to Bishopsgate, from which it was continued, nearly in a straight line, due west to Cripplegate, and on to Aldersgate; there, bending to the south-west, it passed on to

Newgate, where it made almost a right angle, and, turning southward, was continued to Ludgate, at a short distance from which it formed another angle, and ran westward to the river Fleet, along the bank of which it reached to the Thames. Another wall stretched along the north bank of that river. The circuit of this boundary appears to have been somewhat more than two miles, and the superficial contents of the included space have been computed at four hundred acres. The height of the wall is said to have been twenty-two feet, and it was defended at certain distances by strong towers and bastions, the former forty feet high. Dr. Stukeley, in his "Itinerarium Curiosum," has given a plan of *Londinium*, showing its form and extent, according to his conjectures, with the number of gates in the walls, and the military roads branching off from them. No traces of Roman masonry are discoverable in the few remains of the city wall now visible. These relics are confined to London Wall, (at the back of Fore Street,) Cripplegate Churchyard, and a court leading from the Broadway to Little Bridge Street, on the south side of Ludgate Hill. Wherever the foundations have been laid open, this bulwark has been found to be formed of rag-stone, with single layers of Roman bricks, at intervals of two feet. These bricks were a little more than seventeen inches long, eleven and a half broad, and one inch and a quarter in thickness.

Nearly across the midst of Roman London, ran the stream already mentioned, called Walbrook, the course of which has long been covered over; and almost at right angles with this, passed through the centre of the city, was a street, in the direction of Watling Street. The four principal gates opened to the four great military roads, or ways, leading to various parts of the island.

The prætorian way, originally a British road, and afterwards the Saxon Watling Street, passed under a gate on the site of Newgate, whence it traversed the city to a ferry across the Thames, at Dowgate, and, re-commencing on the opposite bank, was continued to Dover. Under Cripplegate passed Irmin Street; and under Aldgate, a vicinal way by Bethnal Green to Oldford where there was a passage across the river Lea to Layton, in Essex, and

onward to Colchester, &c. On the formation of new roads, additional gates were erected, among which were Bridge-gate, Lud-gate, Alders-gate, Moor-gate, Bishops-gate, and the Postern-gate on Tower Hill. Besides the fort near the Tower, the Romans had a *Specula*, or watch tower, situated on the north side of Barbican. There was also a strong out-work, on the west side of the Old Bailey, some traces of which are still visible in Sea-coal Lane; and there are likewise relics of a similar fortress on the eminence near Apothecaries' Hall.

The burial places of the Romans were, by the laws of the empire, directed to be without the walls of their cities. Those attached to London are supposed to have been situated on the spots now called Goodman's Fields and Spitalfields, where numerous sepulchral relics have been frequently disinterred. Among the various indications of Roman residence which have been discovered within the limits of London, may be mentioned tessellated pavements, urns, coins, pottery, and foundations of buildings, which sufficiently attest the ancient grandeur and importance of this city. Whitaker, with great probability, supposes, "that the first embankment of the Thames was the natural operation of that magnificent spirit which intersected the earth with so many raised ramparts and roads." Of this vast bulwark against the encroachment of the tide, there are evident remains on the south side of the river; but it appears on a scale of still greater magnitude in the vast sea-wall along the fens of Essex. By such works as these, the Romans, in some measure, repaired the injuries which their ambition inflicted on vanquished nations, leaving them as monuments of their glory to future ages.

When Britain was deserted by the Romans, and the ancient inhabitants were left to conduct their own affairs, it is probable that the internal government of the country devolved on the magistrates of the principal cities; and as London had been the chief seat of Roman authority, its municipal officers must have possessed much power and influence. Though this period of British history is very obscure, it is an acknowledged fact, that Vortigern, a British chieftain, obtained the sovereignty of the south-

ern part of the island, and made a notable use of his authority, by adopting those measures which terminated in the subjugation of what is now called England, by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, piratical tribes of adventurers from Germany, who had long been formidable enemies of the provincial Britons. Hengist, leader of the first of these bands of invaders, soon obtained possession of the county of Kent; and though he had been originally invited hither to assist Vortigern in repelling the attacks of the Picts and Scots, yet he, ere long, turned his arms against the Britons themselves. It appears from the Saxon Chronicle, that, in 457, a British army having been defeated at Crayford in Kent, retreated to London. About twenty years after this battle, Hengist made himself master of this city, and kept possession of it, probably, till his death, A.D. 488. It was then re-captured by the British king, Ambrosius, and continued to belong to the Britons during a great part of the sixth century. On the formation of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, London became its capital. Shortly afterwards, Christianity superseded Paganism among the Anglo-Saxons, and Sebert, king of Essex, having been converted in 604, London was constituted a *Bishop's See*, and Melitus was appointed the first bishop.

In 610, a cathedral church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected on the same spot where the present cathedral stands. Westminster Abbey, which owed its foundation to King Sebert, was built not long afterwards. The place chosen for its site was then called the island of Thorney, and from the buildings which gradually congregated around the monastery, the city of Westminster derived its origin.

Though the Saxons were Pagans for more than one hundred and fifty years after their first settlement in Britain, yet as London did not finally pass under their yoke till a short time before their conversion to Christianity, it may be questioned whether the general appearance of this city was materially affected by its change of masters. The Saxons, a much less polished people than the Romanized Britons, doubtless adopted the arts and improvements of the conquered nation; and when they had leisure to re-

pair the injuries occasioned by the ravages of war, the edifices, whether public or private, which remained, probably served them as patterns for the erection of new ones. The dominion of the Saxons being firmly established, and that people having embraced the Christian faith, we may safely conclude that London recovered from the consequences of the preceding contest, and re-assumed the same general features it had previously exhibited. That the city rose to distinguished commercial eminence during the latter part of the seventh century, we learn from Bede, who characterizes it as the " emporium of many nations."

The rising prosperity of London appears to have suffered some checks from repeated visitations of the plague, and from the destructive effects of fire. In 793, a dreadful conflagration happened, when the city was nearly consumed, and a vast multitude of the inhabitants lost their lives. But these temporary calamities were of less importance than the injuries which it suffered, in common with many other parts of England, from the invasions of the Danes. In the reign of Egbert, king of Wessex, whose power extended over Essex, and some other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, the Danish pirates first made themselves formidable to the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of this country. Egbert opposed their incursions with success, and, after several severe struggles, restored peace to his dominions. In 833, he summoned a national assembly or *wittenagemote* to meet at London, to consult on the adoption of measures to preserve the safety of the country. During the reigns of the immediate successors of this prince, the Danes renewed their attacks, and devastated several parts of South Britain. In 839, they assaulted London, but were repulsed. In 851, they took the city, and long retained possession of it; and the Saxon Chronicle states, that a Danish army was quartered in it during the winter of 872. It required the genius of Alfred to expel these invaders from his own dominions, and confine them to the eastern and northern parts of England, where they were permitted to settle, on entering into engagements to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Saxon kings. The maritime superiority of the Danes had contributed greatly to their success; and among the principal measures adopted

by Alfred, for the recovery and defence of his territories, was the formation of a naval establishment, by means of which he dislodged the Danish intruders, and recovered possession of London, in 883. Having made himself master of this important city, he repaired and strengthened its fortifications, and consigned the government of it to his son-in-law, Ethelred, whom he made Earl of Mercia. To Alfred is attributed the original plan of the municipal constitution of London, and especially the institution of the office of Sheriff. In the subsequent war, carried on against the Danish leader, Hastings, the Londoners repeatedly distinguished themselves, especially in 896, in the capture of a castle which had been erected by the Danes at Bemfleet in Essex. In the succeeding reign of Edward the Elder, on the death of the Earl of Mercia, in 912, the king himself assumed the government of London, considering it as a post of too much importance to be united with the command of an extensive province.

The city, though at this period advancing in eminence, had not yet risen to the rank of an Anglo-Saxon metropolis, for Winchester continued to be the principal residence of several of the successors of Alfred. Yet his grandson, Athelstan, had a palace in London; and its comparative consequence, in the reign of that prince, may be inferred from a law then made relative to coinage, ordaining that eight minters should be allotted to London, seven to Canterbury, six to Winchester, and not more than two or three to the other cities and towns of the kingdom. In 945, during the reign of the next king, Edmund the Elder, a meeting of the Wittenagemote took place at London, for the settlement of the affairs of the church. In 961, a pestilential fever occasioned the destruction of a great many of the inhabitants; and in 982, the city suffered from a dreadful conflagration.

Towards the close of the tenth century, England was again exposed to the invasions of the Danes. In 994, London was assaulted by a Danish fleet, commanded by Olaf and Sweyn. On this occasion, a bridge over the Thames is first mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, though it does not appear over what part of the river it was placed. The citizens succeeded in repulsing their assail-

ants, as they did likewise when again besieged in 1009. About three years after, a meeting of the Wittenagemote was held in London, to consult on the measures proper to be adopted for resisting the Danes. The result of their deliberations, was the payment of a large sum of money, which only warded off the attacks of the invaders for a short time. In 1013, King Ethelred II., alarmed for his personal safety, abandoned the kingdom and fled to Normandy, and the city of London opened its gates to Sweyn, who was chosen king of England. He died soon after, and Ethelred was restored; but that imbecile monarch found a new and powerful adversary in Canute, the son of Sweyn. In the subsequent contests which took place, the Londoners displayed great bravery, on several occasions, in support of their Saxon princes. After the death of Ethelred, his son, Edmund Ironside, defended his crown, with the spirit of an Alfred, against his Danish adversary. The citizens of London seconded the efforts of their sovereign; and in the course of the year 1016, the place was thrice assaulted by Canute, who was each time obliged to retreat. The war between these princes was terminated by a treaty of partition, which left Edmund in possession of London and all the country south of the Thames. On the murder of the Saxon king, which immediately followed, Canute obtained the dominion of the whole kingdom. In the levy of a sum of money which he made soon after for the payment of his troops, it appears, that towards the whole amount, which was 83,000*l*. London contributed 11,000*l*.

After the death of the last Danish king, Hardicanute, in 1041, a general council of the clergy and nobility was held in London, when, through the influence of Earl Godwin, Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was chosen king. During the peaceful reign of this prince, who made London the chief place of his residence, the city recovered from the injuries it had suffered in the preceding commotions, and increased in wealth and population. One of the last and greatest undertakings in which King Edward engaged, was the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey, which he intended as the place for his own interment. He died a short time after it was completed, and was suc-

ceeded by Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, whose defeat and death, at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, paved the way for the accession of William, Duke of Normandy, to the English crown.

On Christmas-day, 1066, William, the first of that name who held the title, was crowned King of England, at Westminster, at which solemnity, the civic magistrates of London assisted. One of the first public acts of the new sovereign, was the grant of a charter to the metropolis, which is still extant in the Saxon language, among the archives of the city. The following is a literal translation of this curious document:—"William the King greeteth in friendship, William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreve*, and all the Burgesses in London, French and English. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye all be there law-worthy as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's days. And I will not that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

In 1077 a dreadful fire happened, which destroyed the greater part of the city. In the year following, that part of the Tower of London, now called the White Tower, appears to have been founded† for the purpose of overawing the citizens, who were dissatisfied with the new government. Another fire took place in 1086, when the cathedral church of St. Paul was burnt down. "Maurice, then Byshoppe of London," says Stowe, "afterward began the foundation of the newe Church of St. Paul, a worke that men of that time judged would never have been finished, it was then so wonderfull."

It is somewhat remarkable, that the survey of the kingdom, made in this king's reign, and preserved in the Domesday Book, does not include London. As the original manuscript of that record, which is still remaining, does not appear to have been mutilated, it must be con-

* This Saxon appellation for the chief magistrate, signifies the governor of a port or harbour.

† The architect of this structure was Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who also built Rochester Castle. See Bayley's "History of the Tower." 4to.

cluded, that the property of the citizens in London was registered in a separate volume, now lost; or that it was not divided into knight's fees, and consequently not surveyed with the rest of the kingdom. In the year 1090, much damage was done to the buildings of the city by a terrible hurricane, which also injured the Tower. Two years after, a destructive fire occurred. The Tower was subsequently repaired and strengthened by King William II. who, in the year 1097, also built Westminster Hall. In the reign of his successor, Henry I., the Londoners obtained a new and extended charter of privileges, including the perpetual sheriffdom of the county of Middlesex, and the right to elect a sheriff from among the citizens; exemption from scot and lot, dane-gelt, trial by battle, impleading without the walls, payment of tolls, &c.; and the extraordinary power of seizing for debt the goods, (if found within the city,) of the borough, town, or county, "wherein he remains who shall owe the debt," provided "he has not cleared himself in London." This charter also confirmed the ancient right of the citizens to hunt in the chaces of Middlesex, Surrey, and the Chiltern district. On the death of Henry I., the Londoners supported the claims of his nephew Stephen to the crown, in opposition to those of the Empress Maud; and in the contests which afterwards took place between the partizans of each, the citizens adhered to the king, and suffered in his cause. Henry II., son of the empress, seems to have remembered the hostility of the inhabitants of the metropolis to his mother, for he extorted from them several forced loans, and though there is a charter extant, ascribed to this prince, confirming that of Henry I., it clearly appears not to be authentic.

At the coronation of Richard I., the riotous populace of London massacred a great number of the Jewish residents, who had assembled to view the spectacle. The citizens or burgesses of the metropolis officiated at the coronation feast as royal butlers, the chief magistrate, then called the bailiff, acting as grand butler. In the early part of his reign, King Richard granted to the city a new charter, and at this period, the title of *Mayor* is said to have originated, Henry Fitz-Alwyn having been the

person who first bore it. In 1195, the king received from the corporation, the sum of 1500*l.* as the price of a new charter, confirming former privileges and bestowing on the citizens the jurisdiction or conservatorship of the river Thames. The year 1196 was distinguished by a violent sedition, which seems to have been occasioned by the unequal pressure of the taxes on the lower classes of the metropolitans. It was at length suppressed, and William Fitz-Robert, alias Longbeard, a factious leader of the mob, was taken and executed. Such, however, was the credit he had acquired, that his relics were long revered by the populace, as those of a sainted martyr. In the reign of John, several charters were granted to the city, under which the corporation approached to its present form; and its influence and authority were considerably augmented. This king, by one of his charters, empowered the "Barons of the City of London" to elect a fresh mayor annually, or to continue in office the same individual from year to year, a right exercised so lately as the years 1816 and 1817, in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood. This charter is the earliest known document in which the head of the corporation is called the mayor, though the appellation is supposed to have been assumed, as already stated, in the preceding reign, by Henry Fitz-Alwyn. During the disputes between King John and the Pope, London suffered much from the interdict laid on the kingdom by his holiness, and when it was taken off, the citizens paid 2000 marks, in part of the sum of 40,000 exacted by the pope from his majesty. In 1212 a dreadful fire broke out on the south side of London bridge, and 3000 persons are said to have been drowned, or burnt to death. In the disastrous civil war, which occurred towards the close of the reign of John, the Londoners joined the associated barons against the king; and in the Magna Charta extorted from that prince, it is expressly stated, that "the City of London should enjoy all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water."

—The reign of Henry III., extending from 1216 to 1272, was distinguished by few events of importance in which the citizens of London were interested, excepting popular tumults, the leaders of which suffered the penalty of

their crimes, and the inhabitants in general were punished for their participation or connivance, by severe fines and imprisonment. On St. Valentine's eve, 1247, the shock of an Earthquake was felt in several parts of England, and especially in London, near the banks of the Thames. In 1248, the king having been refused a subsidy by his parliament, was obliged to offer for sale his plate and jewels, which were purchased by the Londoners. Highly displeased at what he considered as the arrogance of the metropolitan citizens, he angrily exclaimed, "If Octavian's treasure were to be sold, the City of London would store it up." To punish the presumption, and reduce the wealth of the "rustical Londoners," the king granted to the Abbot of Westminster the privilege of holding an annual fair in Tothill Fields, for fifteen days, during which "all trade should cease within the city." In 1258, a scarcity of grain occasioned a famine, in consequence of which 20,000 persons are said to have died in the metropolis, only. One valuable benefit, was conferred on the corporation by this king, who granted it permission to present the mayor, on his election, to the Barons of the Exchequer, instead of to the King in person. Thus the citizens were relieved from the inconvenience and expence of attending the royal court at any part of the kingdom, where the monarch might happen to reside. The charters of the city were repeatedly renewed in the course of Henry's long reign.

Edward I. instituted the division of the city into twenty-four wards (to which two have since been added), appointing a magistrate to preside over each of them, with the old Saxon title of Alderman. The inhabitants were also permitted to choose common councilmen as at present, to assist the aldermen in the administration of civic affairs. The Jews, who in the last reign had suffered from the fury of the mob, were in 1279 harshly treated, and many of them put to death for debasing and clipping the current coin of the realm. The disafforestation of the great forest of Middlesex occasioned the suburbs of London to be much improved in the reign of Edward I.

n 1306 the use of sea-coal, then becoming general, was .orbidden by proclamation. In the reign of Edward II

between the years 1314 and 1317, a famine distressed the whole kingdom, the consequences of which are described by Stowe in terms shocking to humanity. In 1320, the Londoners assisted the king with a body of troops, with which he captured Leedes-castle in Kent, and subdued the barons who had rebelled against him. For this service, he gave the city a charter of indemnity. Two years after, Edward, being involved in new disputes with his nobility, again applied to the city for aid, and met with a refusal. The measures taken to punish the citizens occasioned an insurrection, in which Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, Robert de Baldock, the chancellor, and others of the king's partisans lost their lives.

Two new charters were granted to the city at the beginning of the reign of Edward III. One was a charter confirming ancient privileges and bestowing new ones; the other annexed to the city, in perpetuity, the "village of Southwark." In 1348, a terrible pestilence, said to have begun in India, desolated Europe. In England, says Stowe, it "so wasted and spoyled the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive." Such were its ravages in London, that the burying-grounds were filled, and various fresh pieces of land, without the walls, assigned for receiving the dead. Among these was the waste land now forming the site of the Charter House and its precincts, purchased for the purpose by Sir Walter Manny, and in which more than 50,000 persons, who then died, were interred. This plague did not quite subside till nearly ten years after. On the 24th of May, 1356, Edward the Black Prince entered London, on his return from the victory of Poictiers, accompanied by John, the captive king of France, with a numerous and splendid cavalcade. In 1363, a very magnificent entertainment was given in the city by Henry Picard, (lord mayor in 1357,) to the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, with Edward the Black Prince, and a large company of eminent and noble guests.

The reign of Richard II. is memorable for the insurrection under Wat Tyler, which was suppressed by the rasn courage of Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London, and the presence of mind of the king, then a mere youth.

In 1393, the courts of judicature, which the king, when offended with the city, had removed to York, were restored to London. It was also about the same time enacted, that the aldermen, who had heretofore been chosen annually, should continue in office during their good behaviour.

Henry IV. at the commencement of his reign, granted to the city an extension of former privileges; and at the same time some obnoxious statutes were repealed. In 1401 the Act of Parliament for "Burning of obstinate Heretics" was passed; and William Sautre, a parish priest of the city, was the first who suffered under it. A dreadful Plague ravaged the kingdom in 1407, when nearly 30,000 persons died in the metropolis only.

The reign of Henry V. is chiefly distinguished for his successful wars with France. On his return to England, 1415, after the victory of Agincourt, he was received by the citizens of London with the utmost demonstrations of joy, and the streets, at his entry, were splendidly decorated, as they were also in 1421, when he brought home his Queen, Katharine of France.

In the long and unfortunate reign of Henry VI. occurred the insurrection under Jack Cade, an Irishman, who, assuming the name of Mortimer, pretended to be heir to the crown, and having collected a body of followers, with which he defeated the king's troops sent to oppose him, he entered the city in triumph. Here the insurgents committed many excesses, the lord treasurer, Lord Say, and other persons of distinction being sacrificed to their fury. At length, with the assistance of the governor of the Tower, the citizens succeeded in expelling Cade with his adherents; and the latter dispersing, the rebel leader fled into Kent, where he was soon after discovered and put to death. From the institution of the mayoralty till the year 1454, the annual procession of the mayor and aldermen to Westminster had taken place on horseback; but Sir John Norman, then chosen mayor, built, at his own expense, a handsome barge, in which he was rowed to Westminster, attended by such of the city companies as then possessed barges, in a splendid manner; this practice has been continued by

all his successors. In 1457 a composition for offerings was entered into between the clergy and laity of London, whence it appears, that the annual rents of houses, within the city and in the suburbs, were from six and eight pence to three pounds. In the disastrous contests for the crown, between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Londoners generally favoured the party of the Yorkists. During these commotions in 1467, Smithfield was the scene of a grand tournament, in honour of an embassy from the Duke of Burgundy, to demand the Lady Margaret of York in marriage for his son. After the decisive battle of Barnet, which established Edward IV. firmly on the throne, he bestowed the honour of knighthood on the mayor, the recorder, and twelve of the aldermen of London. The reign of Edward is memorable for the introduction of the art of printing into England. The *first printing press* was set up at Westminster, in 1472, by William Caxton. Previous to 1475, the right of *election* of the *lord mayor* had belonged to the common council; but by an act of the council then made, the election of the mayor and sheriffs was vested in the lord mayor for the time being, the aldermen, common council, and the master, wardens, and livery of each of the city companies. This regulation having been subsequently confirmed by act of Parliament, continues in force to the present day.

Soon after the accession of Henry VII. to the crown, a new and singular epidemical disease first made its appearance in this country. It was termed, from one of its principal symptoms, the *sweating sickness*, and generally proved fatal within twenty-four hours after the first attack. From Hall's "Chronicle" it appears, that two mayors and six aldermen died, in one week, of this complaint. In 1487, an act of Parliament was passed, authorizing the freemen of London to carry their wares to any fair or market in the kingdom, notwithstanding any bye-laws to the contrary. The citizens of the metropolis repeatedly suffered by the severe exactions of Empson and Dudley, the arbitrary ministers of the king, who, by their means, drew vast sums from the

coffers of his subjects, and, at his death, left plate, jewels, and money to the value of 1,800,000*l*.

Henry VIII. on succeeding his father, gratified his subjects by the punishment of Empson and Dudley, who were beheaded on Tower Hill in August, 1510. A formidable riot occurred in London in 1517, on the first of May, since known in the annals of the city by the name of *Evil May-day*. The insurgents were chiefly the apprentices and servants of the citizens, and the objects of their attack were the foreign residents. The same year the sweating sickness again visited the metropolis. In 1522, the Emperor Charles V. coming to England was received and entertained in London with great pomp and magnificence. But the grand characteristic event of this reign was the *dissolution of monasteries*, in consequence of the Reformation, in 1537. The dispute between the king and the pope on the subject of his divorce led to this event, and as Henry still continued attached to the Catholic faith, he persecuted both Protestants and Papists. Some of the former were burnt in Smithfield as heretics, and many of the latter (among whom were Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More) were put to death for refusing to acknowledge the king to be the supreme head of the church. One immediate consequence of the Reformation was the conversion of Westminster into a bishopric, to which a dean and twelve prebendaries were attached; but the only bishop of this see was Thomas Thirlby, who, on the suppression of the bishopric in 1550, was translated to Norwich. Many alterations and improvements were made in the metropolis during the reign of Henry VIII., among which may be included such as arose from the suppression of monastic establishments, which, though effected in a most arbitrary manner, and in many instances accompanied with great cruelty and injustice to the members of the religious orders, was, however, extremely beneficial to the public, by transferring to more active proprietors large and valuable estates in every part of England, and especially in London. Notwithstanding the city had been, since the accession of Henry VII., rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity, yet the foreign trade of London was so inconsiderable, even in the year 1539,

that there were not more than four ships, exclusive of the royal navy, which were above 120 tons burthen within the river Thames, as we learn from Wheeler's "Treatise of Commerce," published in 1601. And it does not appear that the number had much increased in the ensuing reign, if we may credit the report of a London merchant, who, in a letter to Sir William Cecil, (quoted by Strype), says "that there is never a city in christendom, having the occupying that London hath, that is so slenderly provided of ships, having the sea coming to it as this hath." Yet it is an undoubted fact that a spirit of enterprise was very general among our merchants at this period, and it is probable that many foreign vessels were employed in the export and import trade of the metropolis. In the course of this reign, the police of the city underwent some advantageous regulations; nuisances were removed; many of the streets were paved; and various measures were adopted for supplying the capital with provisions to answer the demands of an increasing population.

In the short reign of Edward VI. the reformation proceeded with steadiness and regularity, being no longer interrupted by the caprice of Henry, and the influence of the Catholic nobility. Among the principal events, occuring in London at this time, may be mentioned the erection of Christ's Hospital, for the education of youth, and those of St. Thomas and Bridewell, for the reception of the sick, wounded, and helpless poor,—charities which the dissolution of conventual estabishments had rendered doubly necessary. By an act of Parliament, passed in 1553, the number of taverns, or public houses, in the city and liberties, was limited to forty, and those in Westminster, to three: there are now within the two cities and their liberties upwards of *six thousand*. In this reign Southwark was re-granted, for a pecuniary consideration, to the city of London; and this borough was subsequently constituted one of the city wards, under the appellation of Bridge-ward-without, when the addition of an alderman, to govern it, was made to the civic corporation.

The death of king Edward in 1553, was followed by the accession of his half-sister Mary, on the failure of the

Duke of Northumberland's rash attempt to place his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, on the throne. The new Queen was a Catholic, and she made every effort to restore Popery throughout her dominions. The natural opposition which arose to this plan induced her majesty's ministers to have recourse to the most severe measures against the Protestants, and many of their clergy and others were burnt in Smithfield, and elsewhere, as obstinate and incorrigible heretics. On the project of an union, which afterwards took place, between Mary and the King of Spain, Philip II., a formidable insurrection ensued, under Sir Thomas Wyat. He attempted to make himself master of London, but was repulsed by the Queen's party, and, being taken prisoner, was put to death, with many of his followers.

Elizabeth succeeded to the crown, on the death of her sister, in 1558. Her accession was generally hailed with joy by her subjects; but she was most acceptable to the Protestants, whose tenets she had always professed, and who, under her patronage, were soon restored to all the power and influence they had enjoyed during the reign of Edward VI. The church service was ordered by proclamation, to be performed in English on the first of January 1559, even before the queen was crowned, and a general reformation of the church followed, reducing it nearly to its present model. In 1561 the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral was struck by lightning, and a considerable portion of the edifice destroyed. In the years 1563 and 1564, more than 20,000 persons died in London of the plague. *Bills of Mortality* were now first introduced, to give timely notice of the progress of this alarming disease. *Coaches* were brought into use in this city in 1564, by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became her Majesty's coachman. The erection of the Bourse or *Royal Exchange*, through the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, was begun in July 1566, and completed in the following year. The year 1569 exhibited the novelty of a public *lottery*, drawn at the west door of St. Paul's; the drawing continued without interruption by night and day, for upwards of four months. The prizes consisted of plate, and the profits were appropriated to the repair of the sea-ports.

In 1580, the shock of an *Earthquake* was felt in London, when many churches and other buildings were damaged; several persons were injured by it, and some were killed. Babington's conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and release the Queen of Scots from the captivity in which she had languished for eighteen years, was commenced in 1586. The plot was discovered, and the persons concerned in it, fourteen in number, were executed as traitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Scottish Queen was soon afterwards beheaded at Fotheringay castle, the place of her confinement. The sentence against this princess was proclaimed in London and Westminster, December 6th, with great ceremony, the city magistracy and many of the nobility being present. In the preparations made to resist the attack of the famous Spanish Armada in 1588, the Londoners had a considerable share, by furnishing large contributions of men, money, and ships. The invasion is said to have been delayed a whole year, by the patriotic conduct of Thomas Sutton, Esq. founder of the Charter-House, who, being engaged in foreign commerce on a large scale, made such mercantile arrangements, as prevented the bank of Genoa, from supplying the Spanish king with the necessary funds for victualling his fleet. On the defeat of the Armada, the Queen rode in procession to St. Paul's cathedral on the 24th of November, the day appointed for a grand national thanksgiving.

In 1600 was incorporated the *East India Company*, whose successful exertions, as an association of merchant adventurers, have rivalled those of many independent states, and justly excited the admiration of the world. Their stock at first amounted to 72,000*l.*; and with this sum, the infant company was enabled to fit out four ships, under the command of James Lancaster. The close of Elizabeth's reign was distinguished by the insurrection of her imprudent favourite, the Earl of Essex, which took place in the metropolis, in February, 1601, but which was almost immediately suppressed: the earl was beheaded on Tower Hill, and several of his partizans were likewise executed.

The *Plague*, which had so frequently devastated London, made its re-appearance in 1603, the year of James the First's accession to the crown of England. Such was its

fatal prevalence, that between March and December, it swept away 30,561 persons; and though its violence became subsequently less alarming, the metropolis was not freed from the disease till 1611. The London bills of mortality were from this time regularly continued. On the 24th of October, 1604, James was first proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, France, Ireland, &c. with great solemnity, at the Cross in West-Cheap, preparatory to the Union of England with Scotland.

In 1604, the horrible conspiracy, known by the name of the *Gunpowder Plot*, was commenced by a number of discontented Catholic enthusiasts, who, after various delays, fixed on the 5th of November, 1605, for the execution of their diabolical scheme to overturn the Protestant government in church and state. They collected a quantity of gunpowder in vaults beneath the parliament house, to blow up the building, at the time the king should be delivering his speech from the throne, on the opening of the session of parliament. The details of this plot, and the means by which it was providentially frustrated, are so well known as to render any further notice here unnecessary. Several Jesuits and other Catholics, implicated in the affair, were executed the following year. In 1609, the corporation acquired a considerable accession of power and property: almost the whole province of Ulster in Ireland, having devolved to the crown, the forfeited lands were offered by the king to the citizens, on condition that they should settle there an English colony. The proposal was accepted and settlements were made, whence arose the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. In 1613, the *New River* was brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton. The reservoir now termed the "*New River Head*," in Spa Fields, to which it was conducted, was previously an open pool, commonly called the Ducking Pond. The river was first admitted into it, on Michaelmas-day, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. This king's reign deserves to be particularly noticed for the spirit of enterprise which distinguished it, and which led to voyages of discovery, and to commercial expeditions of considerable importance. The improvement of commerce was shown by a vast increase in the number and tonnage of

the vessels which annually cleared out from the port of London; and among the circumstances which tended to the promotion of trade, may be reckoned the annulling many of the monopolies granted by Elizabeth, and the farther colonization of America, and the islands in the West Indies.

The beginning of the reign of Charles I. was marked by the recurrence of the calamity which happened in that of his father. The *plague* broke out in the metropolis, and destroyed, in the course of twelve months, more than 35,000 persons. Previously to the disputes between the king and parliament, which occupied the latter part of this reign, commerce continued to flourish in the capital, notwithstanding some checks which it suffered, from fresh grants of monopolies and some other arbitrary measures of government. In 1634, a patent was granted to Sir Sanders Duncombe, for the exclusive letting of *sedan chairs*. The year following, a proclamation was issued, ordering that no person should go in a coach in the streets of London and Westminster, except the owner of the coach should keep up four able horses for the king's service, whenever required. But two years after, the Marquis of Hamilton obtained a commission to licence *fifty hackney coachmen*, in and about London; since which those vehicles have been in general use, and at different times have been augmented in number. In 1825, the number of licenced coaches and chariots is 1200, and of *cabriolets*, or one horse chaises, 50. The establishment of the *Post Office* may be dated from 1635, when the King by proclamation ordered his *Post Master for foreign parts*, to open a regular communication between the metropolis, and Edinburgh, Exeter, Holyhead, &c.

To advert to all the important transactions that took place in London, during the eventful contest between King Charles and the Parliament, termed by Lord Clarendon, the "*Great Rebellion*," would far exceed our limits. A few circumstances, however, must be noticed.

In 1634, the king issued his writs for levying *ship money*, in opposing which the famous Hampden distinguished himself. The citizens of the metropolis were ordered, on this occasion, to fit out and equip, at their own charge,

for twenty-six weeks, one ship of 900 tons, and 350 men; one of 800 tons, and 260 men; four of 500 tons each, and 200 men; and one of 300 tons, and 150 men. The next year, they were ordered to provide two ships of 800 tons, with 320 men each, whilst the county of Middlesex, including Westminster, provided one ship of the same burthen and crew. Until the year 1640, it had been customary with the city merchants to deposit their money in the *Mint*, as a place of unquestionable security; but the king having required a forced loan of 200,000*l*., out of the money so lodged, the citizens were for some time obliged to entrust their property to the care of their apprentices and clerks, to whom the confusion arising from the state of public affairs gave frequent opportunities for fraud and embezzlement. Matters continued thus till 1645, when, as appears from a small pamphlet, entitled "The Mystery of the new fashioned *Goldsmiths* or Bankers discovered," 1676, 4to. the goldsmiths began to hold the cash of the merchants, and traders in general, and were commissioned both to receive and to pay for them. Hence arose the system of *Banking*, the goldsmiths allowing interest for sums in their possession, and discounting the bills of merchants or others, at a rate profitable to themselves.

Many of the unpopular measures adopted by the king and his ministers, had particularly affected the metropolis, and hence its inhabitants, throughout the civil wars, opposed the royalist party, and afforded the most determined and efficient support to parliament. In 1643, when every prospect of reconciliation between the king and his opponents had vanished, the common council ordered the entire city and its liberties, including Southwark, to be surrounded with forts and lines of defence. This was speedily done, the work being executed by the inhabitants, at the expence of the city.

On the 30th of January, 1649, after having been tried and condemned by a self-constituted "high court of justice," King Charles I. was publicly beheaded, on a scaffold erected in front of his own palace at Whitehall.

During the Interregnum which succeeded the execution of the monarch, the famous *Navigation Act* was passed, in 1651. To the judicious provisions of this ordinance, the

subsequent improvement and present prosperity of the British marine may, in a great degree, be attributed. Its beneficial influence on the shipping and commerce of the port of London can scarcely be estimated. At this time a reduction took place in the legal rate of interest, from *eight* to *six* per cent. In the year 1651 a *coffee-house* was first opened in London, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. In April, 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, and from that time, till his death, in 1658, the supreme power of the state was vested in him, as Protector.

In May, 1660, Charles II. was restored to the throne of his ancestors, on which occasion he was received in the metropolis with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. The insurrection of a sect of fanatics called *Fifth Monarchy Men* happened in London, in January, 1661. It was speedily suppressed, though not without bloodshed. On St. Bartholomew's day, 1663, the act of uniformity was carried into effect, by means of which the Church of England was freed from a great number of intrusive ministers, who refused to submit to her ritual, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Most of the churches in the city were thus vacated, and afterwards supplied by the episcopal clergy. In 1663, June the 24th, the king, on petition of the lord mayor and citizens, and "for divers good causes and considerations," granted them a new charter, confirmatory of all former ones, and of all legal uses, prescriptions, and rights whatever. The year 1665 became memorable for the recurrence of a pestilential disease, since emphatically termed "the Great Plague." It made its first appearance in the metropolis, in December, 1664, and did not entirely cease before January, 1666. For the first two or three months its progress was slow; but in spite of precaution it gradually extended, and from May to October, 1665, it raged with the greatest virulence; the weekly return of deaths in the Bills of Mortality increasing from 500 to 8,000. The pestilence was then at its height. Its ravages, which had commenced in Westminster and the western suburbs, spread through the city to Southwark, and to all the parishes eastward of the Tower. The digging of single graves had long been discontinued, and large pits were dug

in which the dead were deposited with some little regularity and decent attention: but now all such distinctions became impracticable. Deeper and more extensive pits were made, and the rich and poor, the aged and the young, were promiscuously cast into the common receptacle. Whole families were swept away, and large districts almost depopulated. By day, the silent solitary streets presented a most frightful spectacle; and by night, the dead carts, moving with slow pace, by torch-light, and with the appalling cry, "Bring out your dead!" thrilled with horror every heart not rendered callous by the calamitous visitation of Providence. The suspension of public business was so complete, that grass grew within the area of the Royal Exchange, and even in the principal avenues of the city. All the inns of court were shut up, and the law proceedings suspended. The entire number returned in the bills of mortality, as having died of the plague within the year, was 68,950; but this was far short of the real amount of the victims to that devouring pestilence, which has with great probability been estimated at about 100,000 persons. Since that disastrous period the plague has never visited London; a circumstance the more remarkable, as its ravages had been frequent for ages past, and from the commencement of the century to 1666 scarcely a year elapsed in which the metropolis was wholly free from the disease.

One of the most important occurrences which ever happened in this metropolis, whether considered with reference to its immediate or its remote consequences, was the *Great Fire*, which began on the 2d of September, 1666, and raged with irresistible fury for four days and nights, in which time it destroyed nearly five-sixths of the whole city, besides doing much damage without the walls. It began in Pudding Lane, near Thames Street, and extended westward to the Temple, and eastward almost to the Tower. Scarcely a single building, that came within the range of the flames, was left standing. Public edifices, churches, and dwelling-houses were involved in the common ruin; and making a proper allowance for irregularities, it may fairly be stated, that the fire extended over an oblong square of a mile in length, and half a mile in

breadth. In the summary account of this dreadful devastation, given in one of the inscriptions on the Monument in Fish Street Hill, drawn up from the reports of the surveyors appointed after the fire, it is stated, that the ruins of the city extended over 436 acres, viz. 373 acres within the walls, and 63 within the liberties of the city; that out of the twenty-six wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 89 churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices. The immense property destroyed could never be estimated with any tolerable degree of accuracy; but it is supposed, with some probability, to have amounted in value to the sum of ten millions, sterling. As soon as the general consternation had subsided, an act of parliament was passed for rebuilding the city. This was effected in little more than four years, in a style and manner that gave it a great superiority over the ancient capital.

The commencement of the year 1672 was distinguished by the disgraceful measure of *Shutting the Exchequer*, a scheme which proved ruinous to public credit, and caused the bankruptcy of many of the bankers, merchants, and traders of London. In 1683, a *Penny-Post* was first established by a person named Murray, an upholsterer.

Among the attempts made to enslave the people in this reign, was the invasion of the chartered rights of public communities by writs of *quo warranto*. Many towns and cities surrendered their privileges rather than enter into a contest with despotic authority. The power of having those persons nominated for sheriffs of London, who were most at the devotion of the king's ministers, being liable to be annually contested, a decisive attack on the rights of the citizens was meditated. In 1685 Sir Robert Sawyer, the Attorney-General, by the advice and authority of the chief justice of the king's bench, undertook to procure the forfeiture of the city charters on the most unjustifiable pretexts. The alarmed citizens summoned a meeting of the common council to consider what measures should be pursued to avert the threatened danger. A petition wa

drawn up, and carried to the king at Windsor, by the lord mayor, at the head of a deputation of the common council. In this address they acknowledged their own misgovernment, solicited his majesty's forgiveness, promised future loyalty and obedience, and humbly begged to be favoured with the royal commands and directions. The king having read the petition, the lord keeper, North, after reproaching the citizens for not having been more expeditious in their application, told them that his majesty might be induced, on certain conditions, to listen to their suit. On the return of the deputation, the common council was again summoned, and after violent debates, the court party prevailed, and the offered conditions were accepted; in consequence of which, a commission was issued under the great seal, and the lord mayor and sheriffs were appointed by the king to hold their offices *during pleasure*.

James II., on succeeding his brother in 1685, pursued the same arbitrary measures which had characterised the reign of Charles; and his devoted attachment to the Catholic religion prompted him to take such steps against the established church as disgusted the Protestant nobility and clergy, and led to his own dethronement. The metropolis, especially, suffered from his tyrannical conduct. Alderman Cornish was executed, and several of the citizens punished by fines and imprisonment.—The revocation of the edict of Nantes, by driving from France a multitude of Protestant manufacturers, promoted the prosperity of England, where they found shelter. Many of them settled in Spitalfields in 1687, and introduced the *silk-weaving* manufacture into that district.

In the events which occasioned the Revolution of 1688, the Londoners were materially interested, and they heartily concurred in inviting the Prince of Orange to wrest from his father-in-law the sceptre which he had so unskilfully and despotically wielded.

On the accession of William and Mary, the proceedings of the last two reigns against the chartered rights of the city were set aside, and all its previous liberties and privileges restored. In 1701 the *Bank of England* was founded.

Queen Anne succeeded to the crown in 1702. The fol-

lowing year was rendered remarkable by a most violent *Storm* of *wind*, which raged through the night of November the 26th, and was particularly destructive in the metropolis. The damage which it occasioned to the city alone, was estimated at two millions, sterling; and the suburbs equally suffered. Twenty-one persons were killed by the fall of buildings, and about two hundred were wounded. All the ships in the river, but four, were driven from their moorings. The destruction at sea far exceeded that on land. Twelve men of war, with 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of the shore. The light-house, first built on the Eddystone rock, was swept away by this storm. In 1710, occurred the trial of the famous Dr. Sacheverel, for preaching a seditious sermon before the lord mayor.

On the death of Queen Anne in 1714, George I. came to the crown. January 15th, 1715, a *Fire* in Thames Street consumed more than 120 houses, with an immense quantity of valuable merchandize, and upwards of fifty persons lost their lives. The *Rebellion* which broke out the same year in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, caused a strong sensation in the metropolis, where many persons were apprehended. The year 1720 will ever be noted in the annals of London, for the origin of that fraudulent speculation, since denominated the *South Sea Bubble*. A company trading to the South Sea having acquired great wealth, by carrying on a smuggling intercourse with the Spanish colonies, the stock increased so much in value, that the directors proposed to government to take into their fund all the debts of the nation incurred before the year 1716, under the pretext of lowering the interest, and rendering the capital redeemable by Parliament, sooner than could otherwise be anticipated. The offer was accepted, and South Sea Stock rose rapidly in value, till it reached the enormous price of near 1100 per cent. An alarm then took place, in consequence of a report that the directors and their friends had sold their stock when it was at the highest value. This was, in fact, the case: all confidence in the credit of the Company was lost; those who held stock endeavoured to sell; and such a sudden reduction took place in its value,

that it was soon worth but 86 per cent. The destruction of public and private credit, occasioned by this scheme, was excessive. The conduct of the managers was made the subject of parliamentary investigation, and their knavery becoming apparent, their estates were confiscated for the benefit of those who had been the victims of this disgraceful speculation. The South Sea Bubble was the frightful parent of many similar projects, some of which were extremely extravagant and even ridiculous; yet most of them succeeded so far as to suspend for a time that public confidence which is necessary to the prosperity, if not to the very existence, of commerce.

In 1725, the mode of election for the various city officers was regulated by an Act of Parliament.

George I. died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son, George II. The trade of the metropolis, during the reign of the former, had been somewhat checked by the rebellion in Scotland, the war with Spain, and still more by the misfortunes of those who speculated in South Sea stock; yet the effect of these obstacles was but transient, and, in spite of them, commerce experienced a gradual improvement.

London, in the beginning of George II.'s reign, was extremely infested with street robbers, who carried their audacity to such a height as to lay a plan for robbing the Queen as she returned from the city to St. James's in her private carriage, and accident alone prevented the attempt being made.

In 1733, Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister, attempted to extend the operation of the Excise Duties, which scheme he was forced to relinquish, in consequence of the opposition made to it both in and out of Parliament, especially by the city of London. The *Licensing Act*, for limiting the number of *Theatres* in the metropolis, and subjecting the Stage to the control of the lord chamberlain, was passed in 1737. The winter of 1739–40 was distinguished by the occurrence of one of the most intense frosts ever experienced in England, since known by the appellation of the *great Frost*. It began on Christmas day and lasted till the 17th of February. The Thames, above and below London Bridge, was completely frozen over;

fires were made on the ice, and booths were erected for the sale of liquors, &c. to the multitudes of persons who daily assembled there. In 1741, the king granted his letters patent constituting *all* the aldermen of London justices of the peace within the city and its liberties; before which time the lord mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who had passed the civic chair, and the nine senior aldermen only, had the power of acting as magistrates. The invasion of Britain by the rebels under the Chevalier De St. George in 1745, caused a general alarm in the metropolis, when the Trained Bands were called out, the city gates strongly guarded, and other measures of precaution adopted, which were continued till the suppression of the rebellion in April, 1746. On the 18th of August, that year, Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower Hill for their participation in the project for the restoration of the House of Stuart, to the throne of Britain; and on the 7th of April, 1747, Lord Lovat suffered at the same place, when twenty persons were killed and many others injured by the fall of a scaffold. — A most destructive *Fire* broke out March 25th, 1748, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill, which consumed nearly 100 houses.

The conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was celebrated April 27th, 1749, by a most brilliant display of fireworks in the Green Park. In the beginning of the year 1751, two shocks of earthquakes were felt in and near London, which occasioned some damage and excited considerable alarm. The strange story of Elizabeth Canning occupied the public attention in 1753 and 1754, and divided the metropolis into two parties; the general circumstances of this affair are well known, and the details are too complicated, to admit of farther notice.

In 1760, George III. succeeded to the crown on the death of his grandfather, which happened the 25th of October, that year. His coronation was solemnized with extraordinary magnificence, September 22d, 1761; a fortnight previously to which, the King was married at St. James's to the Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The year 1762 exhibited an extraordinary instance of metropolitan credulity, in the ridiculous affair of the *Cock Lane Ghost*, which terminated in the

exposure and punishment of the persons concerned in the imposture. The riots in St. George's Fields, when Mr. Wilkes was confined in the King's Bench prison, occurred in April, 1768. The military being called out to suppress the mob, a young man named Allen was shot by a soldier, and though he was not the only person whose life was sacrificed on this occasion, the circumstances under which he fell, excited a very extraordinary degree of public notice, and the subsequent measures of government by no means tended to allay the prevailing spirit of discontent.

In 1771, occurred the singular termination of a contest between the House of Commons and the city magistracy in the committal of the lord mayor and one of the aldermen to the Tower, for breach of privilege. The warrant of the Speaker having been issued against certain printers who had transgressed the orders of the House of Commons by reporting the speeches of the members, the messenger who attempted to execute it was arrested and held to bail, to answer for an alleged assault. The magistrates implicated in this affair, Brass Crosby, Esq., lord mayor, and aldermen Wilkes, and Oliver, were summoned by the House of Commons to answer for their conduct. The lord mayor and alderman Oliver attended in their places as members of the House, and their attempts to justify what they had done appearing unsatisfactory, they were both sent to the Tower, where they remained till the prorogation of parliament, when they were liberated as a matter of course. Mr. Wilkes, though summoned by the House, did not make his appearance, and escaped without farther notice. Silver cups were afterwards presented to the lord mayor and both the aldermen, by the livery and common council, "as marks of gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of the printers, and for supporting the city charters."

Much damage was done in and near the metropolis in January 1779, by a hurricane. Most of the ships in the river were driven from their moorings, and some were lost. Several houses were blown down, and a vast number injured by the fall of chimneys, &c. Many persons were killed, and others maimed and bruised on this occasion.

In 1780, some desperate and destructive *Riots* took place in London, arising chiefly out of an act passed two

years previously, for "relieving his majesty's subjects, professing the Romish religion, from certain penalties and disabilities imposed upon them in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III." A petition was now framed for its repeal, and a general meeting of a *Protestant Association* held on the evening of May 29th, at Coachmakers' Hall, Noble Street, when Lord George Gordon moved the following ressolution: "That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's Fields, on Friday next, at ten of the clock in the morning, to accompany his Lordship to the House of Commons on the delivery of the Protestant Petition." His Lordship then said, "If less than twenty thousand of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition." Accordingly, on the day appointed, a vast concourse of people, from all parts of the city and suburbs, assembled in St. George's Fields: the main body, amounting to at least 50,000, took their route over London Bridge, marching in order, six or eight in a rank, through the city towards Westminster. Each division was preceded by its respective banner, bearing the words "No Popery." At Charing Cross, the multitude was increased by additional numbers on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; so that by the time the different parties had met together, all the avenues to both Houses of Parliament were entirely filled with the crowd. Thus commenced the dreadful proceedings distinguished by the appellation of "the *Riots* of the year 1780." The rabble took possession of all the passages leading to the House of Commons, from the outer doors to the very entrance for the members, which latter they twice attempted to force open, and a like attempt was made at the House of Lords; but happily without success, in either instance. The populace then separated into parties, and proceeded to demolish the Roman Catholic chapels in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Warwick Street, Golden Square, and all the furniture, ornaments, and altars of both chapels were committed to the flames. After various other minor outrages, the prison of Newgate was attacked. They demanded from the keeper, Mr. Ackerman, the release of their confined associates, as the only

means to save his mansion. He refused to comply; yet dreading the consequences, he went to the sheriffs, to know their pleasure. On his return, he found his house in flames; and the gaol itself was soon in a similar situation. The doors and entrances had been broken open with pick-axes and sledge-hammers, and it is scarcely to be credited with what celerity the prison was destroyed. The public offices in Bow Street and the house of that active magistrate, Sir John Fielding, adjoining, were presently "*gutted*" (to use the language of the rabble,) and all their furniture and effects, books, papers, &c. committed to the flames. Justice Coxe's house in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was similarly treated, and the two prisons at Clerkenwell set open, and the prisoners liberated. The King's Bench Prison, with three houses adjoining, a tavern, and the New Bridewell, were also set on fire, and almost entirely consumed.

The rioters now appeared to consider themselves as superior to all authority, and not only openly avowed their intention to destroy certain private houses of the Catholics, but also declared their resolution to burn all the other public prisons, and demolish the Bank, the Temple, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the New River Head, the Royal Palaces, and the Arsenal, at Woolwich. The attempt upon the Bank was actually twice made in the course of one day; but both attacks were but feebly conducted, and the rioters easily repulsed, several of them falling by the fire of the military, and many others being severely wounded.

To form an adequate idea of the distress of the inhabitants in every part of the city would be impossible. The shouts of the rioters were heard at one instant, and at the next, the dreadful report of soldiers' muskets, as if firing in platoons, and at various places. Sleep and rest were not thought of; the streets at all hours were swarming with people, and uproar, confusion, and dismay, reigned in every part. Six-and-thirty fires were to be seen blazing at one time, in the metropolis, during the night.

At length the numerous victims to insulted justice which military interference spread before the eyes of the rioters, and the continual arrival of fresh troops from all parts of the country within fifty or sixty miles of the metropolis,

had their full effect of intimidation. The riots were quelled, and many inconsiderate wretches who had engaged in them, were secured in various parts of the town. The Royal Exchange, the public buildings, the squares, and the principal streets, were all occupied by troops; the shops were closed, whilst immense volumes of dense smoke were still rising from the ruins of consumed buildings. The number of lives lost during the continuance of these riots was never perhaps correctly ascertained. The return given of those killed and wounded by the military, was as follows: by the London Association, Militia, and Guards, 109; by the Light Horse, 101; died in hospitals, 75; total, 285: prisoners under cure, 73. Within a few days after the suppression of the tumults, a Special Commission was issued for trying the rioters in Southwark; but those of London were left to the regular course of the sessions at the Old Bailey. The number of persons tried in the latter court was eighty-five, of whom thirty-five were capitally convicted; and in Southwark, fifty persons were tried as rioters, twenty-four of whom were adjudged guilty. Between twenty and thirty of the most active of the convicted rioters, were executed a few days after trial, in different parts of the town, immediately contiguous to the scenes of their respective depredations. Lord George Gordon, whose perfect sanity has with much reason been since questioned, was afterwards tried for high treason, but acquitted.

In consequence of the peace of 1784, concluded with the North American colonies, commerce very sensibly revived, the value of the exports during this year to that quarter of the world only, being 3,397,500*l.*; and that of the duties received into the exchequer, as collected in the port of London, 4,472,091*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* And though these results exceeded those of any previously recorded era in our annals, yet it speedily appeared that this was but the beginning of renewed commercial prosperity; for, from that time to the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, it continued regularly on the increase.

In June 1788, a most violent *Storm* of thunder, accompanied by floods of rain, raged for two hours over London. A fire-ball did some damage in George Street,

Westminster; and the torrents of water which rushed along the streets, particularly those situated upon declivities, not only rendered them impassable by persons on foot, but in some instances even by carriages, and inundated many kitchens and cellars in different parts of the town.

The late KING's happy recovery from the severe mental indisposition which had afflicted him from the preceding October, was celebrated April 23, 1789, by a general thanksgiving to Almighty God throughout the kingdom. On this occasion, his Majesty, attended by the whole of the royal family, and from Temple-bar by the Lord Mayor, &c., proceeded in magnificent procession to St. Paul's Cathedral; and the scene in the interior of that sacred edifice, when thousands of voices united in the expression of devout thankfulness to Heaven, was sublimely affecting. The illuminations which followed were, perhaps, the most splendid, and certainly the most universal, that ever took place in this metropolis.

The breaking out of the *war* between England and France, in 1793, was hailed by the citizens of London with enthusiasm. The common-council voted a bounty, in addition to the King's, out of the city chamber, of fifty shillings to every able-seaman, and twenty shillings to every landsman, who should enter into the navy at Guildhall; they thanked his Majesty for "his paternal care in the preservation of the public tranquillity, and assured him of the readiness and determination of his faithful citizens, to support the honour of his crown and the welfare of his kingdoms, against the ambitious designs of France." The immediate effects of hostilities, however, were extremely disastrous to London. Numerous bankruptcies took place, and though the imports of this year experienced little change, the exports were found to have suffered a diminution of 2,000,000*l.* in comparison with the preceding. Exchequer-bills, to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* were voted for the service of all who could give good security, and this measure fortunately arrested the progress of the general commercial distress.

A dreadful *fire* broke out at Cockhill-wharf, Ratcliffe Highway, July 23, 1794, which, in its progress, consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the great

fire of London, in 1666. On a survey of the extent of the damage, taken by the warden and other officers of Ratcliffe Hamlet, it was found, that out of 1200 dwellings, of which the Hamlet had consisted, not more than 570 remained undestroyed. A subscription, amounting to little less than 20,000*l*., was speedily raised for the great number of unfortunate people who were deprived of their homes by this calamity; and Government provided them with the temporary accommodation of tents from the Tower.

The King was assaulted by a mob, October 29, 1795, on his way from St. James's to Buckingham House; and in the following year, his Majesty was again assailed with stones and other missiles, in his carriage, on his way from the theatre.—Commerce had now experienced a great revival, the total imports of London this year amounting to 14,719,466*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*., and the total exports to 18,410,499*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*. The number of British ships that entered the port during the year was 2007, and of foreign 2169: the burthen of the latter amounted to 287,142 tons, and that of the former to 436,843 tons. The total burthen for the year, of all vessels entering coastwise, including repeated voyages, was 1,059,915 tons, and their total number, 11,176. The number of colliers was 431; that of the barges, 2596; lighters, 402; punts, 336; sloops, 6; cutters, 10; hoys, 10:—aggregate of craft, 3791; independent of ships' boats, wherries, and pleasure-boats, in constant or occasional employ.

An Order of Council, February 26, 1797, suspended the *payments of the* BANK *in specie;* and the suspension, for a time limited, was afterwards confirmed by parliament. This measure, which occasioned the merchants and traders much temporary alarm, was productive, as a necessary consequence, of *bank-notes* for the sums of one, two, and five pounds. The causes of this remarkable and unprecedented event, which of itself forms an era in our commercial concerns, may be briefly detailed. The loans of the Bank to Government, for remittances to foreign powers, and for other purposes, had amounted, during the years 1795 and 1796, to 10,672,000*l*. Remonstrances to the minister (Mr. Pitt) had been made by the Directors; in one of which a wish was expressed, that the

former would "arrange his finances for the year (1795) in such a manner as not to depend on any farther assistance from them;" and in another, (dated Oct. 8. of the same year,) the Directors informed him of "the absolute necessity which they conceived to exist for diminishing the sum of their present advances to Government, the last having been granted with great reluctance on their part, upon his pressing solicitations." The difficulty thus created was so much increased by the great *run* upon the establishment, subsequently produced by a variety of untoward circumstances, that the suspension became as necessary, as the speedy effects of *paper* in the commercial world were surprising. The parliamentary confirmation of the measure was regularly renewed, on the expiration of the terms assigned for its continuance, till the resumption of cash payments in 1819. The net amount of the *customs* this year was 3,950,608*l.*

Books were opened at the Bank, January 23, 1798, to receive *voluntary contributions* for the *defence of the country;* when the Bank itself subscribed 200,000*l.*; his late Majesty, 20,000*l.*; and the Common Council, 20,000*l.*, besides which, considerable sums were given by various other public companies; and the aggregate amount of the subscription was more than two millions, sterling! The *invasion* threatened by France was the ground of the public and patriotic spirit displayed on this occasion.—The produce of the *customs* was now 5,321,187*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; and the imports, particularly of sugar and rum, proportionably exceeded those of any former year.

The continued threats of invasion from France had roused the capital, not less than the rest of the kingdom, to assume an attitude of defiance; and on the 4th of June, 1799, the *volunteer force* of London and its environs, amounting to 8989 men, (of whom 1008 were cavalry,) passed in grand review before their late Majesties, and nearly all the royal family, in Hyde Park. On the 21st of the same month, when they underwent a royal inspection in the neighbourhood of their respective parishes, their total number was found to be 12,208.—The revenue of the *customs* had increased to 7,226,353*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, West India 4½ per cent. duty included.

His late Majesty again narrowly escaped assassination on the 15th of May, 1800; a pistol shot having been fired at him, as he sat in the royal box at Drury Lane Theatre, by a man named Hatfield, a maniac. — The *customs* this year experienced a *decrease;* their amount being 6,468,655*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* but, from returns made to parliament, the amazing extension of commerce since the commencement of the preceding century became apparent. The number of vessels now belonging to the port was shewn to be 2666; their burthen, 568,262 tons; and their complement of men, 41,402; from which an increase appeared of 2106 vessels, 483,380 tons, and 30,337 men. The *official* value of the imports was 18,843,172*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and that of the exports, 25,428,922*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* (of which the British merchandise amounted to 13,272,494*l.*:) their *real* value could not probably be less than 68,000,000*l.* which was nearly two-thirds of that of the commerce of the whole kingdom.

On the evening of the 1st of October, 1801, and the following day, very brilliant illuminations took place in London in celebration of the *Peace* with France; the preliminaries of which had been ratified, and the definitive treaty of which was afterwards signed, at Amiens.

War was recommenced with France in the year 1803, and the French Consul, reiterating the old threat of *invasion*, all England, and more especially London, kindled at the call of patriotism, and the exhibition of a most imposing *volunteer force* was the almost instantaneous result of the national ardour. The squares, gardens, and even churchyards of the metropolis and its vicinity, now became places of military exercise; and on the 26th and 28th of October, in this year, the number of effective volunteers reviewed by his Majesty, in Hyde Park, was 27,077. Besides this warlike display, a *patriotic fund* was established in July, and before the end of August, more than 152,000*l.* were subscribed; towards which the corporation of the city contributed 2500*l.*

The remains of the gallant *Admiral Lord Nelson* were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9th, 1806. The volunteers of London on this occasion lined the

whole way through which the mournful cavalcade had to pass from the Admiralty, and their presence, with that of numerous regiments of the line, who marched at intervals in the procession, contributed much to the magnificence of the solemnity. The funeral car of the hero was splendid, but appropriate; the occasional bursts of the muffled drums, and the swell of melancholy music, had a thrilling effect upon the innumerable spectators; and the sight of the flag of the departed Admiral's own ship, the Victory, borne by a number of the seamen who had been under his immediate command, excited no common emotion in the hearts of all. The carriages of the nobility, &c., attendant from respect to the deceased, actually appeared to follow without end. A few days previously to the funeral, the remains of Nelson having lain in state at Greenwich Hospital, immense multitudes proceeded thither, and received a solemn gratification in contemplating this strikingly impressive scene.

In the years 1808 and 1809, the two Theatres Royal, *Covent Garden* and *Drury Lane*, were consumed by fire, with several adjoining houses. The present *Theatre Royal Covent Garden*, having been rebuilt, was again opened, Sept. 18th, 1809, and the management, in consequence of the expenses to which it had been subjected, having advanced the prices of admission, on that night commenced the famous O. P. *War*, which, after lasting through several successive weeks, with a fury unparalleled in theatrical annals, ended in a *treaty*, by virtue of which the several prices, with the exception of that of admission to the boxes, were allowed to remain as before the commencement of *hostilities*. *Drury Lane* was rebuilt in 1812, and opened October 10th.

On the 26th of Oct. 1809, his late Majesty entered the *fiftieth* year of his reign, which was celebrated as a national JUBILEE, with splendid illuminations, &c. in the metropolis, and throughout the empire.

Sir Francis Burdett was ordered to be sent to the Tower, April 6th, 1810, on the Speaker's warrant, for a libel on the House of Commons. The Baronet refusing obedience to this order, and the populace in general espousing his cause, London was in a state of riotous ferment for several days; till it was at length judged necessary to

send a strong military detachment to conduct him to his place of confinement.

	£.	s.	d.
The aggregate value of goods imported into London in the year 1810, was - -	29,706,476	17	4
British Manufactures exported -	11,396,539	13	8
Foreign Merchandize ditto - -	14,208,925	14	6
	25,605,465	8	2
Value of goods imported in upwards of 9000 coasting vessels, averaged at 500*l.* each	4,500,000	0	0
Value of goods sent coastwise, in about 7000 vessels, at 1000*l.* each	7,000,000	0	0
	11,500,000	0	0
Total amount of property shipped and unshipped on the river Thames, in the course of a year, estimated at -	66,811,942	5	6

The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was *assassinated* on the 11th of May, 1812, by a Russia merchant, named Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons. The murderer was very shortly afterwards executed at the Old Bailey.

The winter of 1813-14 was remarkably severe; and a second *fair* took place, between London and Blackfriars Bridges, on the ice formed on the river Thames: but this was principally occasioned by large masses which had floated down from the country, having collected and become confined between those bridges; when the continued cold was sufficient to compact them into a solid mass. There was but *one* bridge over this part of the river, it will be recollected, at the time of the *great frost* of 1739-40.—The year 1814 was one of remarkable metropolitan display and gaiety. Brilliant *illuminations*, for three nights, took place, in celebration of the return of *peace*, and the restoration of the house of Bourbon to the throne of France. The *Emperor of Russia*, the *King of Prussia*,

the veteran *Generals Blucher* and *Platoff*, and many other distinguished foreigners, passed a fortnight in London, in June; and were magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent, the Corporation of London, and other public bodies. The *Regent's Fête*, in St. James's and Hyde Parks, in honour of the late events, attracted the whole population of London as spectators. The ascent of *balloons*, a mimic *sea-fight* on the Serpentine, *illuminations*, *fire-works*, and a gorgeous *Temple of Concord* in the Green Park, were provided, at the charge of government, for the public amusement. The *temple* afforded one of the grandest and most beautiful pyrotechnic spectacles perhaps ever witnessed: this was a *fort*, which after a continued discharge of excellent fire-works, changed, amidst the smoke and roar of numerous pieces of artillery, into an elegant *Temple of Concord*, blazing in every part with small glass lamps of every varied hue. The assembled thousands testified their delight by all the species of applause usually bestowed in a theatre; and their noisy exhilaration added to the general effect of the scene.

In 1815, the momentary interruption of the repose of Europe, produced by Bonaparte's re-possession of the French throne, followed, as it was, by the immortal day of *Waterloo*, became the source of a new scene of triumphant joy in the capital; and *illuminations*, for three nights, celebrated the glorious victory obtained by the courage and constancy of British soldiers. But now, peace being, to all appearance, secured, its effects were speedily felt to be totally opposite to those which had been so fondly anticipated by the commercial part of the population of London and the kingdom in general. The frantic policy of Bonaparte, as exhibited in his famous *decrees*, had co-operated with the power of Britain by sea, to throw the commerce of the world into her possession; and her trade and manufactures had consequently experienced a stimulus, which more than counterbalanced the evil of a weight of taxation unprecedented in the annals of other nations. But when the excitement was removed, while the taxes, with little alteration, remained —when the other European states took their share in commercial concerns, and the manufacturing popula-

tion of England necessarily became redundant as to the demand for employ — the distress which ensued began to pervade all ranks in any way dependent on the produce of their industry for their support, and the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artisan, were involved in the general calamity. Failures took place to an unexampled extent; and nearly the whole body of the lower classes of the people thus becoming agitated, from *causes* purely commercial, a few violent and generally illiterate demagogues laboured, with too much success, to excite political commotions.

On the 2d of December, 1816, a most alarming riot took place after a public meeting in Spa Fields; when some of the gun-smiths' shops were robbed, and other excesses committed. It was, however, suppressed without the aid of the military, and several persons were taken into custody, one of whom, John Cashman, a poor sailor, was executed. A *steam-packet*, fitted up by Mr. George Dodd, at Glasgow, (being the first that had been seen on the Thames,) arrived at London from that port in 121 hours!

November the 19th, 1817, being the day appointed for the *funeral* of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was voluntarily observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, by all ranks, in London and throughout the United Kingdom; and never did desolation appear so completely to pervade the hearts of a whole people. Her Majesty, Queen Charlotte, expired at Kew, November the 17th, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, having been married to his late Majesty fifty-six years. Her life was marked by the strictest attention to domestic duties, and her memory will descend unsullied to posterity.

His late Majesty, King George III., after suffering under a renewal of his afflictive mental indisposition during the last nine years of his life, and, after a reign the longest, and, upon the whole, the most glorious that has occurred in the history of our nation, died on the 29th of January 1820.

The treasonable plot, termed the *Cato-Street Conspiracy*, was discovered on the 23d of Feb. for which Arthur This-

tlewood, who had been involved in the Spa-Fields riot, and four of his associates, were executed on the 1st of May.

The arrival of her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, in London, after an absence of several years from England, took place in the ensuing month of June. Charges affecting her life and reputation having been preferred against her, a bill of pains and penalties was introduced into the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool, July the 5th, and on the 17th of August, the peers assembled to hear evidence in support of the charges, and deliberate on the bill, which they continued at intervals to do till November the 10th, when the majority in favour of the third reading of the bill being only nine, it was dropped altogether. The public joy on this occasion was manifested by a general illumination throughout the metropolis; and towards the close of the month, her majesty made a procession to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the proceedings against her.

July the 19th, 1821, was the day of the coronation of his present majesty, George IV., which was celebrated by a splendid banquet in Westminster-Hall, a general illumination, the ascent of a balloon from the Green Park, boat races, gratuitous exhibitions at the theatres, &c.

Her majesty, Queen Caroline, died, after a short illness, at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, August the 7th, and on the 14th of the same month, her remains were conveyed through the metropolis on their way to Germany. A most shameful and disgusting scene of riot occurred on this melancholy occasion, owing to the factious exertions of certain persons, who endeavoured to alter the route prescribed for the funeral procession. The chief obstruction took place at the end of Oxford-Street, where the mob becoming outrageous, attacked the soldiers forming the escort, who consequently fired and killed two or three individuals, and wounded others. The opposition, however, was so great, that the procession was, at last, conducted through the *City*, agreeably to the wishes of the people.

The state of *Commerce* at this period, as connected with the Port of London, may be inferred from the following facts:—The average number of British ships and vessels of various kinds, in the Thames and docks, is es-

timated at 13,444; of which the barges, employed in lading and unlading, form 3,000; small craft, engaged in the inland trade, 2,288; and wherries, for the accommodation of passengers, 3,000: in regard to tonnage, the East India Company's ships alone carry more burthen, by 21,166 tons, than all the vessels of London did a hundred years ago. The number of packages annually received and discharged in the port, is calculated to exceed 3,000,000; and their value is computed at between 60 and 70,000,000*l.* sterling. 1200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the river; 4000 labourers are employed in shipping and unshipping goods; and 8000 watermen navigate the small craft and wherries. The present annual value of the custom and excise duties may be stated at somewhat more than 6,000,000*l.* sterling. It is, besides, calculated, that above 40,000 waggons, and other carriages, including their repeated journeys, arrive and depart, laden in both instances, with articles of domestic, colonial, and foreign merchandize, occasioning a transit (when cattle and provisions sent for the consumption of the inhabitants are included) of more than 50,000,000*l.* worth of goods to or from the inland markets; thus making altogether a sum of *one hundred and twenty millions worth* of property annually passing to and from London. The resources which can move and keep afloat such a vast commercial system, have never been equalled in any other part of the world.

The internal *manufactures* of this truly wondrous city, though often overlooked, from the magnitude of its other and more prominent branches of commerce, are in reality of first-rate importance. They consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, brought to more than the ordinary degree of perfection; such as cutlery, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut glass, books, cabinet work, and gentlemen's carriages; or of particular articles that require a metropolis, or port, or a great mart for their consumption, export, or sale; such as porter, English wines, vinegar, refined sugar, soap, &c. The silk-manufactures alone employ thousands. The coach-builders and harness-makers are numerous, and have brought their respective works to a degree of

perfection, exceeding that of similar articles made at any other place in the universe. Neither can any thing surpass the beauty of many of the more elegant manufactures of a lighter description; nor the extent and value of the manufactories of the grosser kind. In regard to the *retail* trade, it may be observed generally, that the great number and variety of the shops, and the infinity of articles, including every necessary and superfluity of life, which they display, must prove a subject of amazement to the most superficial observer. Among the most extensive and important establishments of this class are those of the dealers in *books;* and these are daily advancing in utility and strong moral effect, from the immense and growing extension of literary knowledge, and the thirst for its acquisition manifested by all classes of the people. The details of the *provision* trade, which are well worthy of distinct consideration, are also calculated to astonish the most unreflecting mind.*

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* For the information of the curious, we give these details, as follows:

Animal Food.—The number of bullocks annually consumed in London is estimated at 110,000; of sheep, 770,000; lambs, 250,000; calves, 250,000; hogs and pigs, 200,000; besides animals of other kinds. The increased consumption of the metropolis, from its accumulating population, may be estimated from the following average of the number sold annually in Smithfield, viz.:

			Oxen.	Sheep.
1750	to	1758.	75,331	623,091
1759	—	1767.	83,432	615,328
1768	—	1776.	89,362	627,805
1777	—	1785.	99,285	687,588
1786	—	1794.	98,075	707,456

But the increase in the *weight* of these various animals, is even yet more astonishing than their increase in number: this has arisen from the improvements in breeding that have taken place during the last century. About the year 1700, the average weight of oxen killed for the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs.; of sheep 28 lbs.; and of lambs 18 lbs.; the average weight at present is — of oxen 800 lbs.; of calves

To conclude :—London at the present period enjoys an immensely greater degree of commercial importance than

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140 lbs. ; of sheep 80 lbs. ; and of lambs 50 lbs. The total value of butchers' meat, as sold in Smithfield, is about 8,000,000*l.* per annum.

Milk. — The quantity of this beverage consumed in London surprises foreigners ; and yet few strangers have the least idea of the amount of that consumption, which is not less than 7,884,000 gallons, annually. The number of cows kept for this supply may be averaged at 10,000 ; the sum paid by the retailers of milk to the cow-keepers, is stated at 328,000*l.* annually, on which the retailers lay a profit of at least cent. per cent., making the cost to the inhabitants about 656,000*l.* ; not content with which, these retailers add water to their milk, to the extent, on an average, of a sixth part. Although the cow-keepers do not themselves adulterate the milk, (it being a custom for the retailer to contract for the milk of a certain number of cows, which are milked by his own people), yet they are not wholly to be acquitted of the guilt ; for in many of the milk-rooms, where the article is measured from the cow-keeper to the retailer, pumps are erected for the express purpose of furnishing water for the adulteration. *Milk companies* were established at the commencement of 1825, to supply the public with pure milk.

Vegetables and Fruit. — There are 10,000 acres of ground near the metropolis, cultivated wholly for vegetables, and about 3000 acres for fruit, to supply the London consumption. The sum paid at market for vegetables, annually, is about 645,000*l.* ; and for fruit, about 400,000*l.* ; independently of the advance of the retailers, which, on an average, is said to be 200*l.* per cent., making the entire cost of vegetables and fruit for the supply of London, upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

Wheat, Coals, Ale, and Porter, &c. — The annual consumption of wheat, in London, is at least 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels ; of coals 800,000 chaldrons, 36 bushels, or a ton a half, in each chaldron ; of ale and porter, 2,000,000 barrels, each containing 36 gallons ; spirituous liquors and compounds, 11,146,782 gallons ; wine, 65,000 pipes ; butter, about 21,265,000 pounds ; and of cheese, 25,500,000 pounds. The quantity of porter brewed in London annually exceeds 1,316,345 barrels, of 36 gallons each.

ancient *Carthage*, than *Venice* in its glory, than all the celebrated *Hanse Towns*, or than the pride of industrious Holland, *Amsterdam*, could ever boast.

Average produce of Eleven Porter Breweries.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	310,560	Calvert and Co.	97,920
Truman and Co.	185,412	Goodwin and Co.	60,247
Reid and Co.	168,962	Elliott and Co.	52,161
Whitbread and Co. ..	151,107	Taylor and Co.	47,775
Coombe and Co.	139,217	Cocks and Co.	35,702
Henry Meux and Co.	118,481		

Ditto of Six Ale Breweries.

Shelton and Co.	20,153	Thomas Goding	10,750
Wyatt and Co.	13,789	Ball and Co.	8,062
Charrington and Co. .	13,151	Hale and Co.	5,887

Fish, Poultry, &c. — The quantity of fish consumed in London is comparatively small, on account of its general high price; and this is, perhaps, the most culpable defect in the supply of the capital, considering that the rivers of Britain, and the seas round her coast, teem with that species of food. There are, on an average, 2500 cargoes of fish, of 40 tons each brought to Billingsgate market, and about 20,000 tons by land-carriage, making a total of 120,000 tons. A company, with a large capital, has been formed in 1825, to supply the metropolis with fish. *Poultry*, is not often seen at the tables of any but the wealthy, the supply being, owing to the state of agriculture, inadequate to a general consumption, and the price exorbitant: the annual value is about 60,000*l*. Although *Game* is not sold publicly, the quantity consumed in London is very considerable, and it finds its way by presents and even by clandestine sale, to the houses of the middling classes. *Venison* is sold in London chiefly by the pastry cooks, at a moderate rate; but great part of the whole consumption of this article (which is considerable) is at the tables of the proprietors of deer parks or of their friends.

It may be added, that, as not less than 30,000 horses for pleasure and business are kept in and near London; an immense supply of *Hay*, *Straw*, *Oats*, &c. for their consumption, is therefore constantly required.

CHAP. III.

The Municipal Institutions of the Metropolis: its Civil and Military Establishments.

THE CORPORATION.

THE entire civil government of the city of London is vested, by charters or grants from the kings of England, in its own corporation or body of citizens. It has, properly speaking, its own legislature, called the Court of Common Council, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen. The corporation consists of — 1. The Lord Mayor; 2. The Sheriffs; 3. The Aldermen; 4. The Common Council.

The Lord Mayor. The chief magistrate is chosen annually, in the following manner: — On the 29th of September the livery, in Guildhall or common assembly, choose two Aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to a court, called the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by whom one of the Aldermen so chosen (generally the first in seniority) is declared to be Lord Mayor elect; and on the 9th of November, following, he enters upon his office.

This day is commonly spoken of by the citizens as *Lord Mayor's Day;* and the procession and ceremonials on the occasion are worthy the observation of all strangers. The Lord Mayor proceeds from Guildhall to Blackfriars Bridge in his state coach, attended by the Sheriffs in their state-chariots, by the Aldermen in their carriages, and by the Livery of the several Companies in their gowns. At the bridge, his Lordship, the Sheriffs, &c. embark on board the state-barge belonging to the Corporation, and the several Companies embark in their own magnificent barges, whence they proceed to Westminster. This part of the procession is seen to great advantage by spectators at the Adelphi, the Temple Gardens, Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges. At Westminster, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. &c. go in procession to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor is sworn in, and solemnly addressed by the Chief Baron. The proces-

sion afterwards proceeds to all the other Courts, the Recorder inviting the Judges, &c. to dinner. On returning to the barge, the whole of the splendid regatta row back to Blackfriars Bridge. Hundreds of boats usually join the aquatic procession, and both sides of the river are lined with spectators, who hail and salute the barges as they pass. Nothing can surpass the scene in civic splendour and effect, whether the attention is turned to the magnificence of the various barges, the bands of music on board them, the occasional salutes of artillery on the shores, or the number and gaiety of the spectators.

On relanding at Blackfriars Bridge, the procession, swelled by a number of horse and foot men in suits of polished armour, &c. &c., returns to Guildhall; where a grand dinner and ball are given, at which the various Ministers, the great Officers of State, and many of the nobility are frequently present, besides at least one thousand of the most opulent citizens, male and female; all of whom sit down to dinner in the great hall, which is fitted up for their reception. The whole of the proceedings are conducted by a Committee of the Corporation. Tickets of admission to this grand civic entertainment are at the sole disposal of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who jointly pay the expense—half being defrayed by the former, and the other half by the latter. The total expense of this feast is generally about 3000*l.*

The Two Sheriffs are chosen annually by the Livery, both for the city, and for the county of Middlesex; the same persons being Sheriffs for London, and jointly forming (legally considered) a *single* Sheriff for the county: it is their duty to inspect the prisons, summon juries, keep the courts of law, and execute all writs and judgments. They enter into office on the 28th of September.

List of the LORD MAYORS *and* SHERIFFS *who have been chosen during the present century.*

LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1801. Sir William Staines ...	{ W. Champion, Esq. B. Liptrap, Esq.

LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1802. Sir John Eamer	J. Perring, Esq. T. Cadell, Esq.
1803. Sir Charles Price	Sir R. Walsh, Sir J. Alexander.
1804. Sir John Perring	Sir William Leighton, Sir J. Shaw.
1805. Peter Perchard, Esq.	G. Scholey, Esq. W. Domville, Esq.
1806. Sir James Shaw.....	J. Ansley, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq.
1807. Sir William Leighton	Sir J. Branscomb, Sir J. Miles.
1808. James Ansley, Esq. ...	Christ. Smith, Esq. Sir Richard Phillips.
1809. Sir Charles Flower ...	J. J. Smith, Esq. Sir C. S. Hunter.
1810. Thomas Smith, Esq. ..	Matthew Wood, Esq. John Atkins, Esq.
1811. J. J. Smith, Esq.	Sir W. Plomer, Samuel Goodbehere, Esq.
1812. Sir C. S. Hunter	Samuel Birch, Esq. W. Heygate, Esq.
1813. G. Scholey, Esq.	John Blades, Esq. Michael Hoy, Esq.
1814 Sir Wm. Domville.....	Christ. Magnay, Esq. T. C. Marsh, Esq.
1815. Samuel Birch, Esq. ...	Joseph Leigh, Esq. John Reay, Esq.
1816. Matthew Wood, Esq.	Sir Thomas Bell, John Thomas Thorpe, Esq.
1817. Matthew Wood, Esq.	George Bridges, Esq. Robert Kirby, Esq.
1818. Christ. Smith, Esq. ...	Francis Desanges, Esq. George Alderson, Esq.
1819. John Atkins, Esq.....	Thomas Roberts, Esq. Lawrence Gwynne, Esq.
1820. George Bridges, Esq.	Richard Rothwell, Esq. Joseph W. Parkins, Esq.
1821. J. T. Thorpe, Esq.	Robert Waithman, Esq. John Williams, Esq.

LORD MAYORS	SHERIFFS.
1822. Christr. Magnay, Esq.	J. Garratt, Esq. W. Venables, Esq.
1823. Wm. Heygate, Esq. ...	M. P. Lucas, Esq. W. Thompson, Esq.
1824. Rob. Waithman, Esq.	Sir P. Laurie, Knt. George B. Whittaker, Esq.
1825. John Garratt, Esq. ...	Anthony Brown, Esq. John Key, Esq.

Officers of the Corporation of London for 1825.

Right Hon. John Garratt, Lord Mayor.
Newman Knowlys, Esq. Recorder.
Anthony Brown, Esq. } Sheriffs.
John Key, Esq. }
Richard Clark, Chamberlain.
Timothy Tyrrell, Remembrancer.
Thomas Denman, Esq. Common Serjeant.
Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. Town Clerk.
Wm. Lewis Newman, Esq. Solicitor.
John Bushnan, Esq. Comptroller.
Neville Browne, and Wm. Wadham Cope, Gents. City Marshals.

The Aldermen are chosen for life, by the householders of the several wards, being freemen, one for each of the twenty-six wards; except that of Bridge-Without, or Southwark, on a vacancy for which, the senior alderman, or, as he is commonly called, The Father of the City, is removed to that ward, and a new alderman is elected for the ward which he vacates.

The Aldermen are the principal magistrates in their respective wards. There are various courts in the city for trying the civil causes of its inhabitants, by judges who are members, or officers of the corporation. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant (the principal law officer of the city), and the Aldermen, are judges of Oyer and Terminer; that is, they are the king's judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors committed in the City of London and County of Middlesex; and the aldermen are perpetual justices of the peace for the City.

The Common Council, or *City Parliament*, as it may not improperly be called, consists of the lord mayor, 25 aldermen, and 236 other members: the latter are chosen annually, by the householders, being freemen, in their several wards, the number for each ward being regulated by ancient custom, but the body corporate have a power to extend that number. The debates of this council are highly interesting, and its meetings are open to the public.

The Common Council are the representatives of the Commons of London, and compose one of the parts of the City Legislature, which nearly resembles that of the kingdom; for, as the latter consists of the King, Lords, and Commons, so is the former composed of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council: the principal official difference is, that the King, Lords, and Commons, the three estates of the kingdom, each enjoy the right of a negative; while, in the city, this right is denied to the Lord Mayor, and confined to the Aldermen and Common Council.

The city is now divided into twenty-five wards, and those into two hundred and thirty-six precincts, each of which sends a representative, who is elected in the same manner as an alderman; with this difference only, that as the lord mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll, at the election of an alderman, the aldermen preside in their several wards, at the choice of common councilmen.

The members of the court of common council assemble in Guildhall, as often as the lord mayor, by his summons, thinks proper to convene them, in order to make bye-laws for the government of the city. They annually select six aldermen, and twelve commoners, for letting the city lands; and this committee generally meets at Guildhall, on Wednesdays. They also appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, for transacting the affairs of Gresham College; who generall meet at Mercer's Hall, according to the directions o the lord mayor, who is always one of the number. Beside the appointment of these, and several other committees they, by virtue of a royal grant, annually choose a go vernor, deputy, and assistants, for the management of th

city lands in Ireland. They have likewise a right to dispose of the offices of Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, Judges of the Sheriff's Court, Common Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and City Garbler. The jurisdiction of the corporation, as administered by its officers, extends over the city, the borough of Southwark, and in some instances beyond the boundaries of both.

The Livery, a numerous, respectable, and important elective body, is composed of freemen of the several companies; in whom is vested the right of electing the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, Chamberlain, Bridge Masters, Ale Conners, and Auditors of the Chamberlain's accounts.

The Corporation and Livery of London form, in conjunction, the most important popular assembly (the Commons House of Parliament excepted) in the empire. On occasions of the greatest moment, their decisions have been regarded as the voice of the nation; their example has frequently inspired general patriotism; and the government itself, when under evil influence, has been arrested in its course, and prudently listened to the warnings solemnly pronounced by this great civic body.

Legislative Representation.

Middlesex returns eight Members to Parliament; viz. two for the county, four for the city of London, and two for Westminster: those for the county, are chosen by the *freeholders;* those for the city by the *liverymen;* and those for Westminster by the *inhabitant householders.*

GENERAL CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In speaking of the general Civil Government of the metropolis, it must be observed, that the suburbs in Middlesex are under the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the county, as part of the county. The County Hall for Middlesex is on Clerkenwell Green, and, at the Sessions held there, great part of the business connected with the civil government of the suburbs, in Middlesex, is transacted. Four General Quarter Sessions are held, and four other Sessions are held by adjournment, so that there are eight Sessions every year. That part of the borough of South-

wark which was incorporated with the city in the reign of Edward III., has its officers appointed by the court of aldermen and common council, viz. an alderman of the Bridge ward, a high bailiff, steward, &c. The government of Westminster is also vested in a high bailiff, &c., appointed by the dean and chapter, and altogether more resembles that of a country borough, than of a *city*, as by courtesy it is still called.

The Police.

As it is of the highest importance to strangers to be able to obtain instant redress in cases of civil injury, a list is subjoined of the *Police Offices* in London; at which Magistrates, appointed and paid by government, sit every day.

The Mansion House: — Guildhall,
Bow Street, Covent Garden,
Queen's Square, Westminster,
Great Marlborough Street,
High Street, Mary-le-bone,
Hatton Garden,
Worship Street, Shoreditch,
Lambeth Street, Whitechapel,
High Street, Shadwell,
Union Street, Southwark,
Wapping New Stairs, for offences connected with the shipping and the port of London.

At Bow Street, Covent Garden, is the Police office celebrated all over the United Kingdom, and, it may be said, the World, for its execution of police duties, particularly since the time of Sir John Fielding. It is not included among the offices regulated by the Police Act, but is wholly under the direction and management of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Its establishment consists of four magistrates, three of whom have a salary of 600*l.* a year each, for attending two days in a week. The chief magistrate has in addition, 500*l.* a year, in lieu of fees, which were formerly appropriated to his emolument, but are now carried to the public account. He also has 500*l.* a year for the superintendence of the horse patrole. All the magistrates belonging to this office are in the commis-

sion of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; it being the chief police office of England. There are also three Clerks and eight Officers; who are applied to from all parts of Britain to assist in the discovery of mysterious and daring offences; but three of the latter are excused from going out of town, being retained to attend the King and Court. There are besides about 150 foot and horse patroles attached to the office, who parade the streets of the metropolis, and all the roads to the distance of about ten miles, from dusk till 12 o'clock. The former go in parties of three and a conductor, armed with blunderbusses and cutlasses.

The Magistrates of all these offices are appointed to hear complaints and charges, and determine according to law: particularly in cases relative to the customs, excise, and stamps; the game laws; hawkers and pedlars; pawnbrokers; friendly societies; highways; hackney coaches, carts, and other carriages; quakers and others refusing to pay tithes; appeals of defaulters in parochial rates; misdemeanors committed by persons unlawfuly pawning property, not their own; bakers, selling bread short of weight, &c.; journeymen leaving their services in different trades; labourers not complying with their agreements, and disorderly apprentices; persons keeping disorderly houses; nuisances against different acts of parliament; gaming houses, fortune tellers, or persons of ill fame found in avenues to public places, with an intent to rob, &c. To them also are delegated the duties of watching over the conduct of publicans; swearing in, charging, and instructing parochial constables and headboroughs from year to year; issuing warrants for privy searches, and considering the cases of persons charged with being disorderly, liable to be punished under the act of 17 Geo. II. cap. 5. and subsequent acts of parliament; making orders to parish officers, beadles, and constables, in parish removals; in billetting soldiers; considering the cases of poor persons applying for assistance, or admission to workhouses; granting certificates and orders to the wives of persons serving in the militia, and also attesting recruits for the army; as well as examining persons accused of treason, murder, coining, and uttering base money, arson, manslaughter,

forgery, burglary, larceny, sedition, felonies of various descriptions; conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of different kinds.

The following is an estimated Statement of the Force of the Police of the Metropolis.

In the *City of London* — the marshalmen, beadles, and constables amount to	319
Watchmen and patroles, above	1000
In the *City and Liberty of Westminster* — constables	71
Watchmen and Patroles	500
Holborn division — constables	79
Watchmen and patroles	377
Finsbury division — constables	69
Watchmen and patroles	135
Tower hamlets, including the eastern part of the town — constables	218
Watchmen and patroles	208
Liberty of the Tower of London — constables	17
Watchmen and patroles	14
Division of Kensington and Chelsea — constables	82
Watchmen and patroles	66
Borough of Southwark — constables	88
Watchmen and patroles	79
Seven Police Offices, including Bow Street — officers and patroles	150
Whole number	3472

Watch-houses are placed at convenient distances in every part of London; where a parochial constable or headborough attends to preserve order, to take charges, or receive offenders, and to produce them the next morning, before a sitting magistrate.

For the more effectual administration of the *River Police*, above as well as below London bridge, besides the police-boats or galleys that row up and down during the night, a gun-brig is moored in the river, off Norfolk Street, in the Strand, for the accommodation of the officers, &c.

Military Establishments.

The military establishments of the city of London were considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794; under which, two regiments of militia are raised in the city, by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy for the city of London, and one regiment, may, in certain cases, be placed by the king under any of his general officers, and marched to any part, not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment; the other, at all such times, to remain in the city of London.

Three regiments of Foot Guards, containing about 7000 men, including officers, and two regiments of Horse Guards, consisting together of 1200 men, at once serve as appendages to the King's royal state, and form a general military establishment for the metropolis: but none of these troops, it must be observed, are permitted to enter the city, without especial leave from the chief magistrate. A body, called the Yeomen of the Guard, consisting of 100 men, remain a curious relic of the dress of the king's guards in the fifteenth century. Some light horse are also stationed at the barracks in Hyde Park, to attend his Majesty, or any other members of the royal family, chiefly when travelling; and to do duty on occasions immediately connected with the king's administration.

CHAP. IV.

The Religious Edifices of the Metropolis.

The number of places of worship in London, belonging to the various sects into which the Christian world is divided, is one of the circumstances likely to interest and surprise the casual visitor, and therefore particularly deserving of notice. These religious edifices amount to

several hundreds; of which about one hundred and eighty are episcopal churches and chapels; fifteen are appropriated to the Roman Catholics; eighteen are for the worship of foreign Protestants; and the remainder belong to the different sects of Protestant Dissenters. To complete the enumeration of the religious buildings in London, it may be added, that there are six synagogues of the Jews.

The churches, chapels, &c. of the metropolis will be noticed under the following arrangement: 1. Parochial Churches in the city. 2. Parochial Churches in the suburbs. 3. Episcopal Chapels. 4. Catholic Chapels. 5. Foreign Protestant Chapels. 6. Protestant Dissenting Places of Worship. But those grand national structures, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, will first demand our attention.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Holds the most distinguished place among the modern works of architecture which dignify and adorn the British empire. Even foreigners generally regard it with respect and admiration as only second to the pontifical fane of St. Peter, at Rome. It stands nearly in the centre of the metropolis, and has been supposed to occupy the site of an ancient Roman temple of Diana; but this notion is rejected by Sir Christopher Wren. A Christian church was erected here on the conversion of Sebert, king of Essex, who founded the bishopric of London, about the year 610: and the cathedral of the diocess has ever since been situated on this spot. It was more than once destroyed by fire, and re-edified previous to the Norman conquest. In 1086 it again experienced the same fate; after which Maurice, then Bishop of London, began to rebuild the noble pile, the destruction of which made way for the present fabric. The ancient cathedral was one of the most stupendous architectural remains of the middle ages. It was not the work of one period, but was gradually enlarged and improved by the successors of Maurice, till it became the most extensive and magnificent among the religious edifices of this country. It had in the middle a

grand tower, crowned by a spire, said to have been raised to the height of more than 520 feet. This tower was burnt, together with the roof of the church, in 1561, and subsequently, with the exception of the spire, rebuilt. The whole edifice, however, was in such a state of decay in the time of James I. as to require extraordinary repairs. A subscription to the amount of more than 100,000*l.* was collected, through the patriotic exertions of Laud, then Bishop of London, and others, and in the following reign the reparation was executed, under the direction of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones. He added to the edifice a portico of the Corinthian order, at the west front, but this however beautiful in itself, formed a very incongruous addition to a structure in the ecclesiastical style of architecture. The completion of Jones's operations was prevented by the breaking out of the civil war, and during the period of anarchy which ensued, the sacred edifice was converted into barracks, for cavalry, and exposed to the wanton depredations and injuries of unprincipled spoilers. On the Restoration of Charles II. the reparation of the cathedral was recommenced; but after considerable expense had been incurred, the whole structure was so completely ruined by the fire of 1666, that it was ultimately determined to erect an entirely new edifice. The execution of this important work was committed to Sir Christopher Wren, who, after overcoming various obstacles in the progress of his undertaking, lived to see the completion of this magnificent edifice.

The length of the church, including the western portico, is 514 feet; the breadth 286; the height, to the top of the cross 370; the exterior diameter of the cupola 145; and the entire circumference of the building 2292 feet. A dwarf stone wall, supporting a balustrade of cast iron, surrounds the church, and separates a large area, which is properly the church yard, from a spacious carriage and foot way on the south side, and a foot-pavement on the north. The dimensions of this cathedral are thus seen to be imposing; but the grandeur of the design, and the beauty of its proportions, more justly entitle it to rank among the noblest edifices of the modern world.

The ground plan of the church assumes the form of the

Greek cross. Over the space where the lines of that figure intersect each other, rises a stately dome, or cupola; from the top of which springs a lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony; on the lantern rests a gilded ball, and on that a cross, forming the summit.

There are three porticoes: one at the principal entrance, facing the west, and the other two on the north and south, at the extremities of the transept, and corresponding in their architecture. The western portico consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight composite ones above, ranged in pairs, supporting a grand pediment; the whole resting on an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of twenty-two steps of black marble, running the entire length of the portico. The entablature represents St. Paul's Conversion, sculptured by Francis Bird, in low relief.—At the upper point of the pediment is a gigantic statue of St. Paul, and on the sides are those of St. Peter, St. James, and the four Evangelists. The portico at the northern entrance consists of a demi-cupola, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve half-circular steps, of black marble. The southern portico is similar, excepting that the ascent on that side consists of twenty-five steps, the ground there being lower.

The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened and ornamented by two ranges of coupled pilasters, one above the other, the lower being Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The angles of the west front are crowned with campaniles, or bell-towers, of a handsome and uniform character, and at the east end is a semi-circular projection.

The interior of St. Paul's, as to its general form, resembles the plan of the ancient cathedrals, consisting of three ailes divided by piers and arches, and covered with vaulting. The western division is a beautiful part of the building, separated from the ailes at each side by insulated columns and screens of iron railing, forming the Morning Prayer Chapel and Consistory Court. At the intersection of the nave and transepts there are eight openings from the central area instead of four; in which unusual mode of arrangement, this cathedral resembles that of Ely. The choir is of the same form and architectural style as the

body of the church, and is terminated by a semi-circular apsis. The stalls and enclosures are decorated with beautiful carvings, the work of Grinling Gibbons. The pavement consists of square slabs of black and white marble placed alternately; and near the altar these are interspersed with porphyry.

The interior of the grand cupola is adorned with a series of paintings by Sir James Thornhill, illustrative of the most remarkable occurrences in St. Paul's life: such as, his Miraculous Conversion; his preaching at Athens; the Judgment upon Elymas, the Sorcerer; Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; the imprisonment of Paul and Silas at Philippi, with the Conversion of the Gaoler; Paul defending himself before Agrippa and Berenice; and his shipwreck at Melita.

An attempt has, of late years, been made to relieve the naked appearance of the interior, by statues and other sepulchral monuments; and the plan deserves some praise, as departing from the ordinary taste of monumental architecture. The statues are many of them plain full length figures, standing on marble pedestals, with appropriate inscriptions; and among such are those of Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, and the celebrated philanthropist, Howard. Others, in a more exceptionable style, represent naval captains, &c. in a state of demi-nudity, or in Roman togas; but several are justly worthy of admiration. Among the most interesting are those of General Abercrombie, Lord Howe, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Captain Hardinge, Sir John Moore, Lord Rodney, Captain Westcott, Captain Duff, General Dundas, General Picton, Marquess Cornwallis, Captain Burgess, Colonel Cadogan, Generals Hay, Mackenzie, and Langworth, and the great naval hero of Britain, Lord Nelson, whose tomb is in the crypt below. This tomb, it may be noticed, stands centrically in its dusky mausoleum beneath the great dome of the cathedral, and consists of a sarcophagus and pedestal intended by Cardinal Wolsey to enclose his own remains: they were conveyed from the tomb house at Windsor, to be applied to their present at least equally honourable purpose. The crypt contains inscriptions to the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and his daughters; Barry, Opie, Reynolds, and

West, the painters; Bishop Newton; Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, and many others. The statue of Howard was executed by the late John Bacon, R. A. in 1796, and represents the philanthropist in the act of trampling on chains and fetters, and bearing in his right hand a key, and in his left a scroll, on which is inscribed "Plan for the Improvement of Prisons and Hospitals." This monument is placed near the iron gate, leading to the south aile. The inscription on it was drawn up by the late S. Whitbread, Esq. — Sir William Jones's monument was the work of J. Bacon, jun. The figure is represented leaning on the Institutes of the Hindoo legislator, Menu. — The monument of Lord Nelson, by John Flaxman, R. A., exhibits the hero, habited in an oriental pelisse, and leaning on an anchor. Beneath, on the right is Britannia, directing the attention of two naval youths to Nelson. On the other side is the British lion; and on the cornice of the pedestal are the words "Copenhagen, — Nile, — Trafalgar." The figures on the pedestal are designed to denote the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean. — Above the entrance to the choir is a marble slab, with a Latin inscription, which may be thus translated: — "Beneath lies Christopher Wren, the architect of this church and city; who lived more than 90 years, not for himself only, but for the public. Reader, do you seek his monument? Look around."

In this part of the cathedral the spectator will be struck with the appearance of a number of tattered flags, the trophies of former wars. Those over the nave were taken in part during the American war, and the rest by the Duke of York at Valenciennes; those near the north door were captured from the French by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794; some of the flags were taken from the Spaniards by Lord Nelson in 1797; and others from the Dutch by Lord Duncan, at Camperdown, and by Lord Keith at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Cathedral was erected at the national expense, and cost one million and a half. The iron balustrade on the wall surrounding the church yard, (which, with its seven iron gates, weighs 200 tons) cost 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* This immense edifice was reared in 35 years; the first stone being laid on the 21st of June, 1675, and the building was

completed in 1710, exclusive of some of the decorations, which were not finished till 1723. The highest stone of the lantern was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, son of the architect, in 1710. It was built under one architect, Sir *Christopher Wren;* by one mason, Mr. *Strong;* and while one prelate, Dr. *Henry Compton*, filled the see of London.

Summary of Dimensions.	Feet
Length, from east to west, within the walls -	500
From north to south, within the doors of the porticoes - - - - -	286
The breadth of the west entrance - - -	100
The circuit of the entire building - -	2292
The circumference of the cupola - - -	430
The diameter of the ball - - -	6
From the ball to the top of the cross - -	30
The diameter of the columns of the porticoes -	4
The height to the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul - - -	120
The height of the campaniles, of the west front	287

From the floor to the whispering gallery are 280 steps; including those to the golden gallery, are 534; and to the ball, in all, 616 steps.—The weight of the ball is 5600 pounds: that of the cross, 3360.—The extent of the ground plot whereon the cathedral stands, is two acres, 16 perches. —The length of the hour figures on the clock dial, is 2 feet 2½ inches: the circumference of the dial, 57 feet.

This Church is open for divine service three times every day in the year—at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and seven in the winter; at a quarter before ten in the forenoon, and a quarter after three o'clock in the afternoon.—At all other times the doors are shut, and no person admitted but such as are willing to pay for seeing the church and its curiosities. Strangers will gain admittance by knocking at the door of the *northern* portico. A person is ready within to pass the visitor to the staircase leading to the curiosities, for which he demands *four-pence*.*

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* For this first cost, the visitor passes to the two galleries on the outside of the church; the first being on the top of the colon-

1. The *Library* is the first object to be seen in the ascent; the charge for which is *two-pence*. It is a handsome room, about fifty feet by forty, having shelves with books to the top, with a gallery running along the sides. The floor is of oak, consisting of 2376 small square pieces; and is not only curious for its being inlaid, without a nail or peg to fasten the parts, but is extremely neat in the workmanship. The collection of books is neither large nor very valuable. The principal things pointed out to a stranger are several beautifully carved pillars, by Grinling Gibbons, some Latin manuscripts, finely written 800 years ago, by the monks, and an illuminated manuscript, containing rules for the government of a convent, written in old English about 500 years since. These several manuscripts are in very fine preservation. The minor canons, and other ecclesiastical officers of the cathedral, have access to the books, and may borrow any of them, under certain restrictions.

2. The *Model*, formed by Sir Christopher Wren's order from his first design for this cathedral. In the room with this are also deposited the frame-work of the great lantern that was suspended in the centre of the dome, the streamers, and the heraldic emblems, used at the funeral of Nelson. Here is also a fine Model of the cornice of the entablature of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome.—The charge for seeing these models is *two-pence*.

3. The *Clock-work* and *great bell* are also to be seen for *two-pence*. The former is curious, both for the magnitude of its wheels and other parts, and the very great accuracy and fineness of its workmanship. The length of the pendulum is fourteen feet, and the weight at its extremity is equal to one cwt.* The *great bell*, in the southern campanile, is said to weigh 4¼ tons, and is ten

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nade, and the highest at the foot of the lantern. For each of the other places there is a separate charge, and the visitor may see or pass by which of them he pleases. The body of the church may be viewed for two-pence.

* We recommend strangers, if possible, to visit this part of the cathedral between the hours of twelve and one, as at that time the man who superintends the clock, to wind it up, will

feet in diameter. The hammer of the clock strikes the hours on this bell, whose fine deep tones have been heard at twenty miles' distance. This bell is never tolled but on the death of the king, queen, or some other member of the royal family; or for the bishop of London, the dean of St. Paul's, or the Lord Mayor.

4. The *Whispering gallery* is a real curiosity, exhibiting an amusing example of the wonderful effect of the reverberation of sounds. It is 140 yards in circumference. A stone seat runs round the gallery, along the foot of the wall. On the side directly opposite the door by which the visitor enters, several yards of the seat are covered with matting, on which when he is seated, the man who shows the gallery whispers, with his mouth close to the wall, near the door, at the distance of the whole diameter from the stranger, who hears his words, seemingly, at his ear. The mere shutting of the door produces a sound, to those on the opposite seat, like thunder. The effect is not so perfect, if the visitor sits down half way between the door and the matted seat; and still less so, if he stands near the man who speaks, but on the other side of the door. The paintings on the inner side of the cupola, by Sir James Thornhill, are also viewed with most advantage here. — The whispering gallery is shown for *two-pence*.

The *Ball* is to be seen for *one shilling and sixpence* each person; and *one shilling* per company to the guide. The ascent is attended with some difficulty, and is encountered by few, yet both the ball and the passage to it well deserve the labour. The interior diameter of this ball is six feet, and eight persons may sit within it.

A singular *Geometrical staircase* is shown for *two-pence*.

The prospect from every part of the ascent to the top of St. Paul's, wherever an opening presents itself, is extremely curious. The form of the metropolis, and the adjacent country, are most perfectly seen from the gallery at the foot of the lantern, on a bright summer's day. The

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be on the spot to give the proper explanations. The spectator should take a survey of the streets from this place before he descends to the upper galleries.

ascent to this gallery is by 534 steps, of which 260, nearest the bottom, are extremely easy; those above are difficult, and in some parts dark and unpleasant. In the ascent to this gallery may be seen the brick cone that supports the lantern, with its ball and cross. The timber work, which strengthens at once the outer dome and the cone within it, is an object that the stranger will do well to inspect.*

The *Crypts*, or vaults, of St. Paul's are dark, dreary mansions; lighted, at distant intervals, by grated prison-like windows, which afford partial gleams of light, with strong shades intervening. Vast piers and immense arches divide these vaults into three avenues. The centre one under the dome is totally dark; but a portion of the north aile, at the east end is railed in, and dedicated to St. Faith, and is used for interments. When the ancient church was finally pulled down, many monumental statues were broken to pieces, and the alabaster powdered for cement. A few escaped, and are now preserved in the vaults of St. Faith. Among them is the celebrated figure of Dr. Donne, representing him as a corpse in a winding-sheet: it was executed in his lifetime, and was the object of his daily contemplation. — Two very interesting opportunities for visiting this cathedral are annually presented to the stranger. The first is in the month of May, when a grand musical meeting is held for the benefit of the children and widows of poor clergymen. The other occurs in June, and consists in the assemblage, upon an average, of seven thousand children, from the various parochial schools, for the purpose of uniting in the public worship and praise of the Deity. The union of so great a number of infant voices, thus engaged, is strikingly affecting, and partakes even of the sublime.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Or, the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, derives its name from its situation in the western part of the metropolis, and

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* Plans, sections, views, and an ample account of this Church, its dome, &c. by Mr. Gwilt and Mr. Brayley, are given in vol. i. of "Public Buildings of London."

its original destination as the church of a monastery. It was founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons; but being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by King Edgar in 958. Edward the Confessor again rebuilt the church in 1065; and Pope Nicholas II. constituted it a place of inauguration of the kings of England. The monastery was surrendered by the abbot and monks to Henry VIII. who at first converted the establishment into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards into a cathedral, of which the county of Middlesex (with the exception of the parish of Fulham, belonging to the Bishop of London) was the diocess. Edward VI. dissolved the see, and restored the college, which was converted by Mary to its original appropriation of an abbey. Elizabeth dissolved that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, for a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirty petty canons; a school of forty boys, denominated the Queen's or King's Scholars, with a master and usher, together with twelve almsmen, an organist, choristers, &c.

The present church was built by Henry III., and his successor Edward I. as far as the extremity of the choir; but the nave and west front were erected by different abbots, except the upper parts of the western towers, which were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The front of the north transept has a very imposing and noble appearance, to which its fine rose window, re-built in 1722, greatly contributes. In the south front is another window of similar character, but far more elaborate in design, erected in 1814, in place of the old one, which had become ruinous, and was less complex. The former, or northern window, is richly ornamented with painted and stained glass, representing, in the central circle, the Holy Scriptures, surrounded by a band of cherubim, and in the large exterior divisions, our Saviour, the Evangelists, and the Apostles in recumbent attitudes: the glazing of the other window is plain.

The choir, which excites considerable interest from the grandeur of the perspective, is entered from the nave, under the organ gallery: there are entrances also from the transepts, on the north and south sides. The stalls and general wainscotting of the choir were executed under

the direction of the late Mr. Keene, surveyor of the works, in 1775; but they have been re-fitted since the coronation here, of his present majesty, on the 19th of July, 1821. When the scaffolding was erected for that solemnity, the old altar-piece, (which had been originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the chapel at Whitehall) was taken down, and the original altar-screen has been restored, as nearly as could be ascertained, in close conformity with its ancient design. The beautiful monuments of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III.; Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Aveline, his countess, are situated on the north side of the choir, and have been recently repaired agreeably to their original style. On the south side are the monuments of Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII., and that of Sebert, the original founder of this church: those also have been lately repaired, but the latter only *partially*, although one of the most curious memorials in the whole building. It was erected by the monks of Westminster on the completion of the choir about the end of Edward the First's reign; and it still exhibits very interesting specimens of the art of *Painting in oil*, as practised at that period, in two whole length figures, on thin wainscot, the size of life, which represent King Sebert and King Henry III. In the pavement before the altar is an extremely curious *Mosaic* work; generally speaking, it consists of circles, squares, parallelograms, &c. within guilloche borderings intersecting each other. This is said to have been brought from Rome by Abbot Ware, after the church was rebuilt by Henry III., and Edward I. The materials are tesseræ of porphyry, jasper, alabaster, lydian and serpentine marbles, stained blue glass, and other substances.

Immediately behind the choir is the *chapel* of *St. Edward the Confessor*, to which there are two entrances through the enriched door-ways of the screen: there is also another entrance from the north aile, which is that commonly used. In this chapel is the tesselated shrine of its saintly founder, whose remains are inclosed within an iron-bound chest in the upper part. Here, likewise, are the monuments of Henry III., Edward I., Queen Eleanor,

Henry V., Edward III., Queen Philippa, Richard II., and his first consort, Anne of Bohemia. The effigies of Henry III., Queen Eleanor, Edward III., and Richard and his Queen, are of cast metal resplendently gilt; but from the thick coating of indurated dust which covers them, the gilding is now only partially visible. The mutilated figure of Henry V. which is of oak, and now *headless*, was originally covered with engraved plates of gilt brass. The head itself was of massy silver, which, as appears from Howes's "Chronicle," was stolen about the latter end of Henry the VIII.'s reign, and not in Cromwell's time, as generally stated.

Over the arched recess occupied by Henry's tomb is a large and elegant chantry. This is entered by two staircases within octagonal towers, ornamented with statues and pierced tracery, and at the back of the chapel, above the altar-place, is an extremely rich composition of screen-work, containing seven large, and numerous small, statues, within elaborately-wrought niches. On a wooden bar that extends between the entrance towers is the *casque*, or helmet, which Henry wore at the battle of Agincourt; and, fastened against the large columns at the sides are his shield and war-saddle. Several curious *models* of buildings and monuments are preserved here: among them is that designed by Sir Christopher Wren for erecting a lofty spire on the central tower of this church.

On the pavement of the Confessor's chapel, which is tessellated in various compartments of stars, circles, triangles, and other figures, is a curious *brass* figure, but partly defaced from being frequently trampled on, of John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury. Along the frieze of the screen, is a singular display of sculpture, in fourteen compartments, representing the principal events, both real and imaginary, of the life of St. Edward, in *alto-relievo*. These, although much damaged, are highly curious on many accounts.

Adjacent to the shrine stand the *Coronation Chairs* of the sovereigns of this kingdom; the most ancient of which was constructed in Edward the First's reign. Inclosed beneath the seat is the far-famed *Prophetic Stone*, brought from the monastery of Scone, in Scotland, by the above king in the year 1297.

The small chapels without the choir are dedicated to the

following saints, and arranged thus: on the south side, 1. *St. Benedict*'s, in which are monuments of Dean Goodman, and Cardinal Langham; Frances, Countess of Hertford; and Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex. 2. *St. Edmund*'s, wherein are monuments of William De Valence, Earl of Pembroke, (very curious); John, Earl of Eltham; Edward and Jane Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury; Sir Richard Pecksall; Sir Bernard Brocas; Humphrey Bourgchier, son of John, Lord Berners; John, Lord Russell; Lady Jane Seymour; Nicholas Monck, Bishop of Hereford; two children of Edward III.; Frances, Duchess of Suffolk; Eleanor De Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester; and Richard Waldeby, Archbishop of York. 3. *St. Nicholas*'s; the principal monuments are of Philippa, Duchess of York; Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland; Winifred, Marchioness of Winchester; William Dudley, Bishop of Durham; Lady Mildred, wife of Lord Burleigh, and Anne, Countess of Oxford, their daughter; Sir George and Lady Fane; Anne, Duchess of Somerset, mother to Queen Jane Seymour; Lady Elizabeth Cecil; Sir Humphrey Stanley, and Sir George Villiers, Knt. and his second Lady, Mary Beaumont, the parents of the Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton, at Portsmouth. On the north side: — 1. *St. Paul*'s, in which are monuments of Ludowick Robsert, Lord Bouchier; Francis, Lord Cottington, and Anne, his Lady; Frances, Countess of Sussex, aunt to the renowned Sir Philip Sydney; Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester; the lord keepers of the great seal, Sir Thos. Bromley and Sir John Puckering; Sir James Fullerton and his Lady; Sir Giles Daubeny, K. G. and his Lady; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Belasyse. 2. *St. John Baptist*'s: here are monuments of Sir Thomas Vaughan; Col. E. Popham, and Anne, his Lady; Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, K. G. (very elaborate and costly); William De Colchester and George Fascet, abbots of Westminster; Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham; the stone coffin of Thos. Millyng, Bishop of Hereford; and Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and Frances Brydges, his second Lady. 3. *St. Erasmus*: this chapel, which is the smallest in the whole building, seems to have been excavated from one of the main piers, in Richard II.'s reign. Over the entrance is a

most beautifully-decorated niche, wrought in fine alabaster, and having an enriched triplicated canopy in the pointed style. On each side is a large S, with an I piercing its centre; an *eye*, with a *hand* holding a *slip* or branch, and the word *Islyp:* thus testifying this fine composition to have been executed at the expense of Abbot Islip. 4. *Islip's Chapel*, so called from having been altered into its present form by the abbot of that name, in Henry VII.'s time, is very rich and elegant in its architecture. The screen also, which separates it from the aile, is very beautiful. Within is the table-part of Abbot Islip's monument, and the monument of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. B. (not the lord keeper of that name, who was buried in St. Paul's), and Alice, his Lady. In the apartment over this chapel, are wax figures of Queen Elizabeth, William and Mary, Queen Anne, the Earl of Chatham, and one or two others.

In the *Ambulatory* (or ailes of the choir), south side, are memorials for several children of Edward I. in mosaic work; a part of King Sebert's monument, and those of Richard Tufton, Esq., Sir Thos. Ingram, and Robert Aiton, Esq. On the north side are the monuments of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Rear Admiral Charles Hughes; John, Earl Ligonier, and Lieut.-Gen. James Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec; the design and execution of the latter are very fine. Here also are curious sepulchral brasses of Abbot Esteney and Sir John Harpedon.

The east aile of the north transept was formerly separated into the three chapels of St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew; but the rich screens which divided them have been entirely destroyed. Against the north wall are remains of some curious allegorical sculpture of the Virgin Mary, our Saviour, &c. Among the many monuments in this part is the very interesting one of Lady Eliz. Nightingale and her husband, by Roubiliac, in which Death is represented as a skeleton, bursting from a sepulchral cavern, and aiming a dart at the bosom of the sinking female, whose affectionate partner, rushing forward, extends his right arm to repel the threatening shaft. Among the other principal monuments are those of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.; Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Holles; Captain Edw. Cooke; Sir Francis Vane; Sarah, Duchess

of Somerset; Algernon and Diana, Earl and Countess of Mountraith; and Henry, Baron Norris, of Rycot. Here, also, in a glazed wainscot case, is a wax figure of the "ever-to-be-lamented" Lord Nelson,

In the north transept is a series of twenty-four *medallions* which are sculptured within borders, on the sides and soffites of the middle range of windows. These were intended to represent the Angelic Host praising the Almighty; and many of them are playing on musical instruments of an antique form. Here, against the wainscotting of the choir, stands Westmacott's noble monument for the late Charles James Fox, whose illustrious ashes repose near the middle of this transept, within a very few yards of those of his great political rival, William Pitt. In the same vault with the latter lies his patriotic father, the Earl of Chatham, and others of the family. The monument of Pitt, the figures of which are of a colossal size, is elevated upon an arch above the great western doorway. The Earl of Chatham's monument, which stands in the northern transept, is a most magnificent production, and was executed by the late John Bacon, R. A. for 6000*l.*, which was voted by parliament; but out of that sum he was constrained to pay about 700*l.* *in fees* to the dean and chapter of Westminster, for the space which it occupies and permission to erect it. Near it is Nollekens' splendid cenotaph for the naval Captains Bayne, Blair, and Lord Robert Manners, who were killed in Rodney's engagement with De Grasse, in the West Indies, in April 1782. Flaxman's classical monument of William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, occupies the adjacent inter-columniation, and represents the venerable judge in his judicial robes, seated in a curule chair, upon a low circular pedestal, attended by figures of Justice and Wisdom. At the back is a very beautifully-sculptured personification of Death, who is represented, agreeably to the idea of the ancients, by the figure of a youth, partly prostrate, and leaning on an extinguished torch. The other principal monuments are for Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B., which is by Roubiliac, and very fine; William Cavendish, K.G. Duke of Newcastle, and Mary Lucas, his second Lady; John Holles, Duke of Newcastle; and the Admirals Vernon and Wager.

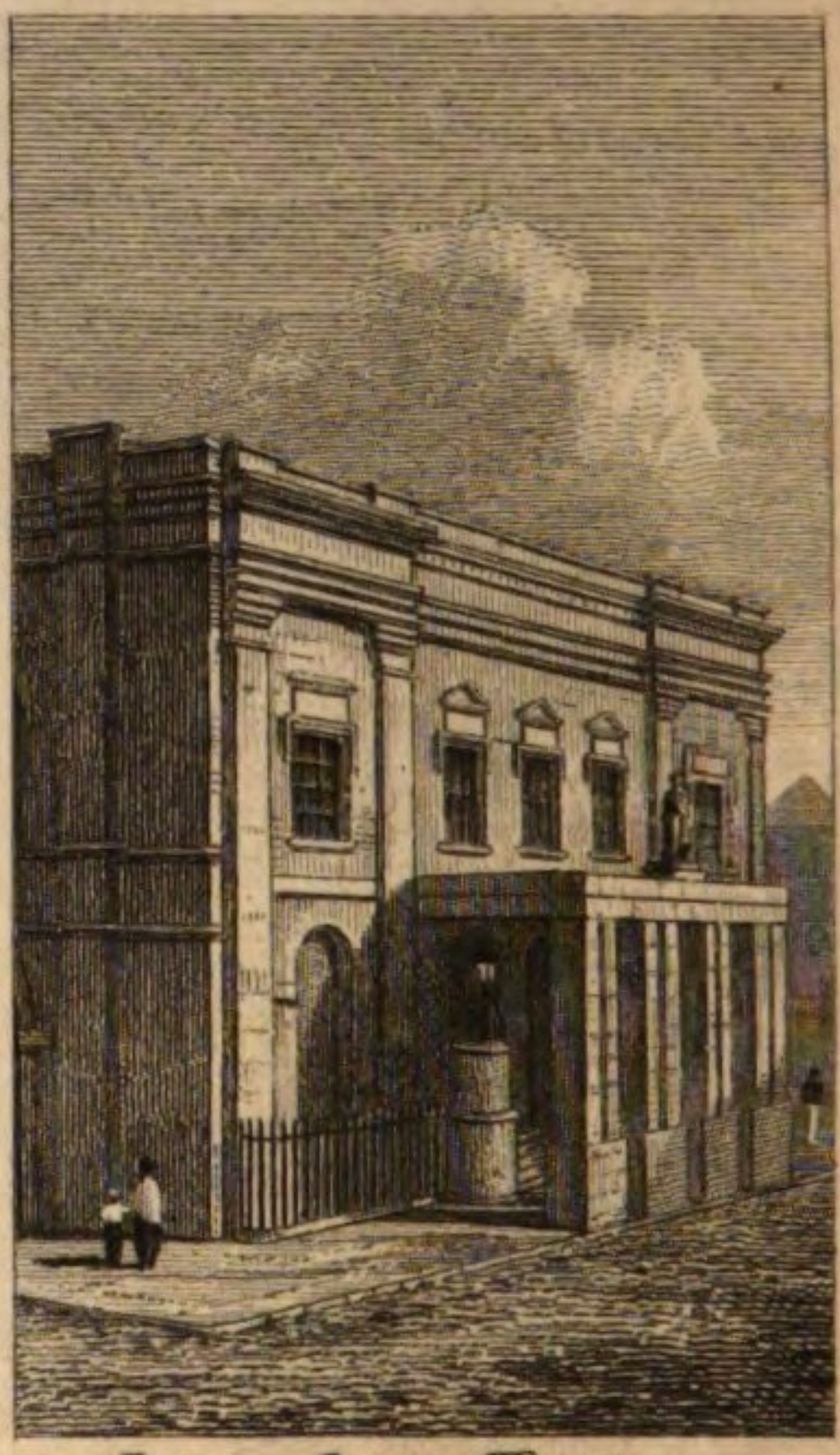
Among the numerous monuments in the west aile of the same transept, is the recently-erected statue of Francis Horner, Esq., M.P. by Chantrey, the design and execution of which rivals the best sculptures of modern times. Here, likewise, is a splendid cenotaph by the late Thomas Banks, R. A. for Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. The monumental bust of Geo. Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, by Bacon, sen.; Governor Warren Hastings, by Bacon, jun.; Lord Aubrey Beauclérk, and Lieut.-Gen. Percy Kirk, Esq. by Scheemakers; Sir Richard Kane, by Rysbrach, and Dr. Hugh Boulter, Primate of all Ireland, by Cheere, are all of superior execution.

In the north aile of the choir are many memorials for eminent musicians, naval officers, and others. The most remarkable are those of Dr. Hugh Chamberlin, M. D.; Almericus de Courcy, Lord Courcy; Dr. Charles Agar, Earl of Normanton, and Archbishop of Dublin; Vice-Admiral Temple West; and Captain Philip de Saumarez.

The architecture of the nave is of a plainer character than that of the more ancient parts eastward; although it maintains a general correspondency, and the effect from the loftiness of the vaulting is equally grand. The great west window is completely filled by stained and painted glass, erected in George II.'s reign, representing patriarchs, prophets, &c. Against the organ gallery, are monuments for Sir Isaac Newton, and James, Earl Stanhope. In the north aile are those of Philip Carteret; Dr. Richard Mead; Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer; Mrs. Anne Whytell; Dr. John Woodward; Captains Harvey and Hutt; Major-General Lawrence; and Sir Godfrey Kneller. In the north-western tower, is Flaxman's monument of Captain James Montagu. At the sides of the west entrance are those of John Conduitt, Esq. and Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy; and near the latter is the splendid pile in memory of Captain James Cornewall. In the south aile are, the monuments of Mr. Secretary Craggs; Congreve, the poet; Dr. John Freind; Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester; Admiral Richard Tyrrell; Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester; Mrs. Katharine Bovey; Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester; Field-Marshal Wade;

Henry 7th. Chapel.

West Towers \ Westr. Abbey.



Drury Lane Theatre.

Somerset House.

Major-General James Fleming, and Lieutenant-General Hargrave, all by Roubiliac, and very fine; Colonel Charles Herries, by Chantrey; Sidney, Earl of Godolphin; Lieutenant Colonel Roger Townshend; Major John Andrè; and Sir John Chardin.

In the south aile of the choir, are monuments to Thomas Thynne, Esq., who was shot in his carriage, near Pall Mall; Judge Owen; Pasquale de Paoli; Dame Grace Gethin; Sir Thomas Richardson; William Thynne, Esq.; Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel; Dr. Charles Burney, an excellent bust by Gahagan; George Stepney, Esq.; Dr. Isaac Watts; Admiral George Churchill; and Martin Folkes, Esq.

In the south transept, which has very appropriately been named *Poets' Corner*, from the numerous memorials of poets and men of genius, which have been erected there, are the monuments to John, Duke of Argyle, K. G., Garrick, Camden, Grabe, Casaubon, Pringle, Hales, Barrow, Handel, Addison; Goldsmith, Gay, Rowe, Thomson, Shakspeare, Anstey, St. Evremond, Prior, Shadwell, Milton, Gray, Butler, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Drayton, Phillips, Chaucer, Cowley, Dryden, and many others. The altar monuments of the celebrated Dr. Richard Busby, and his pupil and friend, Dr. Robert South, stand against the side of the choir. In the pavement are slabs, in memory of Dr. Johnson, D'Avenant, Sheridan, Cumberland, Chambers, Adams, Old Parr, and many others.

The magnificent *Chapel of Henry the Seventh*, which adjoins to the east end of the abbey church, and communicates with the ambulatory by a flight of several steps, was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, as a place of sepulture for himself and family; and till the time of Charles I. no persons but those of royal race, were suffered to be interred there. It was built upon the site of the ancient chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. Erasmus, and of a tavern called The White Rose: the expenses of erecting it, according to Holinshed, are said to have amounted to 14,000*l*. which, comparing the then value of money with its present value, would be fully equal to 200,000*l*. in our time.

The first stone of this edifice, which Leland emphatically

calls, *Orbis Miraculum*, (*The Miracle of the World*,) was laid in the presence of the king, with peculiar ceremony, on the 24th of January, 1503–4, by the hands of Abbot Islip, Sir Reginald Bray, K. G., Dr. Barnes, Master of the Rolls, and divers other persons: between that time and October, 1512, the whole building appears to have been completed; it was then dedicated to "Our Blessed Lady."

This chapel is constructed in the most florid style of pointed architecture, but by whom it was designed and executed, is not, with certainty, known. The credit of the work has been generally given to Sir Reginald Bray; but Speed ascribes it to Bishop Fox, and we know that the decease of the former took place within nine months after laying the first stone. King Henry, the founder, died on the 22d of April, 1509, only nine days before which he delivered 5000*l.* in "redy money *before the honde*," to Abbot Islip, for the purpose of completing the building, and in his will, which makes mention of that circumstance, the Prior of St. Bartholomew's is expressly called the "master of the works." The Prior, at that time, was the well known William Bolton, whom Stow records as "a great builder," and we have, therefore, as strong a reason to conclude that he was the architect of the chapel, as either of the persons above mentioned.

Every part of this building, except the plinth, is covered with sculptural decorations. It seems, indeed, "as though the artist had intended to give to stone the character of embroidery, and enclose his walls within the meshes of lace-work." The interior consists of a beautiful porch, or vestibule, a nave with side ailes, and five small projecting chapels, surrounding the east end. The roof and vaulting are supported by fourteen octagonal buttress towers, richly ornamented, from which spring the elegantly pierced flying buttresses that support the superstructure of the nave. The badges and supporters of the royal founder, namely, the portcullis, the rose, the fleur-de-lis, the lion, the greyhound, and the dragon, are sculptured on many parts, and every tower presents a series of either three or four canopied niches, which originally were occupied by statues. On ascending the steps below the vestibule, the interior is approached by three arches closed

by ponderous gates, of massive oak, covered with thick plates of brass, richly gilt. The central gates are double, and the upper parts are perforated into numerous compartments occupied by King Henry's initials, arms, badges, and other heraldic insignia, frequently repeated, and raised into corresponding relief on both sides.

The nave is separated from the ailes and eastern chapels, by lofty arches springing from clustered columns, or piers; above which, under rich canopies, is a continued range of statues, representing apostles, saints, bishops, &c. many of which, are wrought with considerable skill and gracefulness. Great elegance is displayed in the forms and tracery of the windows, and particularly of that towards the west: the eastern windows project in acute angles, but those of the ailes are embowed. Originally, they were all filled by "rich imagery," in stained and painted glass; but the whole has been removed or destroyed, except a figure of Henry VII. in the uppermost east window, and some small heraldic memorials.

In the middle of the chapel, within a screen, or "closure," near the east end, is the magnificent *Tomb* of Henry and his Queen, which was executed under a special contract for 1500*l.* by the celebrated Pietro Torregiano, between the years 1512 and 1518. The figures of the deceased, designed in a style of great simplicity, lie upon the tomb, with their hands raised as in prayer: these statues are of cast copper, and were once resplendent with gilding, but are now discoloured by indurated dust. The pedestal is principally of black marble, but the figures, pilasters, relievos, rose-branches, &c. which adorn it, are of gilt copper, as directed by King Henry's will. On each side, within boldly sculptured wreaths of fruit and flowers, are three circular plates of cast metal, each of which includes two small whole-length figures, in graceful attitudes of the King's "Avoures," or Patron Saints, characterised by their respective emblems. On the angles of the tomb are small angels, seated, and at the ends are the royal arms and quarterings. The surrounding *Screen*, which is wholly of brass and copper, is one of the most elaborate specimens of the art of founding, in open work, that exists. It is designed in the pointed style of decoration, and

is of an oblong form. At each angle rises an octagonal tower, and on each side there is an arched door-way, surmounted by a large rose and a shield of arms. A projecting cornice, and a parapet, ornamented with the king's badges, forms the summit; and at the sides, on the transverse plates, between the two divisions into which the upright compartments are separated, is a long inscription to the memory of the monarch. This elegantly-wrought fabric was both designed and executed by English artists.

On each side of the nave, upon a raised flooring, is a row of *oaken stalls*, with elaborate pierced canopies: in front are reading desks, and below the latter, on the pavement, are rows of seats. The *sub-sellia* display a very whimsical assemblage of historical and other carvings, some of which are extremely grotesque and ludicrous. Both the stalls and seats have long been appropriated to the use of the Knights of the Bath and their Esquires; and the installations of all the knights have taken place in this chapel since the revival of that order, by George I. On the dome of the canopies are the show helmets, crests, and swords of the knights; and over them are silken banners painted with the arms of all the knights who belonged to the order at the time of the last installation, in 1812.

In the small chapels (the vaultings of which are all overspread with rich tracery) are the monuments of George Villiers, K. G., first duke of Buckingham, and Catherine his duchess; John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby; Lodowick Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, with Frances, his last duchess; and the youth Esme Stuart, the last duke of this family. All the chapels are ornamented with canopied niches, occupied by full-sized statues of saints and other figures.

The *vaulting* of the nave has been justly termed a "prodigy of art;" and it is altogether, perhaps, without a parallel in architecture. It is impossible to describe it intelligibly within the limited compass of these pages, the tracery is so diversified, and its pendant decorations so complicated. Built entirely of stone, the vastness of its extent and fearful height, excite astonishment at the "daring hardihood," and profound geometrical skill

which could raise such ponderous masses "in mid-air," and counteract the power of gravity by professional skill.

The ailes are now entered from the porch, but previously to the construction of the stalls, they were open to the nave, with which both the vaultings and other decorations assimilate. At the end of each are three elegant niches, corresponding with those of the eastern chapels, and containing statues of saints, the size of life. On the turretted canopies above, are the lion, greyhound, and dragon. In the north aile are placed the monuments of Charles Montague, first earl of Halifax; George Savile, marquess of Halifax; Queen Elizabeth, which displays a fine effigy of that sovereign lying under a sumptuous canopy, on a slab supported by lions; Sophia and Maria, two infant daughters of James I.; and Edward V., and his brother Richard, duke of York: the latter was erected by command of Charles II., in whose reign (anno 1674) the bones of two youths, supposed, but on very slender grounds, to be those of the above princes, were discovered in the Tower, and ordered by that king to be deposited in this chapel. In the south aile are the monuments of Margaret, countess of Lenox, the mother of the ill-fated Lord Darnley and grandmother of James I.; Mary, queen of Scots; Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.; Catherine, Lady Walpole; and George Monck, K. B., first duke of Albemarle, and Christopher, his son, the second duke. The recumbent figure of the Queen of Scots is very finely executed in white marble. That of the countess of Richmond is of cast metal, gilt, and was probably the work of Torrigiano: the expression of the countenance, and the markings of the hands, which are raised as in prayer, evince it to have been executed from nature. In a glazed case in this aile is a wax figure of Charles II.

Independently of the founder and his queen, all our sovereigns, from Queen Elizabeth to George II., inclusive (except James II., who died and was buried at St. Germain's,) have been interred in the vaults beneath this chapel, together with many of their offspring, and others of royal blood.

During the three centuries which had elapsed from

the foundation of this edifice, to the year 1803, it had become so completely ruinous externally, and the stone was so much decayed, that the safety of the whole fabric was endangered. A memorial was in consequence addressed to the Lords of the Treasury by the late *Dean Vincent*, and their recommendation to parliament for pecuniary aid to repair it was solicited. Through this application, the House of Commons, eventually, voted various sums, in different years, for its effectual restoration, which was commenced under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, Esq., in 1809, and completed at Christmas, 1822, the total amount of the grants for the purpose being upwards of 42,000*l*. The repairs have been entirely executed with Bath stone, and every degree of praise is due to Mr. Thomas Gayfere, the Abbey Mason, for his care and attention in executing the work in exact conformity to the original building.

General Measurements. *Abbey Church, interior;* extreme length from the west door to the piers of Henry VII.'s chapel, 383 feet; ditto, including Henry's chapel, 511 feet 6 inches. Length of nave, 166 feet; breadth 38 feet 7 inches; height, 101 feet 8 inches; breadth of each aile 16 feet 7 inches. Length of choir 155 feet 9 inches; height 101 feet 2 inches. Length of transept, including the breadth of the choir, 203 feet 2 inches; breadth of ditto, including the ailes, 61 feet 10 inches. *Exterior;* extreme length, 416 feet; ditto, including Henry's chapel, 530 feet. Height of the western towers, to the top of the pinnacles, 225 feet 4 inches.

Henry VII.'s Chapel, interior; length of the nave, 103 feet 9 inches; breadth, 35 feet 9 inches; height, 60 feet 7 inches. Breadth of the nave and ailes, 70 feet 1 inch. Breadth of porch, 24 feet 9 inches. *Exterior;* extreme length, 115 feet 2 inches; ditto, breadth, 79 feet 6 inches. Height of buttress towers, 70 feet 8 inches; ditto, to the apex of the roof, 85 feet 6 inches; ditto, to the top of the western turrets, 101 feet 6 inches.

Cloisters, Chapter House, &c.—The cloisters of this foundation remain nearly entire. They are on the south side of the church, from which there are two doors leading to them, and they contain numerous monuments,

both ancient and modern. There is also an entrance through a vaulted passage into the *Chapter House*. This is an octagonal building, and originally was very lofty, with a pillar rising from the centre of the floor to the roof, and having arches springing from the walls of each angle, and meeting at the top. Only part of the central pillar is remaining, and the whole building has been fitted up with galleries to contain the records of the crown, which are now deposited here. Among these is the celebrated *Domesday Book*, compiled towards the end of the 11th century. It is comprised in two volumes: the first, containing 31 counties, is written on 382 double pages of vellum, in the same hand throughout, in a small plain character; the second is on 450 double pages of vellum, in single columns, and in a large fair character, and contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This record is in high preservation, the words being as legible as when first written. The records of the Star Chamber proceedings are also deposited here.

In 1377, the Commons of Great Britain first held their meetings in this building; but in 1547, Edward VI. gave them the chapel of St. Stephen. Beneath the Chapter House is a very curious crypt.

To the north-west of the abbey once stood the greatly-abused Sanctuary; and on the south-west side was the Eleemosynary, or almonry, where the alms of the abbots were distributed. The almonry is endeared to every lover of science, by its being the spot on which was erected the *first printing press in England*. In 1474, William Caxton here printed *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, said to be the first book that issued from the press in this country.

PARISH CHURCHES IN WESTMINSTER, &c.

St. Margaret's Church is situated on the north side of Westminster-abbey, parallel with that building. It was rebuilt in the early part of the 14th century, at the charge of the parishioners, but has since been several times repaired by grants from the House of Commons, being regarded as the place of worship for that branch of the legislature. At the east end is a curious represent-

ation of our Saviour and the disciples at Emmaus, in fine but grotesque low relief; and an equally curious painted window, representing the Crucifixion: on one side is Henry VII. with St. George over his head; on the other side is his Queen, with St. Catherine over her head. This window was painted by order of the Magistrates of Dort, as a present to Henry VII.; but that monarch dying before it was completed, it was put up in Waltham-abbey, and remained there till the reformation, when it was removed to Newhall, in Essex, which became the property of General Monck, who preserved it from the fanatics of the seventeenth century. In 1758, it was purchased from the owner, by the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, at the price of 400 guineas. An engraving of it has been published by the Society of Antiquaries. The inside of this church has been completely re-edified, of late years, under the direction of J. H. Taylor, Esq., architect. A neat and appropriate monument has been raised here by the Roxburgh club to the memory of Caxton.

St. John the Evangelist's, near Millbank Street, is a stone structure, having on the north and south sides porticoes, with Doric columns and open pediments. At the angles of the roof are four circular towers, with Ionic pillars, and these, as well as every part of the building, are much ornamented. This church was erected, in 1728, from the designs of Mr. Archer.

St. James's, Piccadilly, built by Sir C. Wren, in 1684, and afterwards made parochial, on the division of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is a brick edifice, with rusticated stone quoins and architraves. The harmony of proportion observable in the interior has been much admired. It is divided transversely, by two ranges of Corinthian columns, supporting the galleries. Over the altar is a fine piece of carving of foliage, &c. by Grinlin Gibbons; and the elaborate baptismal font, of white marble, is another work by the same artist. The latter is supported by a column representing the *tree of life*, with the serpent twining round it, and on three sides of the basin are other scriptural subjects.

St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street, in St. James's Parish, was erected in 1820, (at an expense of about 15,000*l.*) from original designs by Mr. G. Repton, except the tower; which is copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The front in Regent Street consists of a portico, having an entablature and pediment, supported on four Doric columns: the cornice is continued along the side porticoes or wings, on which are placed, as ornaments, symbols of ancient sacrifice. The bases and parts of the shafts of the columns are of cast iron. Considerable elegance of design is displayed in the interior, which is lighted by a cupola.

St. George's, Hanover Square, was erected in 1724, in pursuance of the act for building fifty new churches. It has a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and pediment above, but behind which is a turret, ornamented with columns and terminating in a dome.

St. George's Chapel, Regent Street, in the same parish, was begun in April, 1823, from the designs of Mr. C. Cockerell. In front is a prostyle portico, of the Grecian Ionic order, copied from the temple of Minerva Polias, at Priene, on each side of which is a square turret, adorned with bosses. A large glazed cupola rises in the centre of the building.

St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Martin's Lane, is a structure of considerable extent and respectability, erected between the years 1721 and 1726, from designs by James Gibbs. At the west end is a portico of six Corinthian columns in front, and two on the return supporting a pediment; the cornice and entablature, crowned by a balustrade, are continued along the sides of the church, together with pilasters to correspond with the columns. The tower is surmounted by a fine spire. The interior decorations are elegant. Columns of the Corinthian order sustain an elliptical arched roof, a form supposed to be particularly adapted to assist in the propagation of sound. In the vestry room is a well-executed

model of the church, and portraits of the incumbents, since the year 1670. (See "Public Edifices of London," vol. i.)

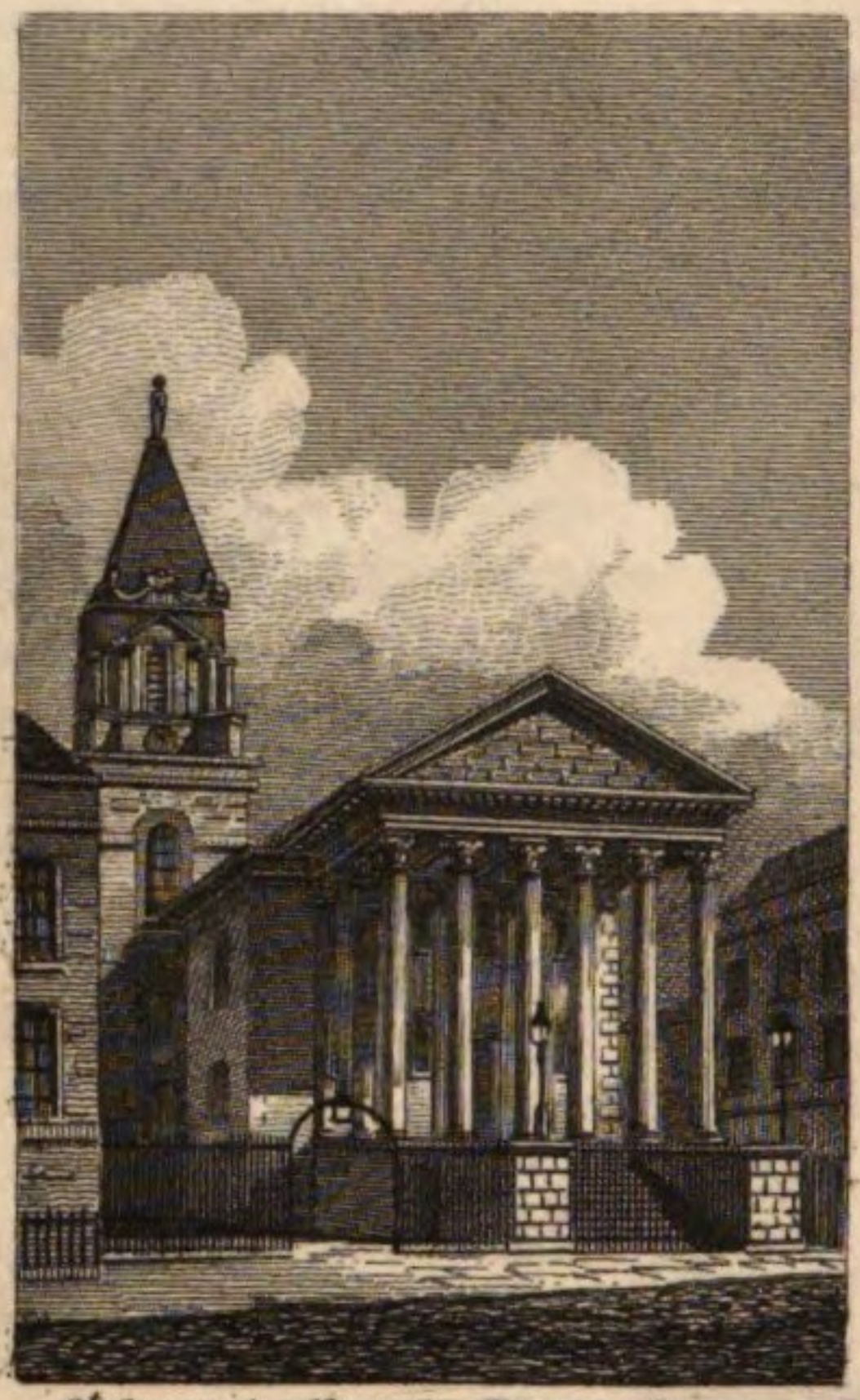
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was built by Inïgo Jones in 1640, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's, and was subsequently made parochial. Having been burnt by accident in 1795, it was rebuilt by Mr. Hardwick, in imitation of the original design.

St. John the Baptist, Savoy Street, Strand. This is a structure in the later pointed style, still retaining in the interior traces of the decorations which seem to have characterised its architecture. The ceiling, which is slightly coved, is ornamented with carvings of quatefoils, inclosing shields of arms and emblematical figures. These have been grievously defaced by a coating of whitewash, applied when the building was repaired in 1820.

St. Mary-le-Strand, Strand, is one of the fifty churches, the erection of which was projected in the reign of Queen Anne. It was built in 1717, by the same architect who built St. Martin's, but is a less successful effort of his genius. The exterior has a double range of columns, one over the other, with entablatures, pediments, and balustrades, and in the intercolumniations there are ornamented niches. The interior walls are decorated with duplicated ranges of pilasters: the east end is semi-circular.

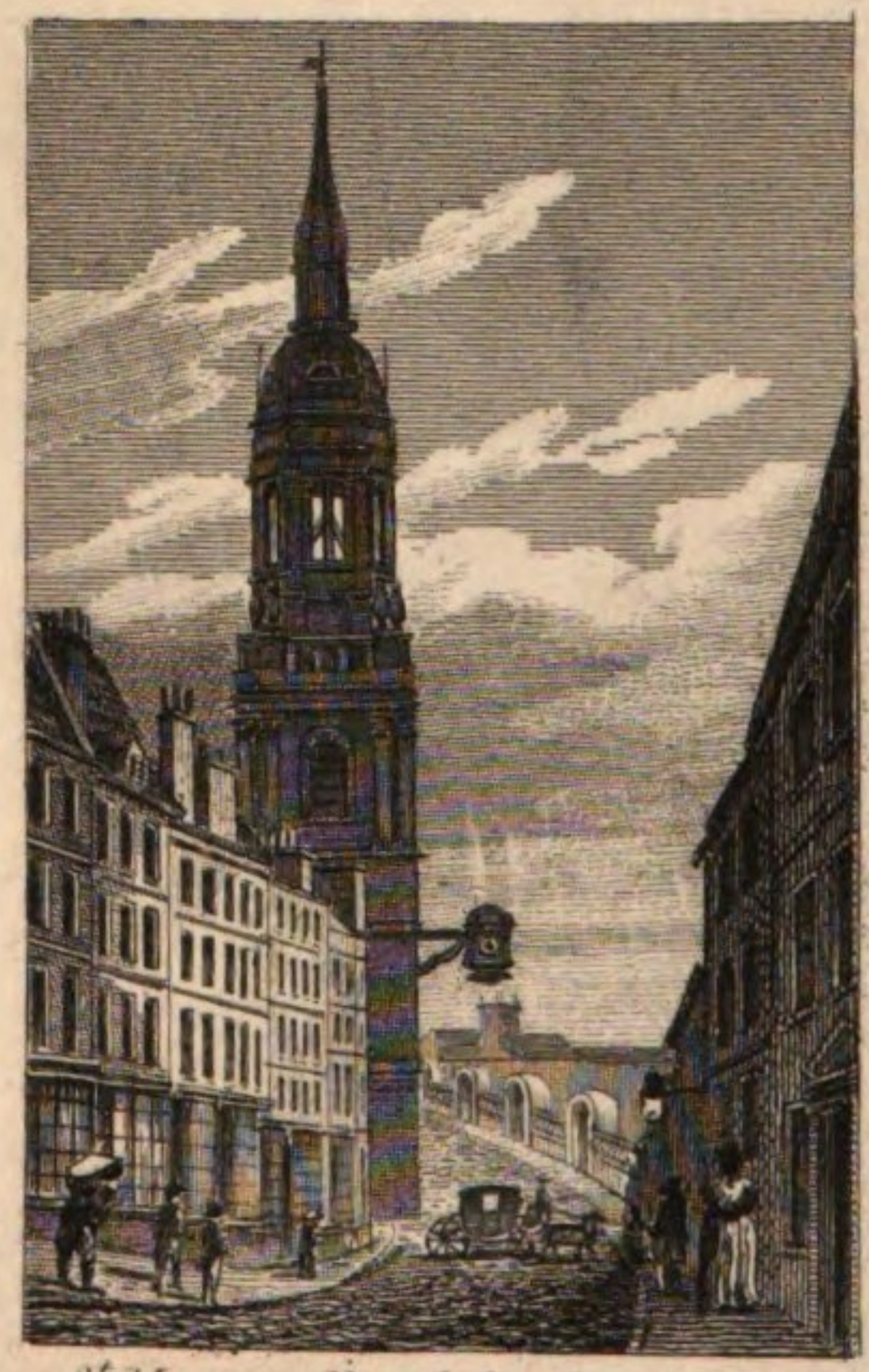
St. Clement Danes, Strand, was erected by Sir C. Wren in 1680, except the tower, which was raised to its present height of 116 feet by Mr. Gibbs, in 1719. On the north and south sides are domed porticoes supported by Ionic columns. In the vestry room there is a picture (formerly the altar-piece), some of the figures of which are said to be portraits of the wife and children of the Pretender.

St Giles's in the Fields, Broad Street. The architect was Henry Flitcroft, who, in June 1731, entered into a contract to build it for 8,000*l*. It is a stone edifice, with a tower rising from the roof in ranges of Doric and Ionic

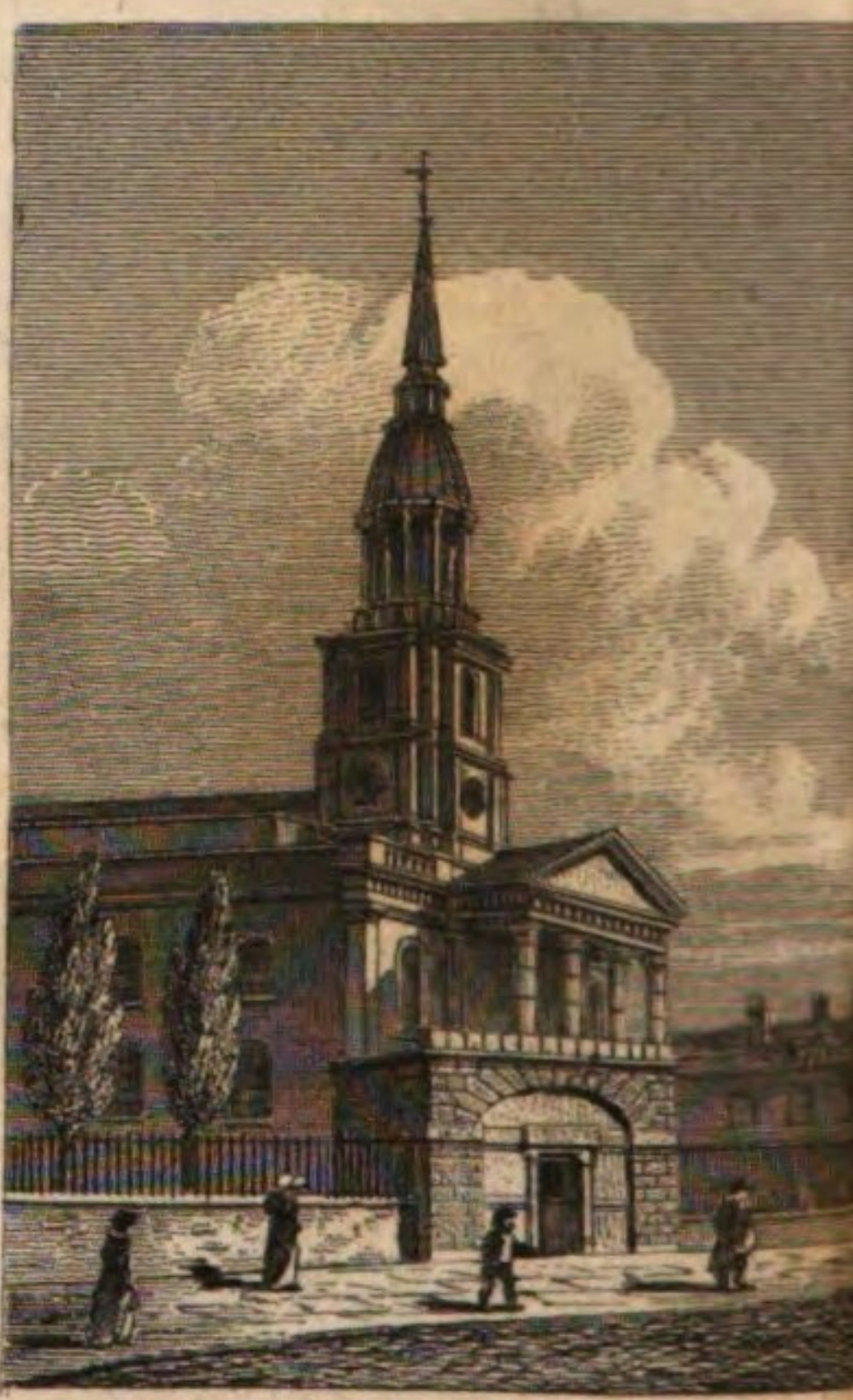


S.t George's Church. Bloomsbury.

S.t George's Church Hanover Square.



S.t Magnus Church London Bridge.



S.t Leonards Church, Shoreditch.

pillars, and terminating in a spire. The interior has an arched ceiling, sustained by Ionic pillars. Over the entrance gate, to the church-yard, is a curious piece of sculptured basso-relievo of the Resurrection, supposed to have been executed in 1687.

St. George's, Bloomsbury (built by Hawksmoor) was consecrated in 1731. It has a lofty portico of the Corinthian order. On the west side is a steeple, terminated by a pyramidal step-like spire, which is surmounted by a statue of George I., and has the supporters of the royal arms at the base. Lord Orford styled the whole design "a master-piece of absurdity."

St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, was erected by subscription in 1706, as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's, Holborn, and made parochial in 1723. The interior is tastefully designed and highly ornamented: the exterior underwent a general repair, and was much improved, in 1818. Dr. Stukeley, the celebrated antiquary, died rector of this parish, in 1766.

St. Anne's, Soho, was built in 1685, when the parish was separated from that of St. Martin. It is chiefly remarkable for its circular tower, surmounted by a large ball, containing a clock with four dials. In the cemetery behind this church was interred Theodore, king of Corsica, in 1756.

St. Mary-le-Bone, New Road. This structure was intended as a chapel of ease, but before its completion the vestry determined to make it the parish church, in consequence of which the present tower, decorated with figures representing the Winds, was raised in place of a small cupola. The portico consists of six Corinthian columns, supporting a plain pediment. The interior is highly ornamented, and is provided with a double gallery. The altar-piece contains a representation of the Nativity, painted by West. This building, which was designed by Mr. Hardwick, was begun in July 1813, and finished February 4th, 1817.

Since the completion of the above edifice, three new parochial churches or chapels have been erected in Mary-le-Bone, under an act of the 58th Geo. III. c. 45., at an expence of about 20,000*l.* each, viz.

St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, built from designs by Mr. R. Smirke, and consecrated in January 1824. The south side has a semi-circular projection, around which are disposed Ionic columns, supporting an entablature. Above this is a circular tower of two tiers, with a cupola. The interior is but sparingly ornamented. Over the altar there is a large window, of stained glass, representing the Resurrection of Christ.

All Souls, Langham Place, was erected in 1822–1825, from the designs of Mr. Nash. The principal features of the exterior were suggested by its situation, it being placed on an angular plot of ground, between Langham Place and Regent Street. To afford an advantageous view from either point, the tower, which is circular, is nearly detached from the body of the church, and is surrounded by columns of the modern Ionic order, supporting an entablature, crowned by a balustrade, which is continued along the sides of the church. Above the portico is a Corinthian peristyle, the base of which is also that of a fluted cone, which forms the spire, and is terminated in an acute point.

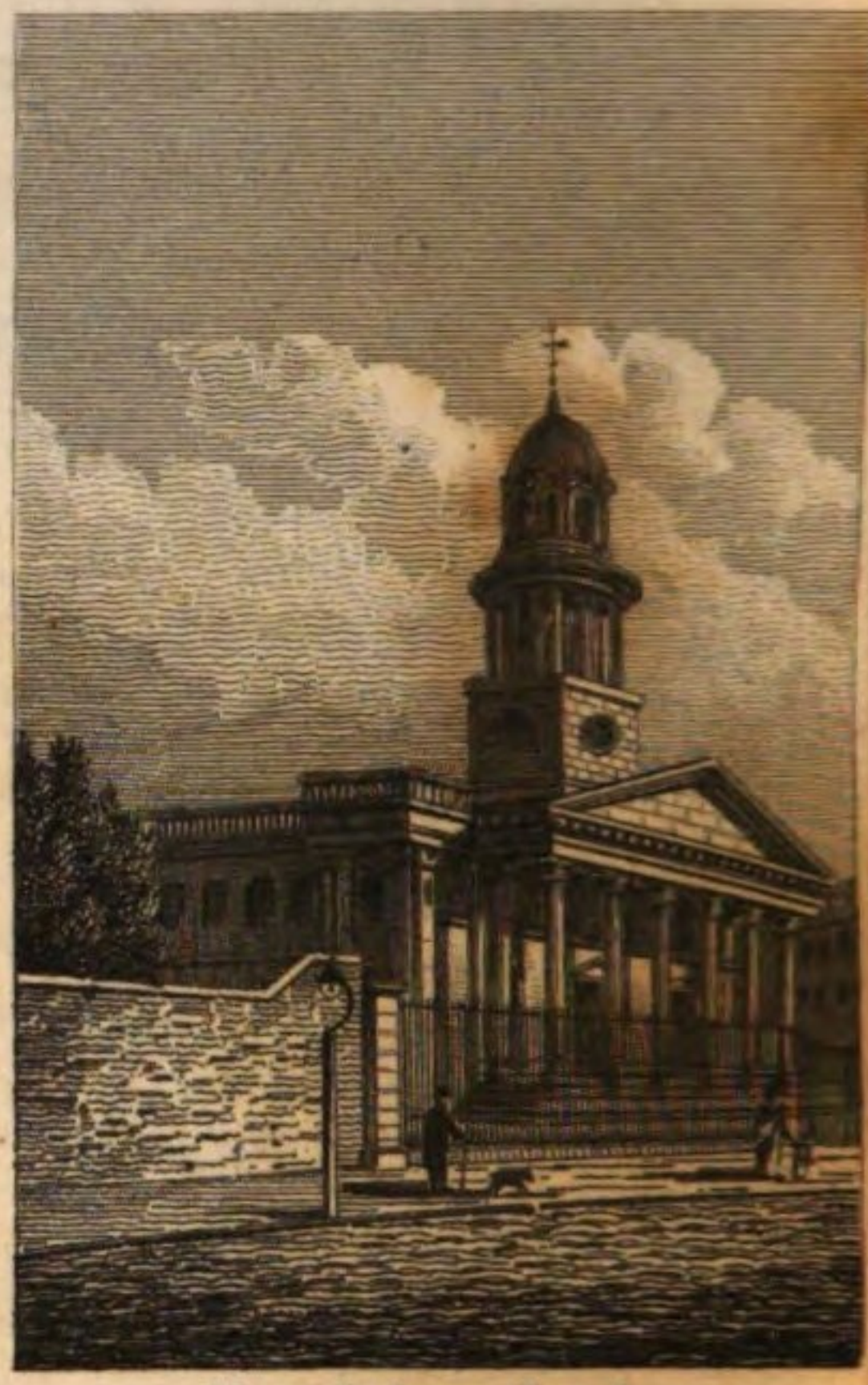
Christ Church, Stafford Street, the erection of which was begun in July 1822, has its front decorated with a recessed portico of the Ionic order, above which is a square tower of two tiers, terminated by a cupola. It was opened in May, 1825.

Another new church in the Grecian style will shortly be commenced in this parish, near the end of Portland Street, from designs by John Soane, R. A.

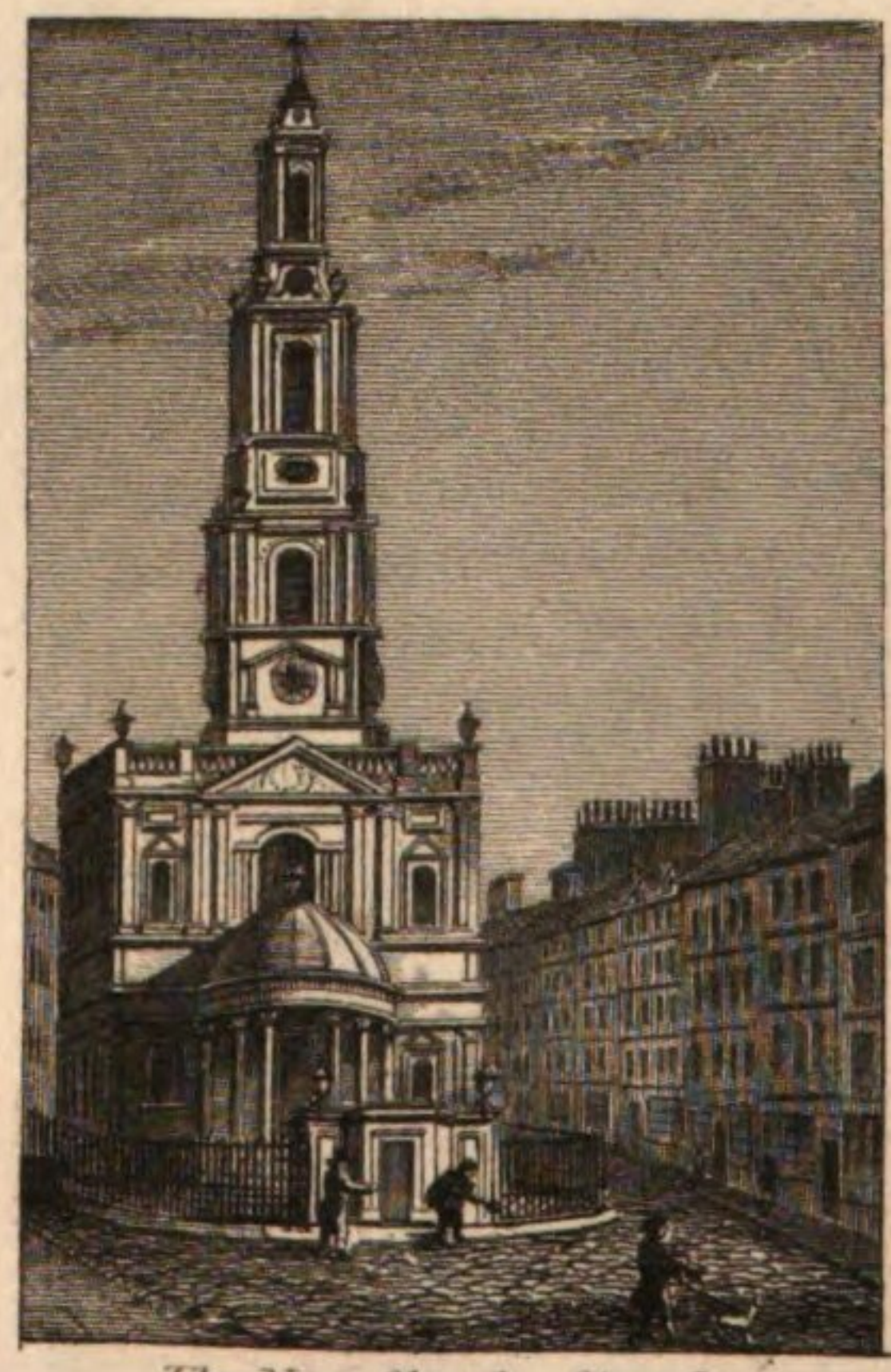
PARISH CHURCHES IN THE CITY.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, occupies the site of a church that was nearly destroyed by the fire of 1666.

Bow Church.



Mary-le-bone Church.



The New Church. Strand.

St.t Martin's Church.

It was built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, in 1719, and is remarkable for its solid and substantial style of architecture, with deep rusticated work on the outside, and bold but rich decoration within.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1672 and 1679. It is generally referred to as a beautiful specimen of that eminent architect's works. Externally, it displays no architectural attractions; but the interior is calculated to gratify every lover of the art. The walls inclose an area of eighty-two feet from east to west, by fifty-nine feet from north to south. The roof is supported and the area divided by sixteen Corinthian columns, eight of which sustain an hemispherical cupola, adorned with caissons, and having a lantern-light in the centre.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, is another of the churches erected by Sir C. Wren, after the great fire. It is particularly distinguished for the beauty and elevation of its spire, which (including the surmounting dragon or vane, the emblem of the city) rises to the height of 228 feet from the foundation of the tower: this was repaired and partly rebuilt, in 1820, by Mr. George Gwilt, in strict accordance with the original design. In this church, the consecration of the Bishops of London always takes place; and here also are preached what are termed "Boyle's Lectures," a series of sermons in defence of Natural and Revealed Religion, delivered on the first Monday of each month, from January to May, and from September to November, in pursuance of a testamentary bequest of the Hon. Robert Boyle. Beneath this church is a large ancient crypt, probably part of the original edifice built in the year 1087.

St. Bride's, Fleet Street, was erected by Sir C. Wren on the site of a former edifice, burnt in 1666. It was completed about 1680, additionally embellished in 1699, and repaired and richly decorated in 1823–4. Its chief ornament is the spire, which is one of the highest in London, and is exceeded by very few in the kingdom. Its original height from the ground was 234 feet; but being in-

jured by lightning in 1764, it was reduced, when repaired, to 226 feet. An accidental fire having recently destroyed the intervening buildings, a plan is about to be executed for laying open the north side of this fine structure to the street.

St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, was one of the few religious edifices in the city which were not consumed in 1666. Its age is uncertain, and though it retains some marks of antiquity, yet modern repairs and alterations have nearly deprived it of interest as an architectural production. On the south side, behind the dial, are two wooden figures representing savages, which strike the quarters: they were placed there in 1671. Against the eastern wall is fixed a statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly stood on Ludgate, and was removed hither in 1766.

St. Mary's, Inner Temple, usually called *The Temple Church*, belongs, in common, to the Societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple. The western part, which is circular, is very interesting, as being one of the earliest specimens of the pointed style of architecture. It was built by the Knights Templars about 1185; and it displays a series of six clustered columns, supporting the same number of pointed arches, over which is a triforium and a clerestory, with semicircular arches. An aile surrounds these columns. Near the centre, in the area, is a series of recumbent effigies of Knights Templars. The body of the church is of rather a later date, and is one of the purest examples of the style of the 13th century. It consists of three ailes of equal height, extending east and west, and is lighted by lofty narrow windows with lancet heads. At the west end of the church is a fine door-way, with several ornamented mouldings, forming a semi-circular arch. This church was repaired in 1682, and again in 1811.

St. Sepulchre's, Snow Hill. A part of the ancient walls of the tower of this church were preserved, when the edifice was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, in 1670. It is 126 feet in length, (exclusive of an ambulatory or porch at the west end) 58 feet in breadth, and 35 in height. The tower,

which is about 140 feet high, has four lofty angular pinnacles. Twelve columns of the Tuscan order support the flat ceiling of the chancel, and the vaulting of the nave. The altar-piece, decorated with Corinthian columns, as well as the whole interior, has been much admired.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, consists of the choir and transept of the conventual church of St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, a minstrel in the court of Henry I. It is built in the Norman style of architecture with semi-circular arches, supported by massive columns. An open triforium interposes, as usual, between these and the roof. On the south side is a curious minstrel gallery, and at the east end a very inappropriate altar-piece, representing the interior of a building of Roman architecture. At the north-east angle of the interior is the tomb of the founder, the preservation of which is insured by a sum of money bequeathed by some person to keep it in constant repair.

St. Dunstan's in the East, Tower Street. The body of this church (which had been restored by Sir Christopher Wren about 1700) was rebuilt a few years since by Mr. Laing in the pointed style of architecture. The spire, which is much noted for its airy lightness, was repaired at the same time. This springs from open arches, rising from the angles of the towers, and is very similar in principle to the spire of St. Nicholas's Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The east window is decorated with painted glass, exhibiting figures of Moses and Aaron, and above them those of Jesus Christ and the four Evangelists.

The following *Churches*, all of which are within the city and its liberties, were rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire. The annexed dates record the times of the completion of each building.

St. Andrew's, Holborn; the church built in 1687, and the tower finished in 1704.

Christ Church, Newgate Street, partly rebuilt after the great fire; finished in 1704.

St. Ann and St. Agnes, St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate, 1683.
St. Vedast, Foster Lane, 1698.
St. Martin's, Ludgate Street, 1684.
St. Andrew's Wardrobe, Blackfriars, 1670.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Old Fish Street, 1676.
St. Michael Paternoster, near College Hill, 1694. In the old church the famous Sir Richard Whittington was interred.
St. Mildred's, Bread Street, 1683.
Allhallows, Bread Street, 1684.
St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1677.
St. Antholin's, Watling Street, 1682
St. Austin's, Watling Street, 1695.
Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames Street, 1683.
St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, 1683. Inigo Jones was buried in the old church.
St. Matthew's, Friday Street, 1669.
St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane, restored (except the tower) 1681, in a style of pointed architecture intended to imitate the preceding structure.
St. James's, Garlick Hill, 1683.
St. George's, Botolph Lane, 1674.
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, 1685.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 1676,
St. Michael's, Wood Street, 1669.
St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street, 1695.
St. Swithin's, Cannon Street, 1680.
St. Clement's, Clement's Lane, 1686.
St. Alban's, Wood Street, built in the pointed style, 1685.
St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall Street, 1679.
St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, 1670.
St. Lawrence Jewry, Cateaton Street, 1667. The spire is remarkable for being surmounted by a gridiron, the supposed instrument of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence.
St. Margaret's, Lothbury, 1690. It contains a curious carved font.
St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 1673.
St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, 1676.
St. Bartholomew's, by the Royal Exchange, 1679, (except the tower.)

St. Bennet Fink, Threadneedle Street, 1673.

St. Michael's, Cornhill, (all but the tower) 1672. The tower, on which are four fluted turrets, was rebuilt in 1722, from Wren's designs.

St. Peter's, Cornhill.

St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, 1690.

Allhallows, Lombard Street, 1694.

St. Mary's, Abchurch Lane, 1686.

St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, 1698. Sir William Walworth was interred in the old church.

St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1676.

St. Bennet's, Gracechurch Street, 1685.

St. Dionis or *Dionysius, Back-Church*, Fenchurch Street, 1674.

St. Margaret Patens, Rood Lane, 1687.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames Street, 1679.

The other city churches, not of Sir Christopher's building, are as follow;

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, is a relic of pointed architecture, which having escaped conflagration in 1666, was repaired, with the addition of a domed turret, in 1669. Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, was buried here.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate Street, built 1612.

St. Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall Street, built in the later pointed style, 1630; and repaired in 1805. Holbein, the painter, was interred in this church.

St. Catherine Coleman, Fenchurch Street, rebuilt in 1734.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate, built about 1546; repaired and the roof raised in 1791. In this church lie the remains of Fox the Martyrologist, Speed the Historian, and Milton.

St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, built about 1777, by Sir William Staines.

Allhallows, London Wall, built in 1766, from the designs of Mr. Dance.

St. Bartholomew the Less, West Smithfield; interior rebuilt in 1823 by Mr. Hardwick, and the other parts repaired.

St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, was partly rebuilt about thirty

years ago, at an expense of 10,000*l*., but has been since repaired. The interior is handsomely embellished, and some stained glass ornaments the east window.

St. Martin Outwich, Threadneedle Street, 1796.

St. Peter le Poor, Broad Street; built in 1791, by Mr. Gibbs.

St. Botolph's, Aldgate, built in 1744.

Allhallows Staining, Mark Lane, was rebuilt (except the tower,) in 1675, the old church having fallen on the 25th of November, 1671: the builder's name was Goodman.

St. James's, Duke's Place, erected about 1622, and partly rebuilt in 1727.

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate Street, erected in 1727, from designs by James Gold.

St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, in the later pointed style, built in 1532. Modern additions of cornices, battlements, and a turret have been made to the tower. This church contains the monument of Stow the Historian of London.

St. Olave's, Hart Street, Crutched Friars, is built in the later pointed style. Its north portico was added in 1674.

St. Katherine's, near the Tower, a specimen of pointed architecture of uncertain date, the exterior of which has undergone frequent repairs and alterations.

Trinity Church, Minories, built 1706.

Allhallows Barking, Tower Street, almost entirely rebuilt in the later pointed style, in 1651; the preceding edifice having been destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder. At the west end are massy pillars, supporting pointed arches, which are the remains of the ancient structure. This church was, a few years ago, extensively repaired.

In the ancient church of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, within the Tower, lie the remains of many eminent persons who were executed in that fortress and on Tower Hill.

PARISH CHURCHES IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN SUBURBS OF LONDON.

St. Pancras Old Church, now a Chapel, is very ancient, but of no interest as a building. Within its two cemeteries many celebrated characters have been interred. Here

lie the ashes of the celebrated Corsican patriot, Paoli; here also repose an archbishop of Narbonne, and seven bishops, driven from their country by the terrors of the French Revolution; the once celebrated Chevalier D'Eon, whose sex was long a subject of dispute; Mrs. Mary Woolstonecroft Godwin; and General Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. This is the general burying-place of the Roman Catholics of London and its vicinity, whose memorials, sculptured with the *cross* at the top, are conspicuous throughout the old church yard.

St. Pancras New Church. — The smallness of the old church, in comparison with the number of inhabitants requiring accommodation, has led to the erection of a new one, and of three chapels within this parish, since the year 1819, all of which were designed and built by Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood. The principal *Church* stands on the eastern side of Euston Square. The expense of building it, including the purchase of the ground, fittings up, &c. amounted to 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* It is designed on ancient examples of *Athenian* architecture; its immediate prototypes being the contiguous temples of Minerva Polias and Pandrosus, and the Tower of the Winds, at Athens. A fine hexastyle portico, ranging the whole extent of the elevation, fronts the west, and beneath it are three highly enriched doorways, in imitation of the ancient temple. The east end terminates semi-circularly; and adjoining it, at the sides, are wings or porticoes including entrances to spacious vaults or catacombs, beneath the church, which are calculated to hold 2000 coffins; in allusion to their design, a large sarcophagus is placed within each portico. The entablatures are supported by female figures of colossal size, in terra cotta, holding ewers and inverted torches. The tower, which rises from the roof at the west end, consists of two principal stories, each composed of an octangular peripteral temple. The interior is 60 feet wide, and 117 in length; it has a horizontal ceiling, divided into numerous pannelled compartments, with *caissons*, inclosing expanded flowers. An imposing effect is produced by the arrangement of the east end, or altar part, which resembles the half of a circular Ionic temple, enriched by six scag-

liola columns (in imitation of verd antique marble) raised on a sub-basement, and supporting an architrave and ceiling richly ornamented. The pewing, galleries, and organ-case are of wainscot. The pulpit and reading-desk were constructed out of the remains of the celebrated Fairlop Oak, which formerly stood in Hainault Forest. The body of the edifice is of brick; but it is entirely faced with Portland stone. This church was consecrated on the 7th of May, 1822.

One of the new chapels in Pancras parish, is situated at Camden Town, and was finished and consecrated in 1824. The others, which stand in Regent Square, near the end of Gray's Inn Road, and near Clarendon Square, Sommers Town, are not yet completed.

St. James's, Clerkenwell. The parish in which this church is situated derives its appellation from a *well*, in the vicinity of which, as Stow informs us, the parish *Clerks* of the metropolis used anciently to assemble, for the performance of those Scripture dramas called *Mysteries*. The present edifice was built in 1790. Weever, the Sepulchral historian, and bishop Burnet, were interred in the old church.

St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, belonged to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers. This church, having become private property, was purchased by the commissioners under the act of parliament for building fifty new churches, and made parochial in 1723. It has been recently substantially repaired.

St. Luke's, Old Street. As a building, this church is only remarkable for its steeple, which has the form of a fluted obelisk, and has been whimsically characterised as "a mile-stone run to seed." This parish was separated from that of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and the church erected in 1732. *St. Luke's new Church* (a chapel of ease) near the City-Road, was commenced in January, 1822, and finished in 1825. It has a portico of the Roman Ionic order, and a spire.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, which is a brick edifice, having a Doric portico, and a handsome steeple, was erected in 1735 by Mr. Dance, sen. Here are several painted windows, one of which, at the east end, exhibits the institution of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and other scriptural subjects.

Christ Church, Spitalfields, is a stone structure, with a Doric portico, the entablature of which is broken by a central arch. The tower, an oblong square, rising from the roof of the church, is crowned by a lofty spire. This edifice was built between the years 1723 and 1729. It contains a monument by Flaxman in memory of Sir Robert Ladbroke.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal-Green, is a plain brick edifice, erected in 1743, when the parish was separated from Stepney.

St. Mary's, Whitechapel, originally a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney. The present church was built in 1764.

St. Dunstan's, Stepney, appears to be a relic of the architecture of the fourteenth century. The roof is supported by clustered columns, and the font is antique and curious. Here is preserved a stone that once formed a part of the walls of Carthage.

Stepney New Church, Mile End, is in the later pointed style, having large transom windows at the east and west ends, on each side of which are octangular pinnacles. The door-way is an obtuse pointed arch, with a square-headed moulding, and at the sides are canopied niches. The pulpit, galleries, altar-piece, roof, and almost the whole of the interior is ornamented with carved oak panelling. It was erected by private subscription in 1819, from the designs of Mr. J. Walters, and is altogether one of the best compositions, in the pointed style, of modern times.

St. George's in the East, Ratcliffe Highway. This is a large and ponderous edifice, erected by Messrs. Gibbs and Hawksmoor, and opened for public worship in 1729.

St. John's, Wapping, is a plain brick building, raised in 1789.

St. Paul's, Shadwell, was built in 1820 by Mr. J. Walters. The west front is ornamented with Tuscan pilasters, and a plain pediment, above which is placed a square tower, (with coupled Ionic columns at the angles,) on which is an octangular spire.

St. Anne's, Limehouse, was the work of Hawksmoor, begun in 1712 and finished in 1724. The oblong square tower, rising from the front, has a singular appearance.

PARISH CHURCHES IN SOUTHWARK, &c.

The Borough of Southwark contains five parochial churches, viz. *St. Saviour's*, anciently called St. Mary Overy's, St. Olave's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. George the Martyr's. The first of these is the most spacious and interesting. It is in the conventual form, and was founded before the conquest, but was principally rebuilt in the fourteenth century, since which it has undergone many extensive reparations at different periods. The tower, which is surmounted by four pinnacles, was repaired in 1818 and 1819; and the architectural decorations of the interior of the choir have been recently restored in conformity with the original design, under the superintendence of Mr. George Gwilt. Here are monuments to William of Wykeham; Gower, the contemporary of Chaucer, with his effigy; and the celebrated cashier of the Bank, Abraham Newland, Esq. The dramatists Fletcher and Massinger were buried in this church in one grave. From the tower, Hallor drew his views of London, both before and after the great fire.

St. Olave's, Tooley Street, was built in 1739.

St. Thomas's, St. Thomas Street, in 1732.

St. John's, Horsley Down, was erected in 1732, when the parish was separated from St. Olave's. The tower is surmounted by a spire in the shape of a truncated cone.

St. George's, High Street, erected in 1737, is a brick edifice with stone quoins and a balustrade in front. The spire, which is plain, rises from an octangular lantern, placed on a square tower. The ceiling of this church is painted to resemble work in relief.

The churches in the *Southern Suburbs*, not within the Borough, are *St. Mary's*, Rotherhithe, built 1739; *St. Mary's*, Bermondsey, perhaps the meanest looking parish church in London; *St. Mary's*, Newington Butts; *Christ Church*, Blackfriars, built 1671; and *St. Mary's*, Lambeth; besides some others recently built.

Lambeth Church was erected about the close of the fifteenth century, except the tower, which was raised in 1375. In the south aile is the monument of Elias Ashmole, the famous antiquary; and in the chancel those of several of the archbishops of Canterbury. The church-yard contains the tomb of the Tradescants, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

The newly erected churches in this part of the metropolis are the following:—

Trinity Church, Great Suffolk Street, East, in the parish of Newington, was built in 1824. On the east side is a portico of six Corinthian columns. The tower is of octagonal form, placed on a square.

St. Peter's, Walworth, in Newington parish, erected by John Soane, Esq. R. A. in 1824, is a brick edifice, with stone dressing, and recessed columns, of the Ionic order, on each side of the principal entrance, at the west end. The tower terminates in a cupola, supported by columns.

St. John's, Waterloo Bridge Road, in the parish of Lambeth, was built from the designs of Mr. Bedford in 1824. At the west end is a Doric portico of six columns, supporting a pediment, the entablature of which, ornamented with circular wreaths, is continued along the sides of the building. Behind the pediment rises a square

tower, of two ranges of columns, crowned by a pyramidal spire, surmounted by a cross.

In this very extensive parish three other new churches have been lately erected, viz. one at *Kennington*, another at *Brixton*, and a third at *Norwood*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EPISCOPAL CHAPELS.

All Souls' Chapel, Langham Place.
Asylum, Westminster Road.

Baker Street Chapel, Portman Square.
Bedford Chapel, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury.
Bentinck Chapel, Chapel Street, Paddington.
Bentinck Street Chapel.
Berkeley Street Chapel, Soho.
Bridewell Chapel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Broadway Chapel, Westminster.
Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley Street.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
Chelsea Hospital Chapel.
Curzon Street Chapel, Mayfair.

Duke Street Chapel, Westminster.

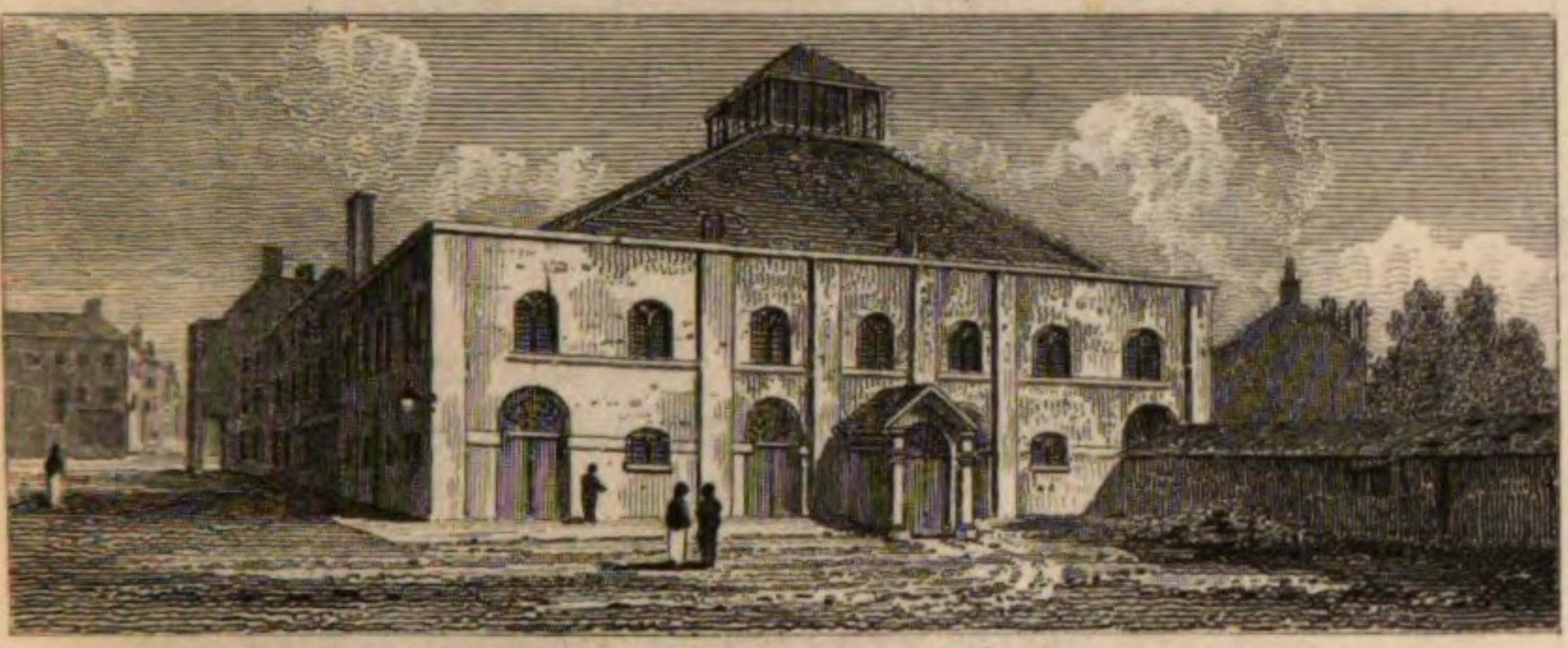
Ely Chapel, Ely Place, was connected with the antient palace of the Bishop of Ely, and has at the east end a painted window with tracery. This chapel has been presented to the National Schools, by one of their most zealous friends.

Fitzroy Chapel, London Street, Tottenham-court Road.
Foundling Hospital Chapel.

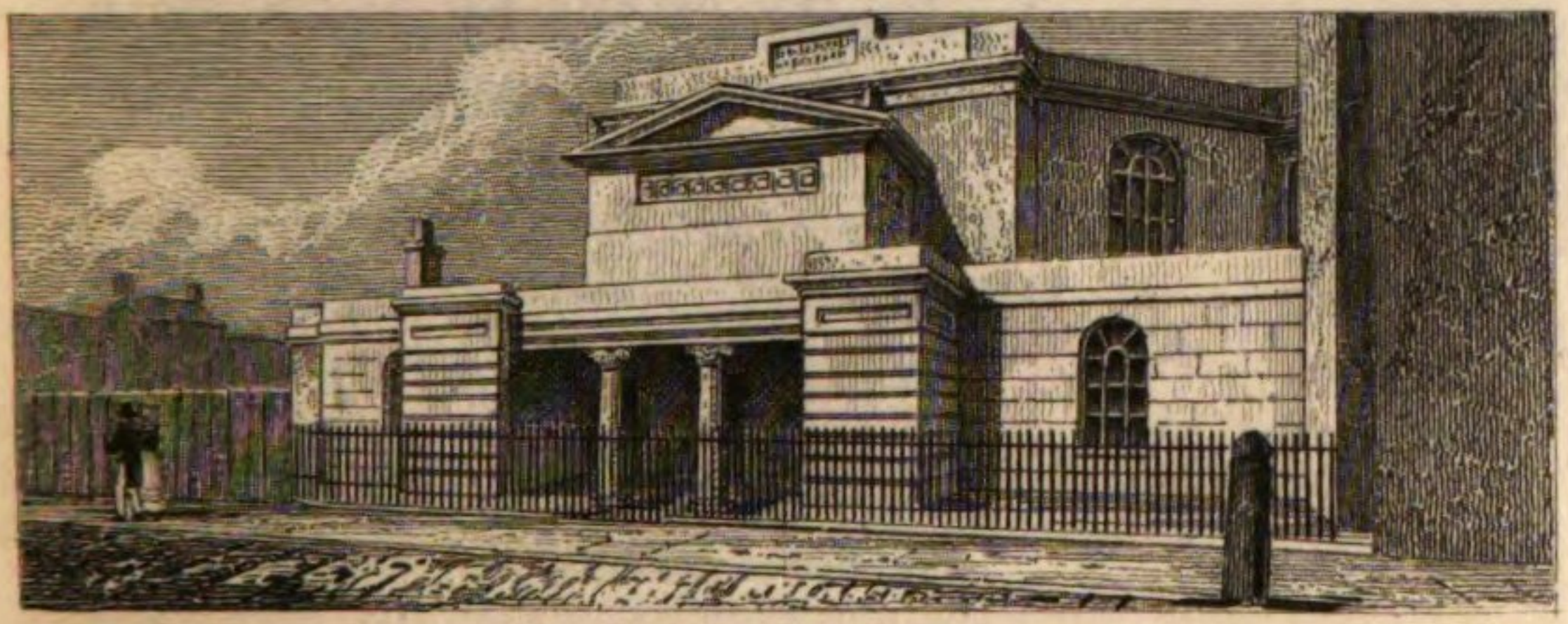
Gray's Inn Chapel.
Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.
Grosvenor Place Chapel.

Jews' Chapel, (for converted Jews,) Bethnal Green.
John Street Chapel, Berkeley Square.

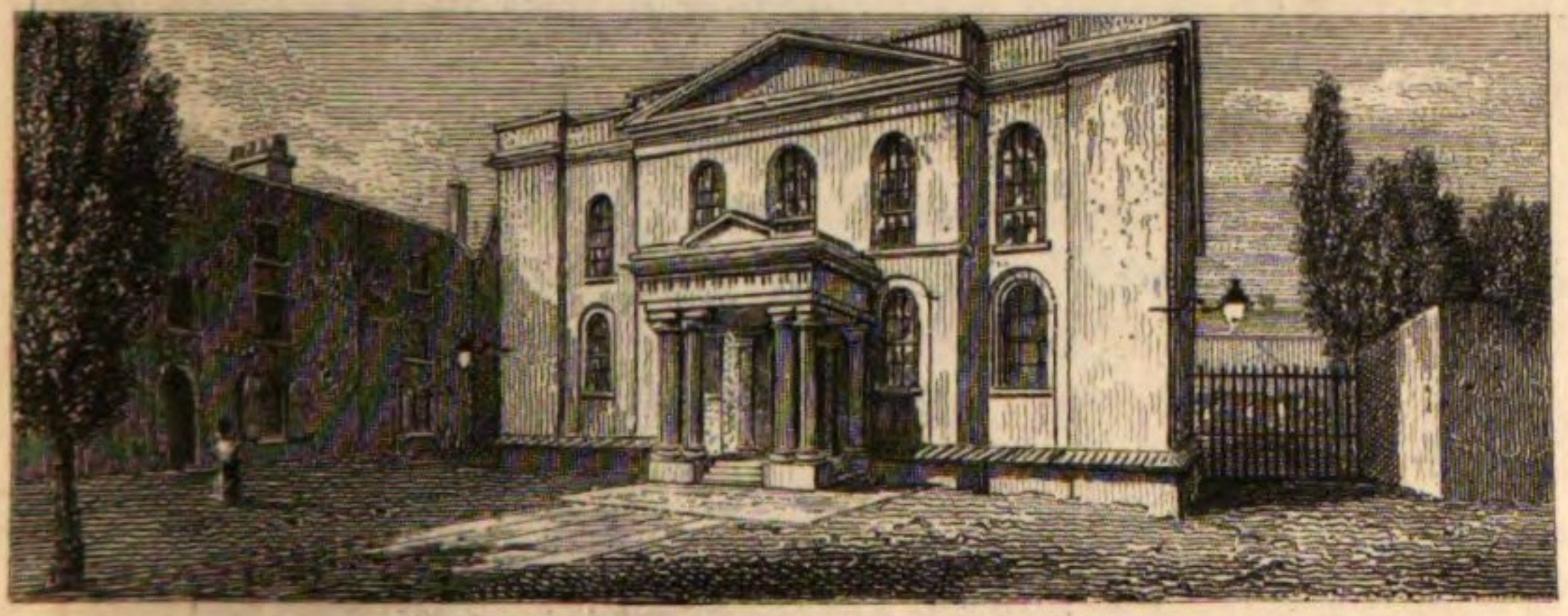
Spa Fields Chapel.



The Tabernacle Moorfields



Jewin Street Chapel.



Wesleyan Chapel City Road.

Lambe's Chapel, Monkwell Street. This was originally an hermitage *on the city wall*, founded in the reign of Edward I., but it derives its appellation from Mr. William Lambe, who endowed it in 1536. It is now rebuilding, together with some alms-houses connected with it.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.
Lock Chapel, Grosvenor Place.
Long Acre Chapel.

Magdalen Chapel, Blackfriars Road.
Margaret Street Chapel, Cavendish Square
Mercers' Hall Chapel.

Oxendon Street Chapel.
Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, Oxford Street.

Park Chapel, Chelsea.
Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square.
Percy Chapel, Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place.
Philanthropic Chapel, London Road.
Portland Chapel, Portland Street.

Quebec Street Chapel, Portman Square.
Queen's Square Chapel, Westminster.
Queen Street Chapel, Cheapside.

Regent Chapel, Regent Square.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane.

St. George's Chapel, Albermarle Street.
St. George's Chapel, Chelsea.
St. George's Chapel, Regent Street.
St. James's Chapel, Pentonville.
St. John's Chapel, Millman Street, Bedford Row.
St. John's Wood Chapel. St. John's Wood, Paddington.
St. Mary's Chapel, Wyndham Place.
St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street.
Sommers Town Chapel.
South Lambeth Chapel.
Spring Gardens Chapel.
Stafford Street Chapel, Mary-le-bonne.

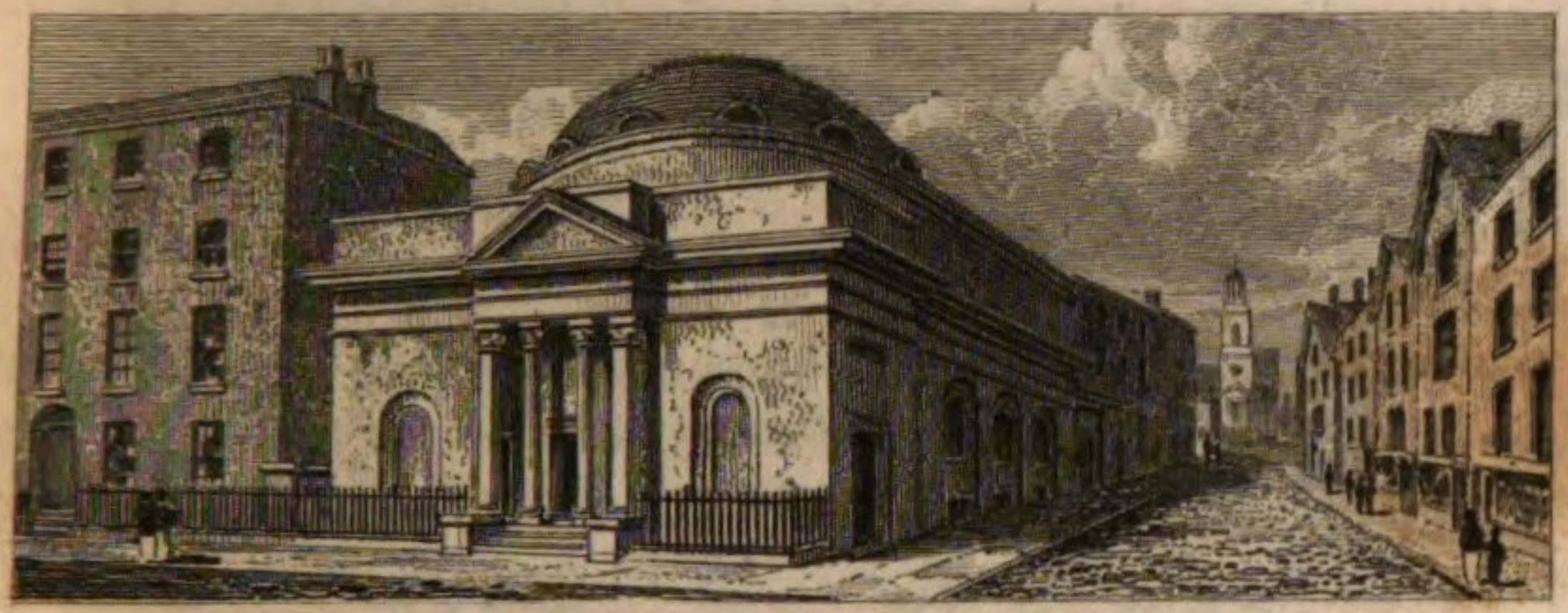
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road.

Tavistock Chapel, Broad Court, Drury Lane.
Tennison's Chapel, (*Archbishop*) Regent Street.
Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, Bond Street.
Trinity Chapel, Seymour Street, Portman Square.

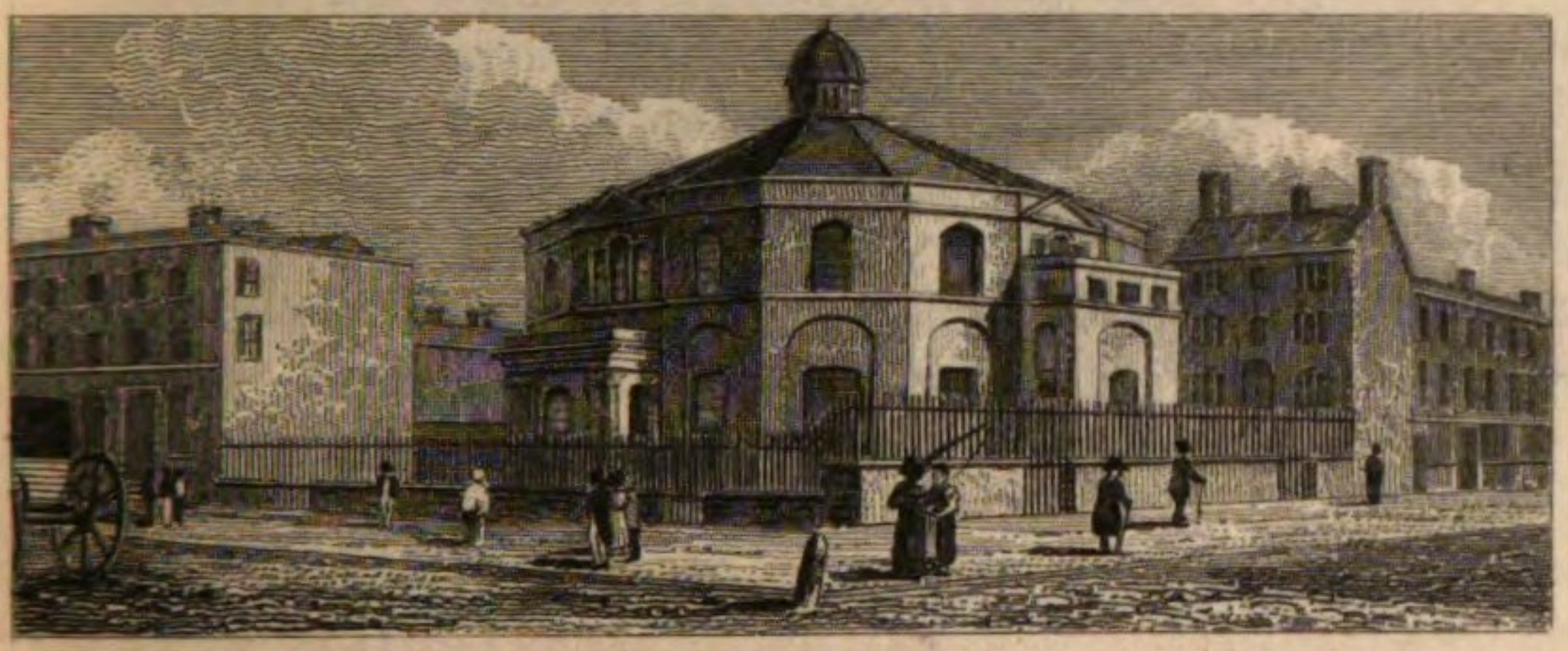
Wheeler Chapel, Spital Square.
Welbeck Chapel, Westmoreland Street.
West Street Chapel, Seven Dials.
Woburn Chapel, Tavistock Place, Russell Square.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CHAPELS.

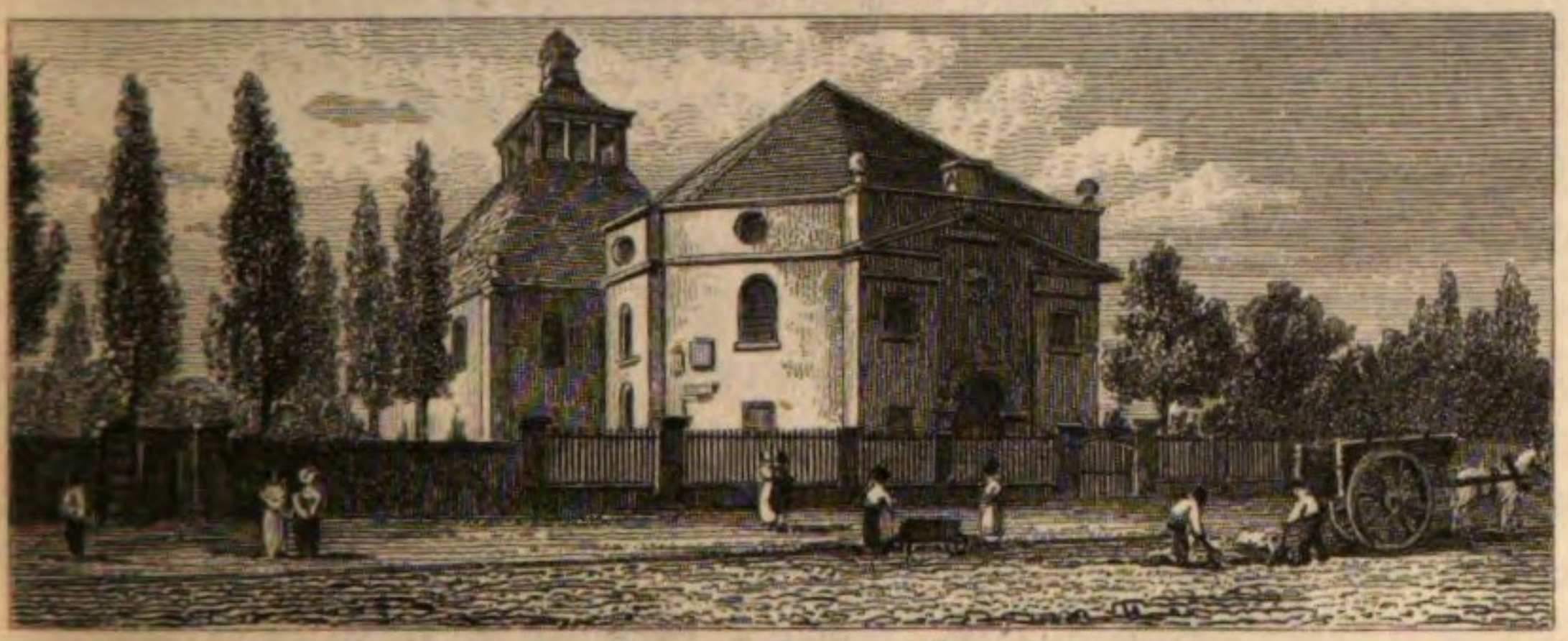
The number of religious edifices belonging to the Dissenters in the metropolis is about 180. There are 80 chapels, or places of worship for the *Calvinists*, among whom are included the Scots Presbyterians. The *Baptists* have 45 chapels; the *Methodists*, or followers of Whitfield and Wesley, 23; the *Unitarians* 7; the *Arians* 2; the *Quakers* 6; the *Swedenborgians* 4; the *Huntingtonians* 3; the *Sandemonians*, the *Moravians*, the *New Lights*, and the *Freethinkers* have one chapel each. The Wesleyan Methodists have a large chapel in the City Road, erected by the Rev. John Wesley, on the site of a cannon foundry. The Whitfieldite Methodists have a chapel of considerable size, called the *Tabernacle*, at a short distance from the preceding, and another in Tottenham Court Road. — *Albion Chapel*, Moorfields, belonging to the Scots Presbyterians, is an extensive edifice with a cupola and portico, erected from designs by Mr. Jay. — The *Unitarian* Chapel, in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, built in 1823, by Mr. Rennie, is distinguished by a fine Doric portico; and there is another recently-erected chapel of the same denomination in South Place, Moorfields. In Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street, is a small chapel, designed in a novel style by the late Edmund Aikin, architect, in the year 1808. This is appropriated to the Arians, and has been under the ministry of Dr. A. Rees, the learned editor of the Cyclopædia, for many years.



Albion Chapel Moorfields.



Surrey Chapel.



Tottenham Court Rd. Chapel.

Roman Catholic Chapel Moorfields.

CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

French, Little George Street, Portman Square.
Spanish, Spanish Place, Manchester Square.
Bavarian, Warwick Street, Golden Square, built from the designs of Joseph Bonomi, Esq.
Sardinian, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
German, St. Thomas Apostle, Cheapside.
English. — Circus, Moorfields, built from the designs of John Newman, Esq. architect. There are other chapels in White Street, Moorfields; Virginia Street, Ratcliffe Highway; Denmark Court, Crown Street, Soho; Sutton Street, Soho; South Street, Mayfair; Clarendon Square, Sommers Town; East Lane, Bermondsey; Horseferry Road; and Prospect Row, London Road.

FOREIGN PROTESTANT CHAPELS AND CHURCHES.

There are six places of worship for the *French*: — 1. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. 2. Little Dean Street, Soho. 3. St. John's Street, Brick Lane. 4. St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street. 5. Threadneedle Street. 6. Austin Friars. The last-mentioned is an edifice in the pointed style of architecture, erected about the middle of the 14th century. — It is also used for the service of the *Dutch* Protestants, and there is a Dutch Chapel at St. James's Palace. — The *German* Chapels are — 1. Austin Friars. 2. Brown's Lane, Spitalfields. 3. Little Aylie Street, Goodman's Fields. 4. Little Trinity Lane. 5. Ludgate Hill. 6. St. James's Palace. 7. Savoy Street, Strand. — There is a *Swedish* Chapel in Princes Square, Ratcliffe Highway; a *Danish* Chapel, in Wellclose Square; a *Swiss* Chapel, in Moor Street, Seven Dials; and an *Arminian* Chapel, in Prince's Row, Spitalfields.

CHAP. V.

Public Buildings: including the Principal Commercial Edifices; the Palaces, with their Parks; the Houses of Legislative Assembly; the Government Offices, &c.

COMMERCIAL EDIFICES.

The Bank of England, Threadneedle Street. The business of this great corporation was originally transacted at Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry. In the year 1732, the first stone of the present building was laid on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor, and it was completed in the following year, from the designs of Mr. George Sampson: it then comprised only what now forms the central façade of the south front, with the court-yard, the hall, and the bullion court. Between the years 1770 and 1786, wings to the east and west were added by Sir Robert Taylor, but the latter have been rebuilt in a more substantial manner during the last and present years, under the superintendency of John Soane, Esq., R. A., who has also designed a new and elegant centre, of the Corinthian order, which has been commenced in place of the old work, by Sampson. When that alteration is made, the whole exterior of this noble edifice, (which is completely insulated from all other buildings,) as well as the greatest part of the interior, will have been erected from the designs and under the immediate direction of Mr. Soane, who has been professionally engaged as the Bank architect for nearly forty years.

The architectural features of the exterior of this structure are certainly in unison with the nature of the establishment; conveying ideas of opulence, strength, and security, such as ought to characterise a grand repository of national wealth. In most parts of the exterior, both the order and the forms have been copied from the Temple of Venus at Tivoli; and the monotonous insipidity which such an immense line of wall would otherwise have displayed, has been obviated by projecting entrances under lofty arches,

panelled windows, cornices, &c.; the entrances being ornamented by Corinthian columns, fluted, supporting entablatures, crowned by elevated turrets.

This extensive pile covers an irregular area of about eight acres. The exterior extent in front, or on the south side, measure 365 feet; on the west side 440 feet; on the north side, 410 feet; and on the east side, 245 feet. Within this space are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, numerous public offices, court and committee rooms, an armoury, &c., engraving and printing offices, a library, and many convenient apartments for principal officers and servants. The principal suite of rooms occupies the ground floor, and the chief offices being furnished with lantern lights and domes, have no apartments over them; the *basement* story consists of a greater number of rooms than there are above ground. The site of a portion of this edifice being a marshy soil, in the course of the ancient stream of *Walbrook*, it was found necessary to strengthen the foundations by means of piles and counter arches.

The principal entrance is in Threadneedle Street, but there are others in St. Bartholomew Lane and Lothbury, and at the north-west angle in Princes Street: the latter consists of a noble portico, having a raised basement, on which stand eight Corinthian columns, fluted, disposed semi-circularly, supporting a very highly-enriched frieze and attic, with a turret above. The *Vestibule*, or Entrance Hall, from Princes Street assumes the impressive and solemn character of a Mausoleum; the columns, which are extremely massive, are of the Doric order, without bases, and placed on three different planes, raised by steps, in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens. *Lothbury Court*, which opens from a spacious and lofty archway, presents an interesting display of architectural features, designed after some of the best specimens of Grecian and Roman art. The brick buildings, on the east and west sides, are partially masked by open screens, of stone, of the Corinthian order, copied from the Temple of the Sybils, near Tivoli. The magnificent arch and façade on the south side, forming the entrance to the *Bullion Court*, were designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine, at Rome. The entablature is surmounted by statues,

emblematical of the four quarters of the globe, and within the intercolumniations are allegorical representations of the Thames and Ganges in basso-relievo.

The *Rotunda*, which has an immediate communication through its vestibule from the entrance in St. Bartholomew Lane, is crowned by a lofty cupola, fifty-seven feet in diameter, and about the same in height to the lower part of the lantern, which crowns it, the divisions between the lights of which are formed by *caryatides*. Here, large desks, with pens, ink, &c. are placed for public convenience, this being the general place for the meeting of stock-brokers, stock-jobbers, and other persons having business in the funds. The strangely discordant and Babel-like confusion which arises in this place from the avidity with which the pursuit of gain is carried on, excites great surprise in those who are unaccustomed to such scenes; but the noise and disorder is by no means equal to what it was before the erection of the Stock Exchange, in Capel Court.

Great alterations have been made of late years in the *Stock Offices*, most of which had been originally designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The *Four per Cent. Office*, when in its primary state, presented nearly an exact imitation of the interior of the church of St. Martin in the Fields, and the late Five per Cent. Office, was in the same style. The *Three per Cent. Consol. Office*, which is about 90 feet in length and 50 in breadth, was designed by Mr. Soane, from models of the ancient Roman baths, and is of a very highly-enriched and classical character. The *Three per Cent. Consol.*, *Dividend*, and *Bank Stock Offices* are of similar architecture. The three latter offices have lantern lights and cupolas. The *Chief Cashier's Office*, measuring 45 feet by 30 feet, is built in imitation of the Temple of the Sun and Moon, at Rome. In the *Pay Hall*, wherein Bank notes are issued and exchanged for cash, (and which forms a part of Sampson's original building) is a marble statue of King William III., by Cheere. Over this apartment, (which is 79 feet long and 40 feet wide), but in a separate building, is the *Clock*, a very ingenious piece of mechanism, so contrived as to show the exact time in *sixteen* different offices, the necessary communications being maintained by brass rods, weighing about 700 lbs. The

Court Room, which is a handsome apartment of the Composite order, was designed by Sir Robert Taylor, and is lighted from Venetian windows on the south side; these overlook a pleasant area, planted with trees and shrubs, that was formerly the church-yard of St. Christopher's, nearly the whole of which parish is now inclosed within the Bank walls. The old tower and remaining part of the church itself was taken down by authority of Parliament, after the Riots in 1780, the more effectually to secure the safety of this establishment. The chimney-pieces in the Court Room are principally of statuary marble, and very sumptuous, whilst the entire suite of apartments here are elegantly fitted up and furnished. There are many other Offices, &c. that would afford matter for description, did our limits permit. The greater part of this edifice is of stone; and in order to exclude every danger from fire, all the new buildings erected here, under the superintendency of Mr. Soane, have been constructed with incombustible materials. The *Vaults*, in which the Bullion, Coin, Bank Notes, &c. are deposited, are also indestructible by fire.

This great national establishment was first incorporated by act of parliament, in 1694. The projector of the scheme was Mr. James Paterson, a native of Scotland. The original capital was 1,200,000*l*., which was at various times augmented to 11,686,800*l*. But in the year 1816, on consideration of lending government 3,000,000*l*., the company was, by act of parliament, permitted to increase their capital 25 per cent., which makes their present capital, or Bank stock, 14,608,500*l*.

The corporation of the Bank are prohibited from trading in any sort of goods or merchandise; but are to confine the use of their capital to discounting bills of exchange, and to the buying and selling of gold and silver bullion, with a permission, however, to sell such goods as are mortgaged or pawned to them, and not redeemed within three months after the expiration of the stated period for their redemption. In addition to this, the proprietors are allowed by a recent act of Parliament to lend money on the mortgage of landed property.

The profits of the Bank arise from the traffic in bullion; the discounting of bills of exchange for bankers, mer-

chants, factors, and speculators; the interest on mortgages; and the remuneration received from government for managing the public funds, and receiving the subscriptions on loans. The discounting of bills of exchange is conducted on the most ample scale, and the benefits resulting from it are widely felt, extending in fact throughout the commercial world. In this, as in every part of their system, a spirit of liberality is manifested by the directors, which cannot be too highly commended.

The allowances to the Bank for managing the public funds are, according to act of parliament, 340*l.* per million per annum upon the whole debt, whenever its amount shall be 400 millions, and not exceeding 600 millions; 300*l.* per million upon the amount of the excess beyond 600 millions; or 450*l.* per million, whenever it may exceed 300 millions, and not amount to 400 millions: for regulating the subscriptions on the loans contracted by government, the proprietors are paid 805*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for every million. In consequence of the vast increase of business during the late war, arising from the paper-money, and discounting systems, great enlargements were made in the offices of every department, and the number of clerks was increased from 200 to 1100; but the present establishment is considerably reduced from the latter amount.

The hours of business at the Bank are from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, holidays excepted.—Any person may pass through the rotunda, and also through most of the other public apartments: the communications being extremely convenient.

The direction of the affairs of this Corporation is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, elected annually at a general court of the proprietors. Thirteen of the directors, with the governor, form a court, for the management of the business of the institution. The present price (April, 1825) of Bank Stock is 270*l.* per cent. the interest being 13*l.* 10*s.* per hundred.

The *Stock Exchange*, Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, which is very conveniently situated opposite to the Bank, was erected in 1801, by subscription of the principal stock-brokers, in transferable shares of 50*l.* each. No persons

are allowed to transact business here but those who are ballotted for by a committee, annually, and who on their election pay ten guineas. By this regulation, the *Jobbers* in stock (or those who, though ostensibly buyers and sellers, are in reality *illegal gamblers*, and merely speculate upon the rise and fall of the funds at fixed periods, without making any actual sale or purchase) are chiefly confined to the Bank-rotunda, already described. At the north end of the subscribers' room over the fire-place, is a list of the original proprietors of the building, and over it a handsome rain-gauge; at the other end is a clock, and a tablet for the purpose of exhibiting the names of those defaulters who, never having been able to settle their differences on bargains made in the funds, are not allowed again to become members. The business transacted relates entirely to the purchase and sale of stock in the public funds, Exchequer bills, India bonds, and similar securities.

There are four entrances to the building; one from Capel Court, one from Shorter's Court, one from New Court (both the latter in Throgmorton Street), and one communicating with the Hercules tavern in Broad Street. It is handsomely fitted up, with every requisite for the use of the subscribers, and is open from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, except upon bank holidays, when it is shut. The design was by the late Mr. Peacock, architect, who is by some suspected of having intended a practical pun, in placing a bust of *Mercury* upon the keystone of the principal entrance.

The *Auction Mart*, Bartholomew Lane, is a handsome building, which was erected by subscription between the years 1808 and 1810, from the designs of Mr. John Walters. This edifice was intended as a kind of central establishment for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions and companies, trading-stock, pictures, books, and other property, by public auction. The interior is very conveniently disposed, and contains a spacious saloon, a coffee-room, and various apartments and offices.

The *Excise Office*, Broad Street, was erected in 1768, on the site of the College and Alms-houses founded by Sir

Thomas Gresham, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. This spacious fabric, which is destined for the receipt and management of that branch of the public revenues that springs from the excise duties, consists of a range of handsome stone buildings fronting the street, and one of brick in the rear, separated by a large court yard. Its business is managed by thirteen commissioners, and four assistant commissioners, who have under them numerous clerks and officers; all the excise accounts from every part of the kingdom are referred to this establishment. The *net* produce of the duties for the year ending on the 5th of April, 1825, amounted to 25,292,366*l*.

The *Royal Exchange*, Cornhill. Before the year 1566, London had no public edifice for its merchants to assemble in to transact business; but at that time Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy citizen, offered to supply the deficiency at his own expense, on condition that the city would give him the ground. This was acceded to, and various buildings having been purchased and levelled, at an expense of 4000*l*. Sir Thomas commenced his building on the 7th of June, in the above year. When first opened, it was called the *Burse*, but on the 23d of January, 1570-71, Queen Elizabeth, after dining with many of her nobility, at the mansion of its public-spirited founder in Broad Street, visited it in great state, and ordered it to be proclaimed "*The Royal Exchange*." Sir Thomas, by his will, dated in 1574, bequeathed it, after the decease of his lady, to the Corporation of the city, and the Company of Mercers, jointly, under certain conditions; and it was rebuilt at their united expense, after the great fire in 1666, from the designs of Mr. Edward Jerman, one of the city surveyors. The base of the first column on the west side of the north entrance, was laid on the 23d of October 1667, by Charles II. and the New Exchange was first opened on the 28th of September, 1669: the expense of erecting it was 58,962*l*. Since that period it has undergone several reparations; but a most complete and substantial one (commenced in 1820) is now taking place under the direction of Mr. George Smith, architect to the Mercer's Company, the aggregate expenses of which are estimated at nearly 33,000*l*.

The ground plan of this edifice, which is unquestionably one of the noblest of the kind in Europe, is nearly a regular quadrangle, including an open court (measuring 144 feet by 117 feet) surrounded by a broad piazza, and having a projecting arcade at its respective fronts in Cornhill and Threadneedle Street. The south front, in Cornhill, is 210 feet in length. Here is the principal entrance, which consists of a projecting portico, composed of a lofty archway, opening from the middle intercolumniation of four three-quarter Corinthian columns, and with these supporting an entablature, on which are the royal arms, and on each side a balustrade, &c., surmounted by statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe. Statues of Charles I. and II., by Bushnell, also stand in niches, within the lateral intercolumniations on each side of the main arch.

Among the recent alterations has been the erecting of a new stone tower in place of the more lofty one of timber which stood over this portico. It consists of three stories, partly of the Doric, and partly of the Corinthian order; the lower part is ornamented with a statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, (which formerly stood beneath the entrance, over the gateway), busts of Queen Elizabeth, and colossal griffins, the emblems of the city, bearing shields of the city arms; and on the lateral façade walls are basso-relievos in pannels, by Bubb, representing Queen Elizabeth, with her attendant nobility, and heralds, proclaiming the original building; and Britannia, seated amidst the emblems of Commerce, attended by the Polite Arts, Science, Manufactures, and Agriculture. In the second story, which is an octagon, is an excellent clock, with four dials, and on the alternate sides are four wind-dials. The upper story consists of a circular peristyle, formed by eight Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and cupola, which is surmounted by a lofty vane of gilt brass, in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of the founder. The height from the basement to the top of the cupola is 128 feet 6 inches.

The inner area is paved with Turkey stones, and has a statue of Charles II., by Spiller, on a circular pedestal in the centre. A raised step or seat, is continued round the inner wall of the piazza, which opens to the court by a series of arches, springing from columns and pilasters of the Doric

order. Beneath the piazza are twenty-eight niches, two of which contain statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard: that of the latter was erected in his life-time, by his fellow citizens, in testimony of his services as a magistrate and a member of parliament. The face of the quadrangle, which consists of an upper and lower story, has an imposing appearance from its embellishments, niches, statuary, &c. The statues are those of the kings and queens of England, beginning with Edward I. on the north side, and ending with his late Majesty, on the east. So far as Charles I. they were executed by Gabriel Cibber. George I. and II. were sculptured by Rysbrach, and George III. by Wilton. The staircases on the north and south sides, and a new one on the west side, have been recently rebuilt of stone, at an expense of about 6000*l*. They connect with a gallery which extends round the whole building, and leads to various offices. Agreeably to the original plan, shops occupied the building, to the top; they were in number not less than two hundred, and filled the entire gallery round the sides of the quadrangle; but many years have elapsed since they ceased to be thus used. At present, the upper rooms are appropriated as *Lloyd's* well-known *Subscription Coffee-house**, for the use of under-

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* *Lloyd's Coffee-house* is celebrated as a place of meeting for under-writers and insurance brokers. The premises comprise two separate suites of extensive rooms; one of which is public, and the other exclusively appropriated to subscribers, who pay a premium of twenty-five pounds upon admission, and four guineas annually; these sums form a fund for the general purposes of the establishment. Persons desirous of being subscribers, must be proposed by six members, and approved by the committee of management. The benefits of this institution, in the protection of merchants and ship-owners from the hazards of warfare, and the accidents and losses of navigation, are too well known to require repetition; and the public spirit which, on a great variety of occasions, has been displayed by the Committee of *Lloyd's*, in rewards to our brave warriors, and in charitable relief to their unfortunate widows and orphans, entitles this unrivalled association to rank among the monuments

writers and merchants; by the *Royal Exchange Assurance office;* and by various offices of underwriters and merchants.

The Exchange is open from eight in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon. The hours in which business is chiefly transacted are between three and half-past four o'clock, and the stranger who should be passing at such time will be well employed in visiting this interesting scene. The crowd of merchants of all nations, together with the bustle of Lloyd's rooms and the whole vicinity, will furnish him with new ideas of the commercial greatness of London.

Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside. This is an irregular structure, partly ancient and partly modern. It is the public hall of the city of London, in which are held the various courts, the meetings of the livery, to choose their members of parliament, lord mayor, sheriffs, &c. and in which most of the grand city entertainments are given. That in honour of the presence of the allied Sovereigns in the capital, in 1814, was, perhaps, the most magnificent civic feast ever known, and cost at least 20,000*l*.

Guildhall was originally built in 1411, by voluntary subscription, and was twenty years in progress. Being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the new *Gothic* front, was erected in its place. That front, which was finished in 1789, consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters, and above, in the centre, are the city arms.

The *Hall* itself, which will contain between 6 and 7000 persons, is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 in height, to the roof: the latter is flat, and divided into pannels. The windows at each end are enriched with painted glass, representing the royal arms, the insignia of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, St. Patrick, &c. Here are also four monuments, intended to perpetuate the fame of the great Lord Chatham; his son, the late Right Hon. William Pitt; Lord Nelson; and a worthy Lord mayor of London, Mr.

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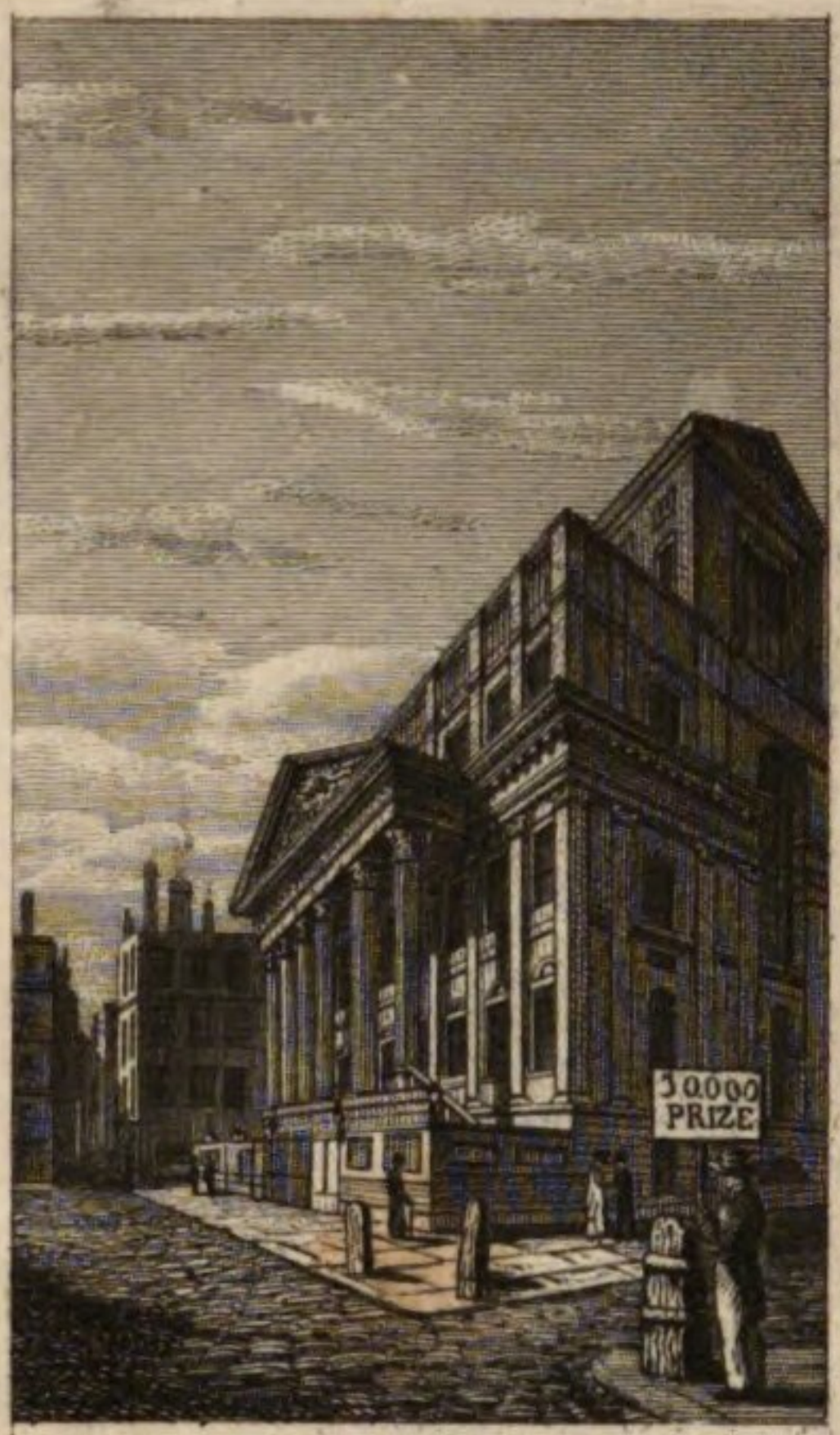
of British patriotism, not less than with those of commercial enterprise.

Beckford. The last mentioned was the first erected, and represents the spirited chief magistrate in the attitude in which he replied to his late Majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, on the 23d of May, 1770. On a black marble tablet, in letters of gold, are the words of this eloquent and patriotic reply, which has been the subject of much encomium.

Two ancient gigantic figures, carved in wood, of enormous size, the one holding a long staff, with a ball stuck with spikes hanging at the end of it, the other a halbert, stand on pedestals at the west end of the hall, and are called *Gog* and *Magog*. They are objects of considerable curiosity with the vulgar, and are supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

The principal apartment, next to the hall, is the *Common Council Chamber*, a large room, the ceiling of which forms a cupola, with a lantern-light in its centre. In this room the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts, or city meetings. It is decorated with a fine collection of paintings, most of which were presented to the city of London, by the public-spirited ALDERMAN BOYDELL; and at the upper end, immediately behind the chair of the lord mayor, upon a pedestal of white marble, stands a fine statue of George III. executed by Chantrey.

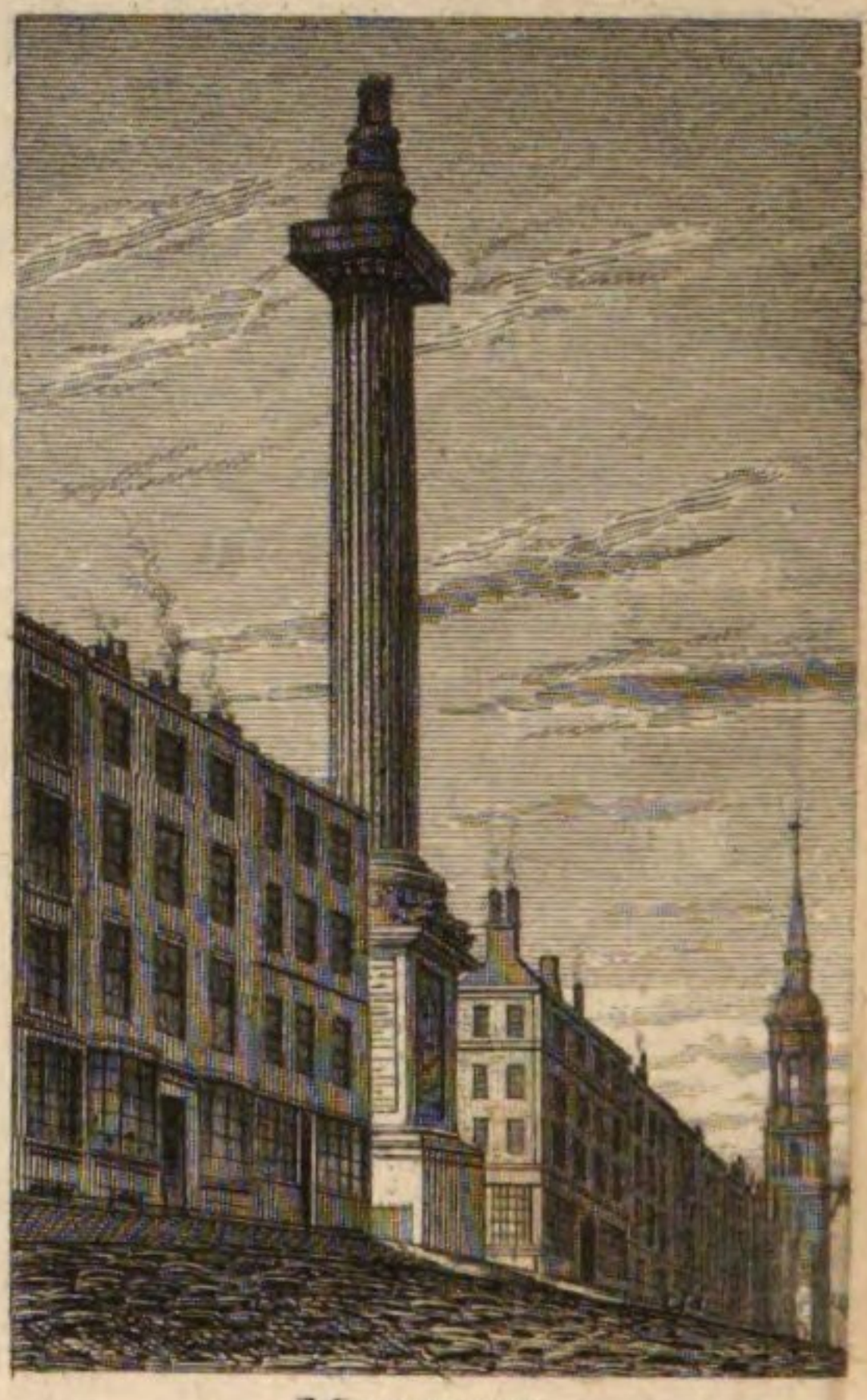
At the west end of this room, and directly over the lord mayor's chair, is an immense picture of the destruction of the French and Spanish flotilla, before Gibraltar, painted by Copley, by vote of the corporation to commemorate the gallant defence of that place by General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield), in 1782. In this room are likewise four other pictures on the same subject, and portraits of the late Queen Caroline, the Marquis Cornwallis, and the Lords, Heathfield, Howe, Nelson, and Duncan. Against the south wall are paintings of the "Death of David Rizzio," "the Miseries of Civil War," from Shakspeare, and "Domestic Happiness," exemplified in fancied portraits of an alderman and his family. On the north side is the "Death of Wat Tyler;" and on the east, above the chimney, is the model, by Banks, of the alto-relievo executed by him for the front of the Shakspeare Gallery, now the British



Mansion House.

Royal Exchange.

Guild Hall.



Monument.

Institution, in Pall Mall. Here also, are two pictures, representing the procession of the lord mayor, &c. to Westminster Hall by water, and the ceremony of swearing in (as it is termed) his Lordship, in 1781: these contain portraits of almost all the principal members of the corporation of London, at that time.

The *Chamberlain's Apartment* is decorated with framed and glazed copies, richly illuminated on vellum, of the numerous votes of thanks from the corporation to the heroes who signalized themselves in the late wars. Here likewise is a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Mr. Tomkins, by whom most of the above addresses were written.

There are several other apartments, offices, &c., in which the city Courts, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c. were formerly kept.—The old Council Chamber, in which the *Court of Aldermen* hold their meetings, is most worthy of attention: the ceiling of this room is highly decorated.

The hall is always open to strangers, and the other apartments may be seen for a trifling *douceur* to the officer in attendance.

On the east of Guildhall, and adjoining it, are the *New Courts of Law*, the Irish Chamber, &c., which have been recently built at the expence of the city, on the site of Guildhall Chapel and Blackwell Hall. These are substantial structures of brick. Opposite to the former is the *Justice Hall*, where one of the Aldermen sits daily to hear complaints, &c.

The *Mansion House*, Mansion House Street. At the west end of Lombard Street, on the site of Stocks' market, is situated the Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor of London. This vast pile of building, which was designed by the elder Dance, is of Portland stone. In front is a wide and lofty portico, composed of six fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment, having two pilasters, of the same order, at each side. The portico rests upon a low rustic story, in the centre of which is a door-way leading to the kitchen and other offices. A double flight of steps leads over this story, to the door beneath the portico, which is the grand entrance. A stone

balustrade incloses the steps, and is continued along the whole front.

The pediment of the portico is ornamented with a piece of emblematic sculpture, designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The house altogether is an oblong, of great extent, the west side of which is adorned by large windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters.

The interior of the Mansion House is more magnificent than comfortable, many of the apartments being very dark; but many improvements have recently been made during an extensive reparation. The state-bed cost 3000 guineas. The Egyptian Hall, the ball room, and other apartments, are worthy of inspection, particularly when lighted for the grand annual festival at Easter.

The Lord Mayor gives frequent state-dinners here to the aldermen and sheriffs; but the Easter dinner is generally attended by the ministers of state, and by numbers of the nobility and principal citizens. The sum granted annually by the corporation to the chief magistrate, for the expenses of his office, is 8000*l*.; but the real expenditure varies, according to the liberality of individuals, amounting to from 10,000*l*. to 15,000*l*. Several strong chests of elegant plate, and various less valuable curiosities, are annually delivered over, with an exact inventory, to the Lord Mayor for the year. At the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor sits every day for the examination of offenders, to receive affidavits, sign papers, &c.

General Post-Office, Lombard Street. — This collection of buildings, important as its concerns are to the nation, claims no praise in an architectural point of view. A plan has, however, been adopted for erecting an edifice worthy of this great establishment, in St. Martin's le Grand. The new building was commenced in 1818, and though the want of funds delayed its progress for some time, the work is now regularly proceeding, under the direction of Robt. Smirke, Esq. and is to be completed by Christmas 1827. The basement is of granite, but the superstructure will be chiefly of brick, and partly faced with Portland stone. The front in St. Martin's le Grand is 380 feet in length; it will be ornamented with three porticoes of the Ionic order: viz.

one in the centre and one at each extremity. The central portico, which will project 30 feet, and be 90 feet in length, will have six columns, supporting a pediment displaying the royal arms; the others will have only four columns each.

The post-office *system* is one of the most perfect regulations of finance and convenience which ever existed under any government. It has gradually been brought to its present perfection, although from having been for a long time mismanaged, it was once replete with abuses. In its present form, it not only supplies the government with a large revenue, but accomplishes that object by means highly beneficial to the persons contributing to it.

The London Post-office is one of the most busy spots on the surface of the globe. It receives information from all countries; it distributes it to the antipodes; it connects together more numerous and more distant interests of men than any similar establishment; yet, notwithstanding the importance of such objects, its site has hitherto been in the rear of a narrow street, misshapen even to deformity, and scarcely accessible to the mail coaches which collect there for their nightly letter-bags. The present post-office was erected in 1660: great additions have been made to it from time to time; but the whole, from want of room, is necessarily disjointed and inconvenient. The clerks, letter-carriers, &c. employed on this establishment are very numerous.

The mode of carrying letters by the general post was greatly improved a few years ago, by an admirable plan, invented by Mr. J. Palmer, proprietor of the Bath Theatre. Previously to its adoption, letters were conveyed by carts, without protection from robbery, and subject to frequent delays. At present, they are forwarded, according to Mr. Palmer's plan, in coaches, distinguished by the name of *Mail Coaches*, provided with a well-armed guard, and conducted at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages. Government contract with the coach-proprietors merely for carrying the mail, the owners making a considerable profit besides, by the conveyance of passengers and parcels. It is not easy to imagine a combination of different interests to one purpose more complete than this. The rapidity of such a mode of conveyance.

considered as embracing the leading routes of an entire kingdom, is unequalled in any country; and the present rate of charge for each passenger is little more than sixpence per mile. The net produce of this establishment to government, exclusive of the sum collected in Ireland, is upwards of a *million and a half*, annually. The net receipts for the quarter ending April the 5th, 1825, was 387,000*l*..

Houses, having boxes for receiving letters before *five o'clock*, are open in every part of the metropolis; and after that time, bell-men collect the letters during *another hour*, receiving a fee of *one penny* for each. But, at the General Post-office, in Lombard Street, letters are received till *seven o'clock*, from which time, till *half an hour after seven*, a fee of *sixpence* is required; and, from half after seven till a quarter before eight, the whole postage must be paid, together with the fee of *sixpence*.

The following are among the principal regulations of the establishment:

Foreign Letters. The postage of all letters sent abroad must be paid when put into the post-office, unless going to a British Settlement, for if not paid, the letters are opened, and returned, in all possible cases, to the writers.

Letters for the East Indies may be delivered at the India House, where a letter-box is provided for their reception. They are afterwards transmitted to this office.

Those for the coast of Africa, or for single settlements, in particular parts of the world, may be sent, either through the *Ship-letter office*, No. 4, Abchurch Lane, or by the bags which await the sailing of ships, and which are kept at the respective coffee-houses near the Royal Exchange. An office is also established for receiving letters to go by merchants' ships, and the postage taken is half the rate paid for conveyance by packet.

An excellent regulation exists, designed to prevent the loss of small sums of money sent by post. Any sum, not exceeding five guineas, will, on paying it into the proper office, be remitted and paid at sight in any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland; and the like accommodation may be had from any country post-master, to pay or receive money at London. The postage of *all* Letters forwarded through the Ship Letter office, must be paid when the Letters are put in.

Mails for France are made up on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; to Holland, the Netherlands, Germany, and the north of Europe, every Tuesday and Friday; to Sweden every Friday; to Portugal every Tuesday; and to the following places *monthly*, viz. Jamaica and America, the first Wednesday in the month; Leeward Islands and Demerara, first and third Wednesday; Madeira and the Brazils, first Tuesday; Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, and the Mediterranean, first Tuesday; and Buenos Ayres, the third Tuesday.

The Two-penny Post-office, for the delivery of Letters in and near London.

There are two principal offices, one in the General Post-office Yard, Lombard Street, and the other in Gerrard Street, Soho, besides numerous receiving houses, both in town and in the adjoining country.

There are *six* collections and deliveries of letters in town, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and there are two despatches *from*, and three deliveries *at*, most places in the country, within the limits of this office.

The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving-houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow:

For delivery in Town.

Over night, by	8	o'clock for the first delivery	between 8 and 9.
Morning	8	second	10 and 11.
Ditto	10	third	12 and 1.
Ditto	12	fourth	2 and 3.
Afternoon	2	fifth	4 and 5.
Ditto	5	sixth	7 and 9.

For delivery in the Country.

The preceding evening, by	5	o'clock, for first delivery	bet. 7&9.
Morning	8	second	11&1.
Afternoon	2	third	5&7.

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put in at either of the two principal offices, three quarters of an hour later for each despatch: all westward of Gray's Inn Lane and Chancery Lane, is attached to the Gerrard Street district; eastward to Lombard Street. Letters put in on Saturday evenings are delivered in the country on Sunday mornings. The dated stamp, or, if there are two, that having the latest hour, shews

also the time of the day at which letters were despatched for delivery from the principal offices. No twopenny-post letter must weigh more than *four ounces*.

When cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value, are inclosed in letters (notes or drafts for money excepted) it should be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but bank-notes or drafts payable to bearer, should be cut in half, and the second half not sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged. The office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by post. Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters, should send the covers inclosed in a line to the comptroller, or deputy-comptroller, stating the precise time of delivery, as the dated stamp will assist materially in discovering where the neglect lies.

There are *sixty* receiving houses for the *General Post Office*, and *one hundred and forty-three* for the *Two-Penny Post*, scattered over the town, the several situations of which may be readily learnt on enquiry in any shop.

The *Custom House*, Lower Thames Street, which had been built in 1718, having been consumed by fire in February 1814, a new, and more extensive edifice has been erected, a short distance westward from the site of the old one. The inconvenience experienced from want of sufficient room in the old Custom House, induced Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Customs, long previously to its destruction, to direct that designs and estimates should be prepared for the building of a new edifice, of sufficient dimensions to include and concentrate all the departments connected with the establishment, many of which had hitherto been carried on in detached premises. Several different plans were consequently formed, from one set of which, designed by David Laing, Esq., architect, the present structure was erected.

The site of the Custom House is now entirely freehold property of the Crown. The demands of the several parties possessing property thereon, amounted to the sum of 84,478*l*.. The sum actually paid by Government was 41,700*l*. The produce of the old materials was 12,400*l*. The building fronts the river, and occupies an immense ex-

tent of ground, from Billingsgate eastward nearly to where the old Custom House formerly stood. The precise dimensions are: length, four hundred and eighty-eight feet ten inches and a half; breadth, one hundred and seven feet one inch and a half. Government contracted with Messrs. Miles and Peto, (their tender being the lowest received in consequence of public advertisements,) to erect the whole for 165,000*l.*; but we learn from a recent enquiry, ordered to be made by Government, in consequence of the falling of the Long Room in January, 1825, that the whole expense of the building, extras, fittings up, &c. amounted to 255,000*l.*, and that the architect received for his plans, drawings, and commission about 13,520*l.*

The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 25th of October, 1813, at the south-west corner, by the Earl of Liverpool, first Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by the Commissioners of Customs, and in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. A glass urn, containing various medals of silver and bronze, with three gold and two silver current coins of the realm, and two bank tokens, passing as currency, were deposited within the stone, together with a brass plate, inscribed with the names of the founders, the date, &c. The new building was first opened, for public business, on the 12th of May, 1817.

The following description developes the architectural features and arrangements of this edifice previously to the falling of the Long Room, &c.

The south front, measuring 488 feet in length, with its returns to the east and west, (each 107 feet deep,) are faced with Portland stone. The central compartment, comprising the exterior of the Long Room only, is quite plain, excepting the attic, which is ornamented with alto-relievos in artificial stone, by Mr. J. G. Bubb, in two long pannels, each five feet three inches high. The eastward pannel contains allegorical representations of the Arts and Sciences, as connected with and promoting the commerce and industry of the country, and has a centrical figure emblematic of the nation, surrounded by various attributes. In the centre are inscribed, in large bronze letters, the names of the founders of the building, with the date of

its erection; over which, and crowning the whole, is a massive dial-plate, nine feet in diameter, supported by two colossal figures, in recumbent positions, as emblems of Industry and Plenty. The ground-floor of the centre part of this front presents a bold projection, which gives a suitable character to the entrance to the King's Warehouse, and forms an appropriate support to the Royal Arms, upheld by colossal figures of Ocean and Commerce.

The Long Room, presented, before its fall, an imposing appearance, from its extraordinary magnitude; it was 190 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 55 feet high. This space was divided into three square compartments by massive piers, from which sprang three cupolas with ventilators in the centre of each. The floor (excepting the part destined for the officers and clerks) was of stone, and the walls and ceilings were tinted to represent that material. It was warmed by means of two insulated air stoves, centrically situated, in the form of massive antique pedestals; these contained concealed fire-places, and the smoke, descending, passed into the piers on either side. In the midst of the area were circular desks, for the merchants, brokers, &c. attending here on business.

All the passages, lobbies, &c. in this edifice are paved with stone, and groined with brick-work. On the ground floor, and on the first and second stories, the communication between the wings and centre is maintained by means of iron doors, which run on wheels in a chase in the centre of the walls, and are moved backward and forward by a windlass. These doors are closed every evening, and in case of fire would materially check its ravages, by preventing it from spreading. Fire-proof rooms, also, as repositories for valuable papers, are provided on each floor, where they are deposited, with the books, every evening, and removed in trunks to the respective offices as required.

A grand Staircase, in each wing, with a double flight of steps, conducts to a lobby at either end of the Long room; (lighted by vertical lantern lights,) the ceilings of which are perforated, in square compartments, and glazed. These lobbies serve to check the great draughts of air which would flow through the room, if it opened directly upon the staircases. The two principal entrances lead through

separate halls to the grand staircase, terminating in the lobbies of the Long Room.

Great dissatisfaction has been expressed both by ministers and the public, at the partial fall of this building, which at this time (April 1825), presents a most singular appearance. The Long Room is now in ruins, and the contiguous walls are supported by vast shoring timbers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, stated, according to the news-papers, that "the most scandalous frauds had been practised in the erection of this work," that "the matter was at present under consideration," and that if there was reason to believe that "the fraud was effected by any combination, steps would be taken to proceed criminally against all the parties implicated."

The business of the Customs is under the direction of thirteen Commissioners, with two assistant Commissioners for Scotland, and two for Ireland; and their jurisdiction extends over all the ports of the united kingdom. Their authority, however, is generally subordinate to the Lords of the Treasury. The number of clerks, landing waiters, searchers, tide waiters, &c. is very great.

The *Commercial Hall*, Mincing Lane, was erected in the year 1811, by subscription, for the public sale of *Colonial* produce of every kind, as sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, &c. &c. It was designed by Mr. Joseph Woods, architect, and consists of two principal divisions, the first being an entirely new edifice, sixty-five feet in length, and thirty-nine feet deep, having a stone front ornamented with six Ionic columns, between which are emblematical basso-relievos, by Bubb, of Husbandry, Science, Britannia, Commerce, and Navigation. This contains a spacious coffee-room, and five large sale rooms. In the secondary building, which communicates with Mark Lane, are numerous counting houses on the lower floor, and on the upper are show rooms, one of which is sixty feet in length.

Particular attention has been paid to the lighting of these rooms; by a succession of sky-lights sloping to the north, while the perfect light of day is admitted, the sunshine is effectually excluded. The space between these buildings, and that behind the latter, on the ground floor,

is occupied by a number of rooms lighted in the same way, all of which are intended for the sale of sugars. In this the business of the Custom House was principally carried on, whilst that building was in progress, and it has again been partly transferred hither since the defection of that edifice in January, 1825.

The *Corn Exchange*, Mark Lane, is a brick building, consisting of a paved quadrangle surrounded by a colonnade. The entrance is ornamented by Doric columns, supporting a plain edifice, in which are two coffee-houses. It is an open market, and convenient enough in its plan, except that it is too small. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; but the day on which most business is transacted is Monday.

The *Coal Exchange*, Thames Street, contains a rotunda, with convenient divisions for the business of the coal merchants and dealers. Monopoly has here, unfortunately, so effectually established itself, that a few principal dealers entirely controul the market, and the public, of course, are losers in proportion to the extent of the influence of the former.

The *East India House*, Leadenhall Street. — This noble edifice comprises the principal offices of the home establishment of the East India Company. Here the courts are held, and the directors assemble to conduct the affairs of their vast empire and most extensive traffic; here likewise all the sales of teas and other oriental produce, are regularly carried on at stated periods.

This building was preceded by a smaller house, erected in 1726, which only occupied the extent of the present east wing. The inconvenient accommodation which it afforded to the augmented business of the company, led to the construction of the present fabric, which was executed from the designs of Mr. R. Jupp, architect, in the years 1798 and 1799. A portion of the interior of the old house was preserved, but by far the greatest part was erected from the ground, on the site of various dwellings which had been purposely taken down. The front, which

is of stone, has an air of considerable grandeur, principally arising from the extent and elevation of its central portico, which consists of six Ionic columns, fluted, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments, imitative of the antique, and the pediment contains several figures, emblematical of the commerce of the company, protected by George III., who is represented as extending a shield over them. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia, at the east corner a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary, and at the west, another representing Europe.

The interior of the India House is well worth visiting, and the stranger may see great part of it without expense, and the rest by a *douceur* to any of the porters, or an order from a director. The *New Sale Room* fully equals in interest the rotunda of the Bank.

The *Grand Court Room*, which is elegantly fitted up, contains a fine bas-relief of Britannia, in white marble, attended by her river God, the Thames, and three female figures, emblematical of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting their various productions. In the *Committee Room* is a good portrait of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, whose skill and gallantry so greatly contributed to the preservation of the Company's East India possessions, in the middle of the last century. In the *Old Sale Room* are statues of Lord Clive, Admiral Pocock, Major-Gen. Lawrence, and Sir Eyre Coote. Portraits of the Marquess Cornwallis, Sir Warren Hastings, the famous Nabob of Arcot, and various views of buildings, &c. in the East, are contained in the room where the Committee of Correspondence meet. Within the eastern wing is the *Library*, and the Museum. The former contains an unparalleled collection of oriental manuscripts, in all languages, many of which are adorned with historical and mythological drawings executed in the most brilliant colours, and heightened with gold: among them is Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here, also, are many volumes of Indian drawings; copies of every work which has been published relative to Asia; and an extensive collection of Chinese printed books. A fine portrait of the Emperor of Persia, and two busts of Governor Warren Hastings and Mr. Orme, the historian, are likewise preserved

here. In the *Museum* are many curiously sculptured representations of the Hindoo deities, together with inscribed bricks, in the Persepolitan or *nail-headed* character, from the banks of the Euphrates, and numerous other articles of interest from the countries forming the British Empire in India. Here also are many of the trophies taken at Seringapatam by General Harris, and particularly the standards of Tippoo Saib, the golden footstool of his throne, his velvet carpet, mantle, and several pieces of his armour. Three beautiful models of Chinese rock-work, &c. in wood, ivory, embossed silver, and mother-of-pearl; together with various highly-finished Chinese and Indian paintings by Daniel, are also preserved here. These curiosities may be seen on *Mondays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*.

The principal *Warehouses* of this Company, which are of a great size and substantial construction, are well worthy of inspection, both from the immense value of their merchandise, and from the excellence of their internal arrangements. Those between Devonshire Square and New Street, Bishopsgate Street, are very extensive, and have fronts of several hundred feet in length. The western side, next Bishopsgate Street, consists of a body and two wings. The entrance is in the south wing. The great height of these buildings, the multitude of windows, and of cranes for hoisting up goods, combine to create admiration and surprise. Two handsome houses terminate the warehouses near Houndsditch, in which the superintending officers reside. In the erection of these buildings, several very mean streets, and some hundreds of poor habitations, were removed. But, besides these buildings, the Company have various others, some of which are built in a good style of architecture. They have also numerous temporary warehouses, cellars, &c. in different parts of the city.

The *Trinity House*, Tower Hill. — In point of architectural beauty this edifice will properly follow, if indeed it does not fully equal, the East India House. It is a recent building of stone, and has the advantage of a rising ground for its site, and of a fine area in front. The late Mr. Samuel Wyatt was the architect. The first stone was laid September the 12th, 1793, and the house was opened for business in 1795.

The affairs of the Trinity House are transacted here; but the original establishment is at Deptford, the corporation being named, *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, or Fraternity, of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent.*

This corporation was founded, in 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, who was the first master, and died in 1541. It consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, in whom is vested the direction of the company; an indefinite number of younger brethren are admitted, who, however, take no part in the concerns of the corporation. The elder brethren are usually commanders in the navy and merchants' service, with a few of his Majesty's principal ministers of state.

The object of this corporation is to superintend the interests of the British shipping, warlike and commercial. To this end, its powers are very extensive: the principal of which are, — to examine the children educated in the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital; — examine the masters of the king's ships; — appoint pilots for the Thames; — erect light-houses and sea-marks; — grant licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the Thames; — and to superintend the deepening and cleansing of the river. They have power also to receive donations for charitable purposes; and they annually relieve great numbers of poor seamen, and seamen's widows and orphans. They alone supply outward-bound ships with ballast, and upon notice given of any shoal or obstruction arising in the Thames, they immediately direct their men and lighters to work on it until it be removed. The profits accruing to the corporation from this useful regulation are very considerable. The Secretary's Office contains a beautiful model of a ship named the Royal William. The hall is light and elegant: whence, by a double staircase, is an ascent to the court-room, which is handsome, without being incumbered, and the ceiling is finished in an elegant style. This room contains portraits of the late King and Queen; James II.; Lord Sandwich; Lord Howe; the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt; and several eminent naval characters. A flag taken from the Spaniards in 1588, by Sir Fran-

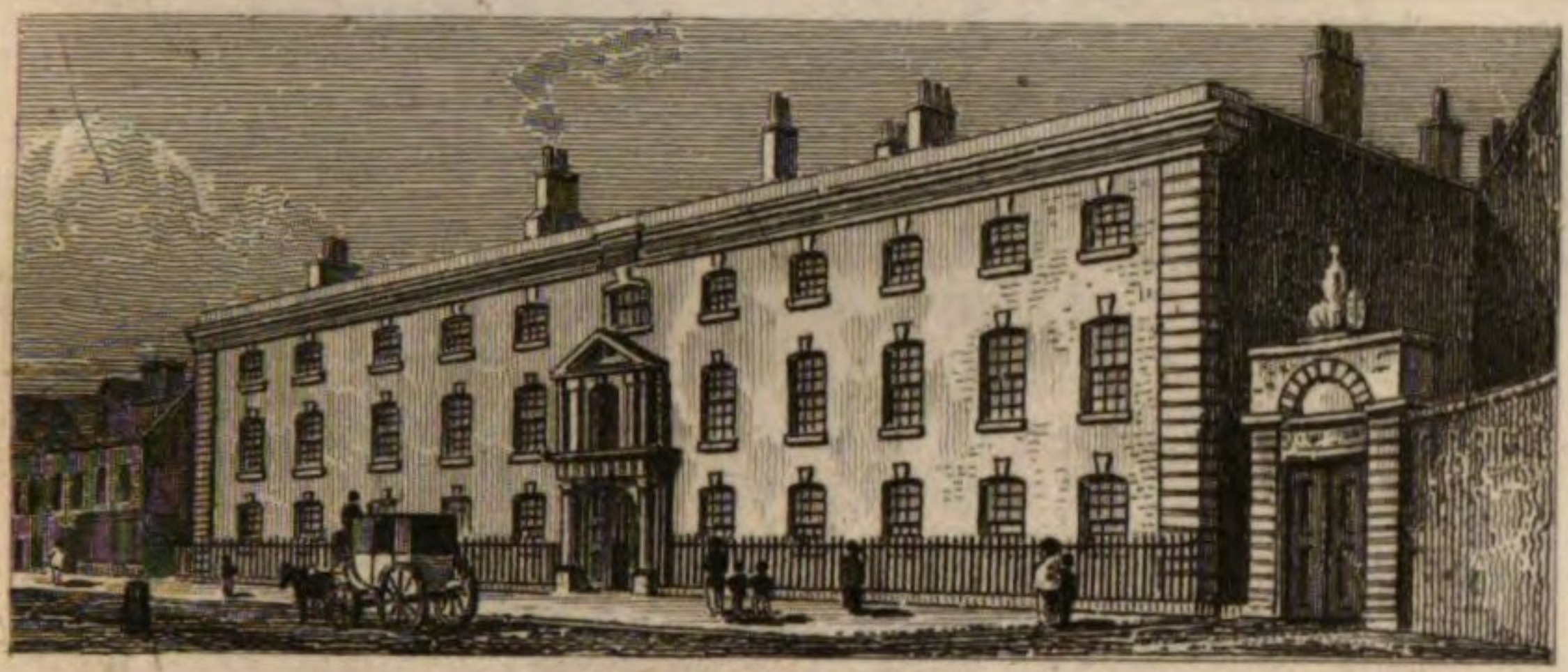
cis Drake, is preserved here, as well as numerous maritime curiosities. The upper end of the room is covered with a group of about twenty-four portraits of the Elder Brethren, the gift of the Merchant Brethren in 1794. The interior of the Trinity House may be seen by means of a recommendation from the resident secretary.

The *South Sea House*, Threadneedle Street, is a substantial building of brick, ornamented with Portland stone. The entrance is by a gateway, with a noble front, leading into a court, having a piazza, formed by Doric pillars. The interior is commodious, and it has one room peculiarly spacious and elegant.

The South Sea Company was incorporated by act of Parliament, in 1710, to pay 9,177,967*l.* due to the seamen employed in Queen Anne's wars. The capital was afterwards enlarged to ten millions. In 1720, the company obtained, by act of parliament, the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and were empowered to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts. This opened the way to extraordinary mal-practices and speculations; till at length the stock of the company was raised to 37,802,483*l.* and sold at the enormous price of one thousand per cent. A few persons were thus elevated from poverty to extreme wealth; but thousands were reduced from affluence to beggary.

The affairs of this company are now reduced to a narrow compass, and conducted with the same regularity as the other public funds: they consist only in receiving the interest on their capital; and in paying dividends and transferring stock. The sum due to them from government is 20,071,000*l.*, which forms the whole of their capital.

The *Herald's College*, St. Bennet's Hill, is a brick edifice, having a front facing the street, with an arched gateway, leading to a quadrangle. It belongs to a corporation of considerable antiquity, consisting of the following thirteen members:— three *Kings at Arms*, six *Heralds at Arms*, and four *Pursuivants at Arms*, all nominated by the Earl Marshal of England, and holding their places by patent, during good behaviour.



South Sea House.

Excise Office.

The Mint.

Trinity House.

Their office is to keep the records of the descent of all the great families of the kingdom, and of all matters properly belonging to the same, such as their coats of arms, &c.; — to attend his Majesty upon certain occasions; — to make proclamations; — to marshal public processions, &c. One Herald and one Pursuivant attend the college, daily, in rotation, to answer all questions relative to armorial bearings, searching records, &c. At this office all grants of arms for families, south of the Tweed, or for any new corporation, must be obtained. The privilege of granting supporters to new Nobility, Baronets, or Knights of the Bath, belongs to the office of *Garter*, Principal King at Arms.

The fee for an ordinary search of the records is *five shillings*, and for a general search *one guinea:* the fees for a new coat of arms are *ten guineas*, or more, according to circumstances. This also is the proper office for registering the births of children of the Nobility, &c.

A new Herald's College is intended to be erected shortly in the vicinity of Charing Cross.

THE HALLS OF THE CITY COMPANIES.

There are in London no less than forty-nine halls belonging to the various *Guilds* or *Incorporated Companies of Traders and Artisans, Citizens of London.* Many of these may be found interesting objects to strangers, either from their architecture, or their magnitude and indication of civic and commercial opulence.

Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street, is a spacious edifice built of Portland stone, in 1748. It has a rusticated basement, above which, in the centre, are four Ionic pilasters, supporting a pediment, exhibiting a sculptured representation of the Company's Arms.

Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, is one of the largest of the city halls; it contains many portraits.

Grocers' Hall, Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry, stands on the site of the ancient residence of the Lords Fitzwalter.

It has a brick front, at the upper part of which are emblematic sculptures referring to oriental commerce. In the hall are portraits of Sir John Cutler, satirized by Pope; the great Lord Chatham, and his son, the Right Hon William Pitt, both members of the Grocers' Company

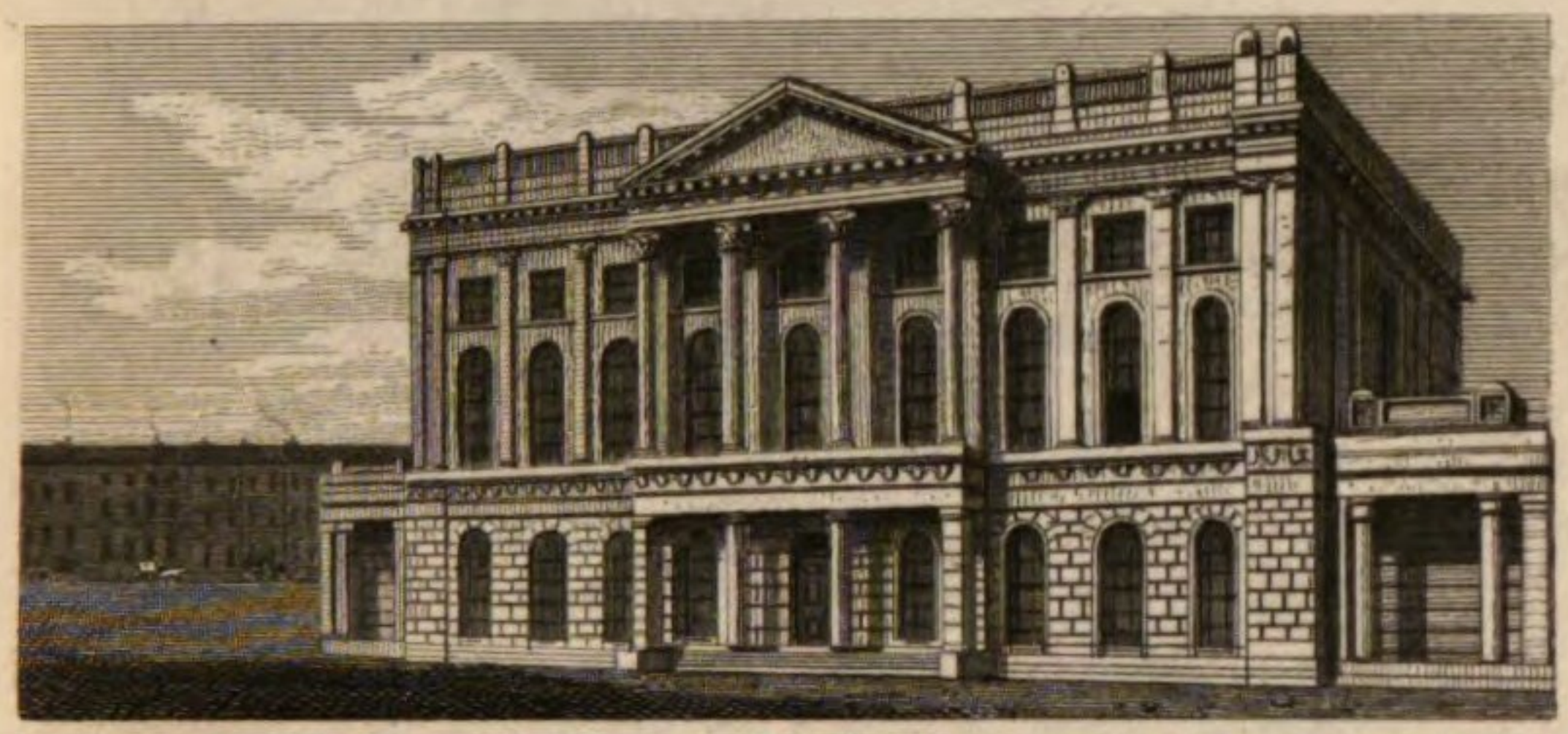
Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, is adorned in front with pilasters of the Ionic order, rising from a rustic basement, and in the centre is a pediment with the armorial bearings of the company.

Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, is a square edifice built on the spot where formerly stood the mansion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In the interior, the hall has a screen ornamented with carved work, and on the ceiling is a painting representing the story of Phaëton. Here also is preserved a portrait of Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor of London; another supposed to be that of Mary Queen of Scots; a portrait of Lord Nelson, by Sir William Beechey; and other fine pictures.

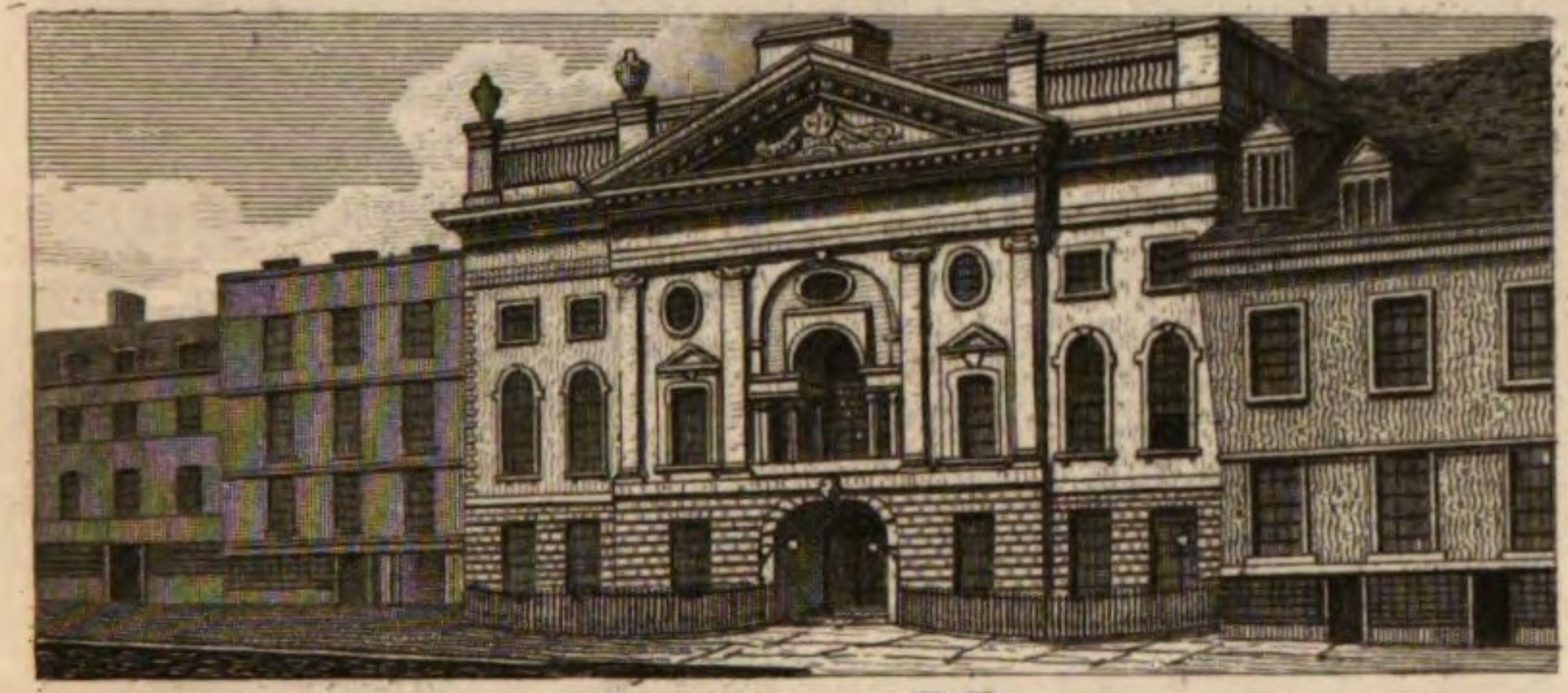
Mercers' Hall, Cheapside. The front of this building is much decorated with sculpture. On the door-case are figures of Genii, arms, festoons, &c. There is a balcony with pilasters, between which are statues representing Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Fishmongers' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was built by Sir C. Wren. In the hall was a wooden statue of Sir William Walworth, mayor of London, (who was a member of this company) grasping a dagger, said to be the identical instrument with which Wat Tyler was killed. This fabric will be pulled down to make room for the approach to the new London Bridge.

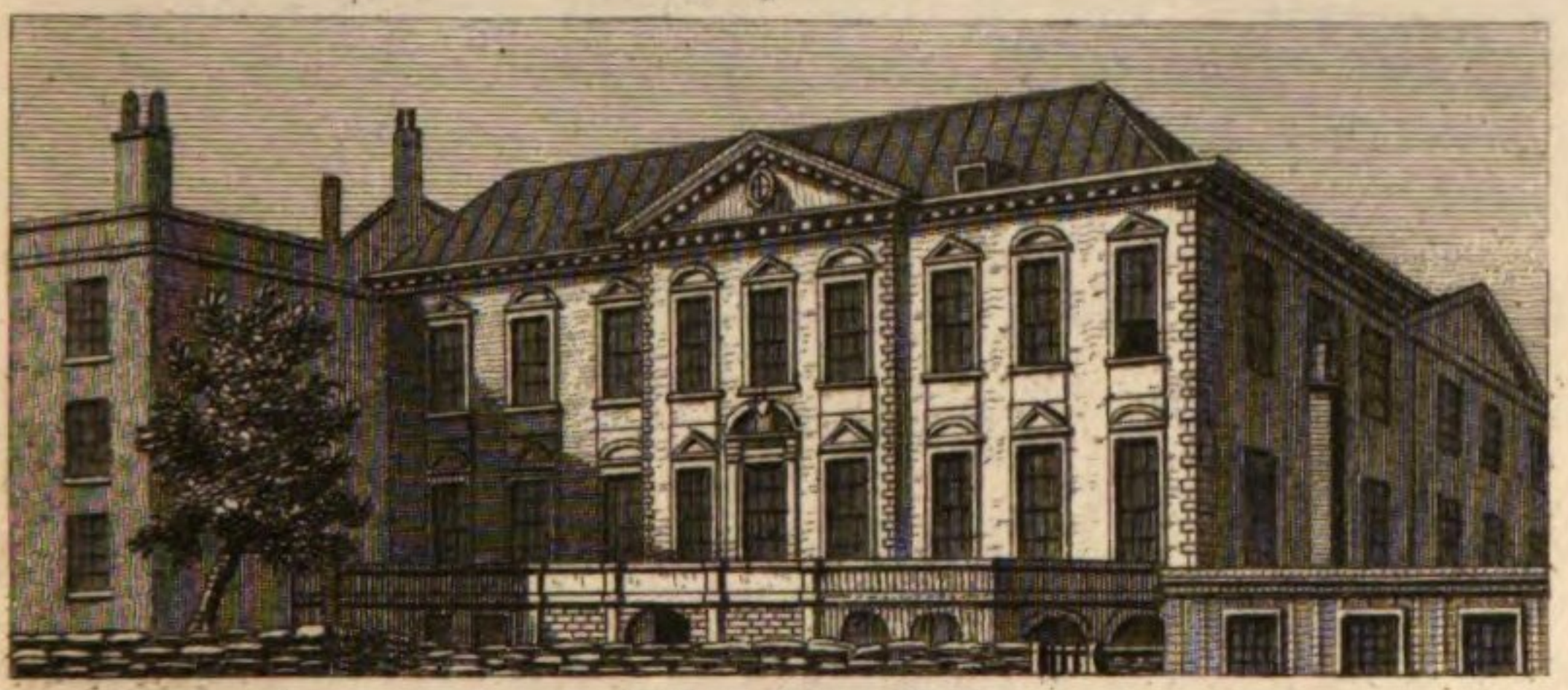
Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Court, Ludgate Hill, has a fine window of stained glass, presented to the company by the late Alderman Cadell. Here are also many paintings in oil, and among them a portrait of Sir W. Domville, a member of the company, in the robes he wore as lord mayor, at the grand banquet given to the Prince Regent and his royal visitors, in July 1814, at Guildhall.



London Institution.



Ironmongers Hall.



Fishmongers Hall.

Goldsmiths Hall.

Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, contains a painting by Holbein, representing the presentation of the charter to the Barber-surgeons' company, by Henry VIII.

Coachmakers' Hall, Noble Street, Cheapside, was long noted for the meetings of a debating society, which was considered as an eminent school for oratory.

Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, is a substantial brick edifice, containing several apartments, in which some good pictures are preserved.

These different Halls were erected for the management of the affairs of the companies, respectively; and they are also used for feasts on certain public days and particular occasions. Many of the companies are extremely rich, possessing clear annual revenues of from 30 to 40, and 50,000*l*. Among the most wealthy are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, and Ironmongers.

The citizens of London, in common with the bulk of their countrymen, never forget in the midst of their abundance, the wants of others. The sums distributed annually to the indigent by the City Companies, from various funds bequeathed and granted for that purpose, amount to more than 26,000*l*.

PALACES AND PARKS.

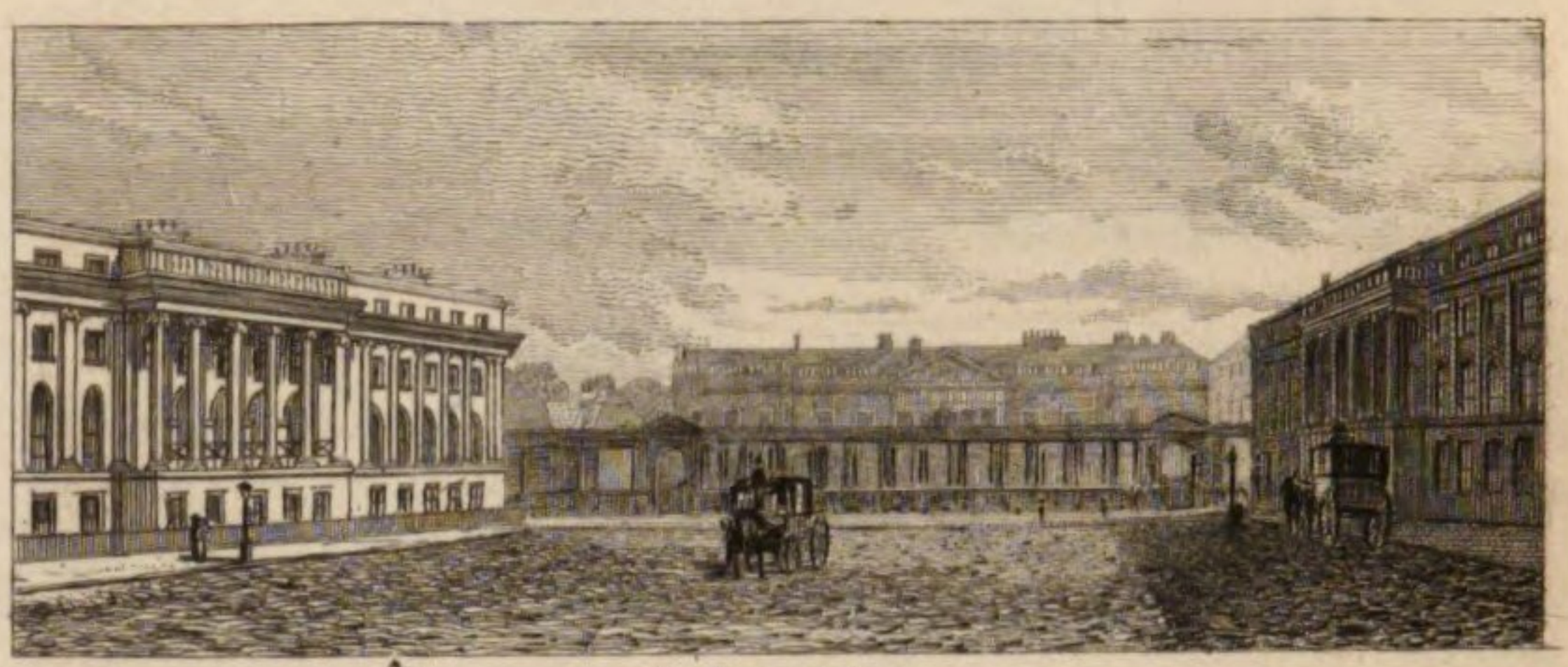
St. James's Palace first deserves to be noticed, both from its antiquity, and from its having been, until the present reign, the principal town-residence of the kings of England, (since the destruction, by fire, of Whitehall, in 1695,) as well as the place where they have held their courts. It stands on the north side of St. James's Park, on the site of an hospital founded before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females, to whom eight brethren were afterwards added. In 1532, this hospital was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected a considerable part of the present edifice. It is a brick building, the front of which has little morethan a large, and dull, but venerable-looking gate-house, to recommend it to the spectator; but the part containing the

state apartments, which is in the rear, though far from imposing, has, at least, the grandeur which results from size and regularity.

The main entrance is by a staircase and passage, which open into the principal court, next to Pall Mall; here the interior walls are painted in distemper of a dead stone colour, and the exterior sprinkled to resemble granite. The king's guard-room, at the top of the staircase, is a kind of gallery, converted into an armoury, which is systematically decorated with daggers, swords, muskets, &c. arranged in various figures. Here, when drawing-rooms are held, the yeomen of the guard attend in full costume, armed with their battle-axes. The next is a small chamber, lined with excellently wrought tapestry. This forms the entrance to a suite of three principal rooms, the innermost of which is the grand *Presence Chamber*.

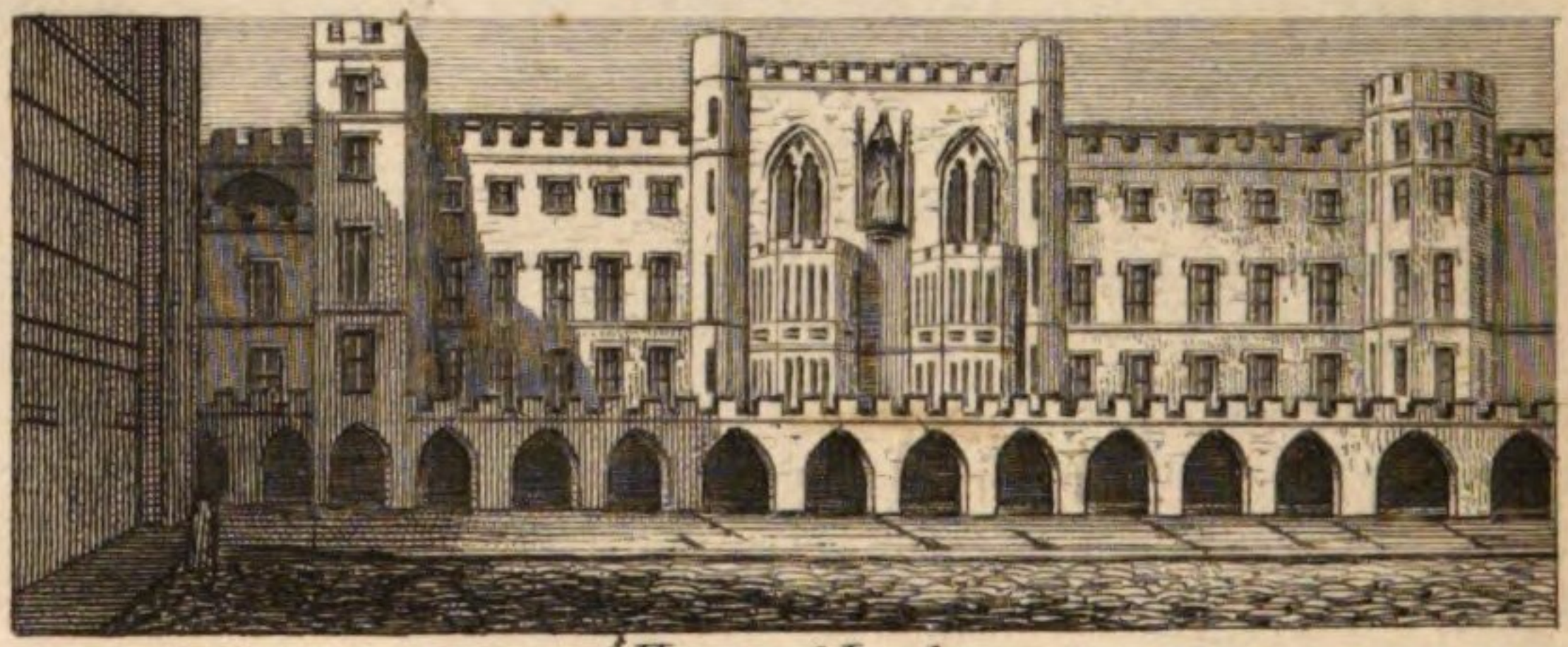
These apartments are fitted up with almost matchless splendour. The cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt; the walls are lined with crimson damask, and the window curtains are of the same material. Sofas, ottomans, &c. covered with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace, form part of the furniture, the effect of which is greatly heightened by rich and elegant lustres, and magnificent pier glasses. In the first room is a painting of George II. in his Parliamentary robes, and views of Tournay and Lisle; and in the second is George III. in the robes of the Order of the Garter, together with two fine paintings of the victories achieved by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June 1794, and Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805.

The *Presence Chamber*, or grand drawing-room, though fitted up in a style corresponding with the others, exceeds them much in size and splendid decoration. Over the fireplace is a full-length portrait of his present majesty in his coronation robes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and on each side are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. The sides of the room are decorated with plate glass; the cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt, and the window curtains, of crimson satin, are tastefully trimmed with gold-coloured fringe and lace. The throne is extremely magnificent; it consists of a superb state chair surmounted by canopy, &c. composed chiefly of rich crimson Genoa

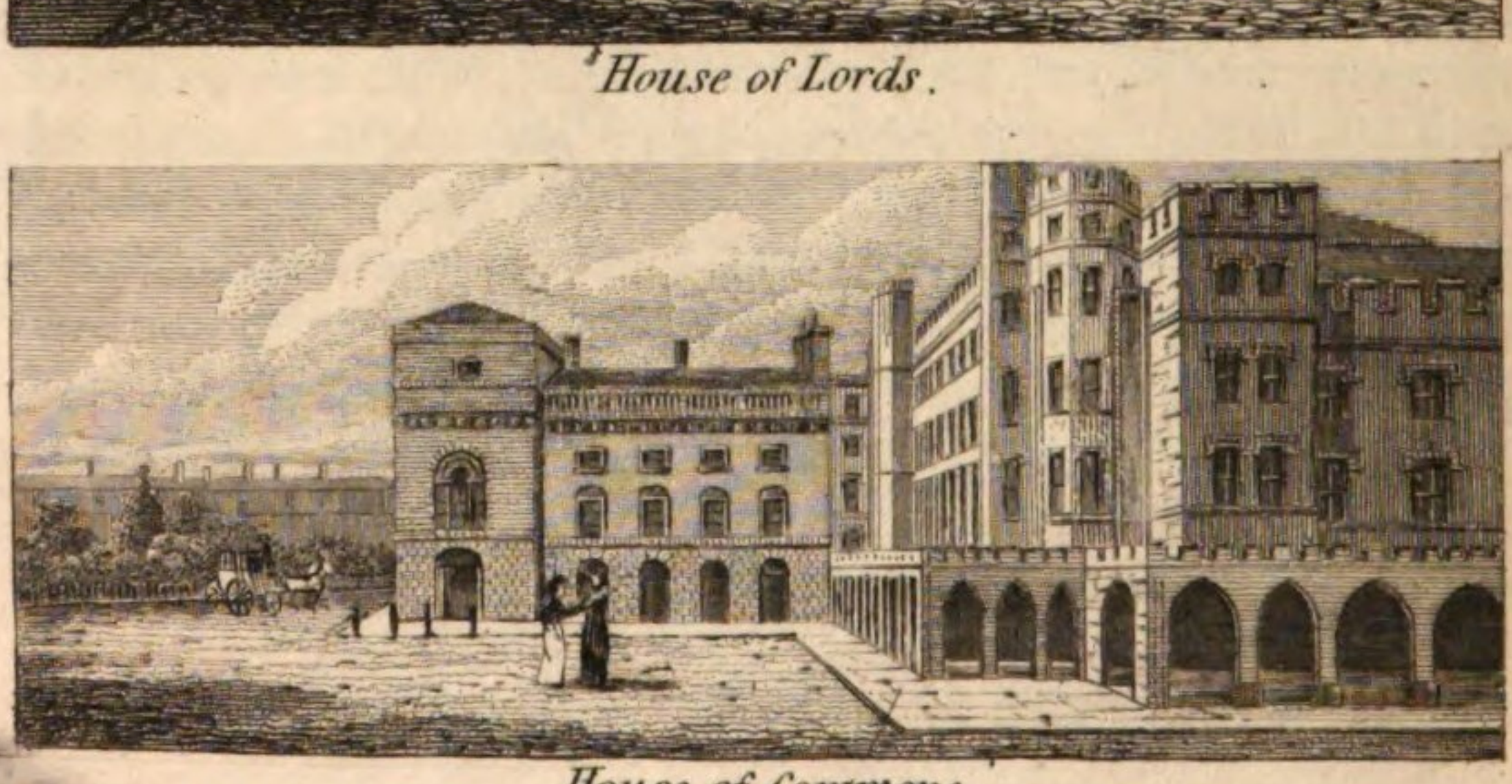


Carlton Palace.

Pall Mall West.



House of Lords.



House of Commons

velvet, trimmed with gold lace: under the canopy is an embroidered star in gold. The ascent is by three steps, and there is a footstool to correspond with the chair. Behind this chamber is the *King's Closet* and his Dressing-room. In the former, which is splendidly ornamented, his Majesty gives audience to his ministers, the foreign ambassadors, and the members of his own family.

The old Ball-room has been recently new modelled upon the French plan, and formed into a supper-room. Ornamental compartments of various kinds, richly gilt, diversify the walls; and from the ceiling five *or-moulu* lustres are pendant. The fittings up and furniture are very elegant.

The other parts of St. James's Palace are very irregular in their form, consisting chiefly of connecting courts. Select portions were formerly in the occupation of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence. Near the apartments of the former, is a handsome room called the Queen's library; in which Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., often held learned disputations with the most eminent philosophers and literati of her day.

On the 21st of January, 1809, the south-eastern wing of this palace was destroyed by fire, and only a small part has been since rebuilt; but nearly the whole of the palace was repaired during the years 1821, 2, and 3.

Carlton Palace, Pall Mall.—On the northern side of St. James's Park, and fronting the grand line of improvements recently commenced from Pall Mall, is Carlton Palace, the town-residence of his present Majesty. It was originally the property of the Earl of Burlington, who gave it to his mother, from whom it was purchased, in 1732, by Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of George III. The alterations made on that occasion were neither numerous nor important; but, on its becoming the abode of its present illustrious occupant, in 1788, it was almost entirely rebuilt, at a great expense, from the designs of Mr. Holland. The screen in front, though in itself a very handsome Ionic colonnade, is so contrived as to *screen* a very large portion of the main building from the spectator. The Corinthian portico in the centre of the principal building, is an elaborate imitation of the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome.

The apartments on the ground-floor, towards the streeet, are devoted to purposes of state; and consist principally of the *Great Hall*, a magnificent apartment of the purest Ionic order, which leads to the octagon *Vestibule*, decorated with marble busts of the late Francis, Duke of Bedford, C. J. Fox, Lord Lake, and the late Duke of Devonshire, by Nollekins; the *Great staircase*, with its unique and splendid gallery; the *West ante-room*, containing numerous whole-lengths, by Reynolds, and other eminent artists; the *Crimson drawing-room*, one of the most tastefully splendid apartments in London, and in which Prince Leopold was married to the late Princess Charlotte, embellished with the most valuable pictures of the ancient and modern schools, bronzes, *ormoulu* furniture, &c. of English workmanship; the *circular Cupola room*, of the Ionic order; the *Throne room* of the Corinthian order; the beautiful *Ante-chamber;* the *Rose-satin drawing-room;* and many other splendid apartments, all embellished with the richest satins, carvings, cut-glass, carpetings, &c. of British manufacture.

On a lower level, towards the gardens and St. James's Park, is another equally splendid suite of apartments, used by his Majesty for domestic purposes, and his more familiar parties. Most of these were designed by Mr. Nash. They consist of a *Grand Vestibule* of the Corinthian order, the shafts of the columns being of verd antique, and the bases and capitals richly gilt; the *Golden Drawing-room*, of the Corinthian order, entirely gilt; the *Gothic dining-room;* the *Ionic dining-room*; and the splendid *Gothic conservatory*, in which there is a fine statue by Canova: nor must we forget the *Library*, in this story, filled with a choice collection of the most valuable books. Here is also a valuable collection of cabinet pictures, of the Flemish, Dutch, and Italian schools.

The taste, elegance, and splendour of these apartments, their furniture and decorations, reflect the highest credit on the taste and patriotism of His Majesty, who in every possible instance has been pleased to employ native artists in their production. Among the fine English pictures, are some by Reynolds, Lawrence, Hoppner, Beechey Wilkie, Lonsdale, &c. There are likewise many of

Bone's finest specimens of enamelled paintings. The Plate-room forms an exhibition that equally astonishes foreigners and natives. The palace also possesses the finest armoury in the world, which is so extensive as to occupy four large rooms, where are to be seen specimens of arms in use among all nations. Considerable additions have lately been made to the collection, by presents received from India, Egypt, &c. In this part of the palace also is the golden throne of the late king of Candy, a seat, large, rude, and massive, with a representation of the sun (to which diamond eyes are given) forming its back. Here likewise are the splendid horse-armour and trappings of Tippoo Saib, and the celebrated Murad Bey; and a curious and peculiar suit of mail and plate armour, intermixed, every link and plate of which is inscribed with a verse from the Koran. A riding-house and stables are attached to the rear of the edifice, where there is, besides, an extensive garden, laid out in fine taste.

In Carlton Palace have been given, since the Prince of Wales became Regent, and subsequently King of these Realms, some of the most splendid and magnificent banquets known to the courts of modern princes, and which (it is scarcely necessary to add) have cost immense sums.

The King's Mews, Charing Cross, derives that appellation, from occupying the site of a building, in which were anciently kept the King's hawks and falcons. In the reign of Henry VIII., it was used for the royal stud of horses; but being destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in the following reigns. The present structure was erected in 1732. Here the royal stud of cream-coloured horses, used only on days of public procession, and other valuable horses belonging to his Majesty, have usually been kept. But a new range of stables, &c. for the reception of the royal carriages and horses, has recently been erected near Buckingham palace, at Pimlico.

Buckingham House, in St James's Park, was built by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, in 1703, and was purchased by the late King in 1761; and, in 1775,

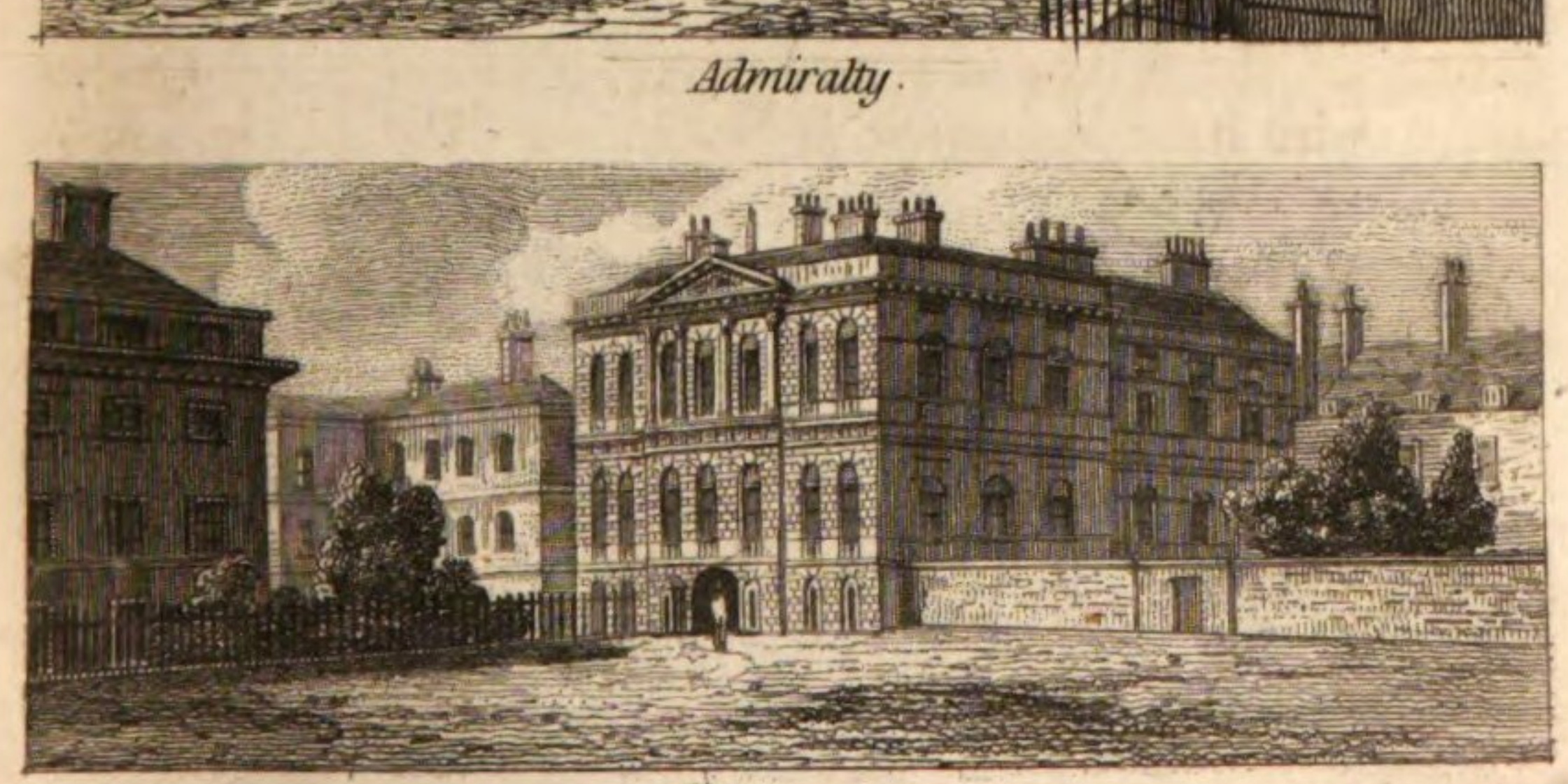
settled by act of parliament on the late Queen for life, in lieu of Somerset House. It is a brick building, with white pilasters, entablatures, &c. Many of the apartments are small, but the grand staircase, decorated with beautiful Corinthian columns, is peculiarly fine. The principal suite of apartments are, the King's *Dining-room*; the *Saloon*, in which is the grand throne of her late Majesty; *West's gallery*, so called from its being entirely furnished with the best pictures of that master; and the *Crimson Drawing-room*, which contains some fine paintings by Vandyke, particularly his "St. Martin dividing his Cloak with the Pilgrim." Here are also some very fine pictures by Canaletti; and here was the noble collection of books formed by his late Majesty, and lately presented, by the present King, to the British Museum. Several royal marriages, of the reigning family, have been celebrated in this mansion.

Whitehall.—The old palace of this name occupied a space along the bank of the river, a little to the north of Westminster Bridge, commencing where Privy Gardens begin, and ending near Scotland-yard. Westward, it extended from the river to St .James's Park, along the eastern boundary of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit, which it included, to Spring Gardens. It was originally the property of Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England under Henry III., from whom it passed to the Archbishops of York, and was from them long called York House. Henry VIII. seized it on the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, then Archbishop of York, and from that time it became the residence of the kings of England, till the reign of Queen Anne, who held her court at St. James's Palace, in consequence of this vast pile of buildings having been burnt down in 1695. On that calamitous occasion, the Banqueting-house, which had been added to the structure by James I., in lieu of the old building that, in Elizabeth's time, had been used for public entertainments, alone escaped the general destruction, and remains a monument of the purer taste in classic architecture introduced intothis country by Inigo Jones.

White Hall Parliament St.

Horse Guards.

Admiralty.



Treasury.

The great room of this edifice is converted into a Chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday. In a large gallery lately built, the soldiers of the foot-guards, or such part of them as wish it, are accommodated, and are frequently marched thither from the parade, attended by the band of the regiment then on duty at St. James's. Over the altar are placed the various eagles which were so gloriously won from the French, in different battles in the Peninsula of Spain, and on the sanguinary field of Waterloo, in the late revolutionary wars.

The ceiling of this room was painted by RUBENS, and represents the Apotheosis of James I., which is treated in nine compartments: Vandyke was to have painted the sides with the history of the order of the Garter. The execution of particular parts is to be admired for its boldness and success. These paintings were retouched, a few years since, by Cipriani. The Banquetting House cost 17,000*l.* building, and the painting of the ceiling, 3000*l.* Cipriani had 2000*l.* for his retouching.

In front of this edifice, on a scaffold erected for the occasion, Charles I. was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1648-9, having passed to the scene of death through one of the windows; but the common idea, that the monarch slept here the night previous to his decapitation, though gravely stated by historians, is erroneous, the fact having been, as appears from credible contemporaries, that he slept at St. James's on the preceding night, and walked to the place of execution across the Park, attended by his gentlemen, bareheaded, upon the fatal morning. Whitlocke says, "At this scene were many sighs and weeping eyes, and divers strove to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood." Within the area, behind the banquetting house, in Privy Gardens, is a fine bronze Statue of James II. by Grinling Gibbons.

KENSINGTON PALACE AND GARDENS.

This palace was the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, but was purchased, and made a royal residence, by William III. It is a large

irregular edifice of brick, but contains a good suite of state apartments and some painted staircases and ceilings. Among the numerous pictures in this palace are several by Holbein, and a few by Paul Veronese, Vandyke, Guercino, Giorgione, Murillo, L. da Vinci, Lely, and Kneller. The Great Staircase leads from the principal entrance to the palace by a long corridor, the sides of which are painted to represent a gallery crowded with spectators, on a grand court-day. These paintings were executed by Kent, who has introduced portraits of himself, of Ulric, a Polish youth, page to George I., of the Turks, Mahomet and Mustapha, two of his attendants, and also of Peter the Wild-boy. William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and George II. made this palace their place of frequent residence, and the last mentioned of these princes died here. Her late Majesty resided here for some time, while Princess of Wales. Here is a range of apartments occupied by the Duke of Sussex. The late Duke of Kent was likewise, at one period, an occupant, and his widow and child are still resident here. Kensington palace may be viewed by strangers, on application to the housekeeper.

The garden, or park, originally attached to the building, and which King William greatly improved, consisted in his time of only twenty-six acres. Queen Anne added thirty acres, and Queen Caroline, consort to George II., extended the boundaries by the addition of two hundred acres taken out of Hyde Park. The present circumference of the whole grounds is about two miles and a half.

These spacious gardens were laid out from the designs of Bridgman, Kent, and Lancelot Brown, who may be considered as the inventors of the modern art of landscape gardening. This delightful place is always open to the public from six o'clock in the morning in summer, and seven in winter, till sunset.

THE ROYAL PARKS.

St. James's Park was scarcely any thing but a marsh previously to the reign of Henry VIII.; that monarch drained and enclosed it, when he erected the palace, to serve as a demesne both for St. James's and White-

hall. Charles II. employed Le Nôtre to plant the avenues, and to make the canal, as well as the aviary adjoining the Bird-cage Walk, which took its name from the cages that were then hung in the trees. The canal at that time had a decoy for water-fowl. The same prince formed the Mall, the present vista so called, but which was constructed as a smooth hollowed walk, in which to play at a certain game with a ball, and a kind of club called a mall. Agreeably to that purpose, this noble walk, which is half a mile in length, was bordered with a wooden screen, and bounded at one end by an iron hoop, through which the ball was to be struck. Subsequent monarchs allowed the citizens to walk in this park for their recreation, and William III. first admitted a passage to be made into it from Spring Gardens.

The whole northern and southern sides are planted with several rows of trees, beneath which are spacious walks; it is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in circuit. The eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and other edifices, and the west end by Buckingham palace. The small plot of ground within the railing, in the centre, was laid out by the celebrated Brown.

On the north side of the parade, near the Admiralty, is placed a Turkish piece of ordnance of uncommon length, which was brought from Alexandria, in Egypt, by the British army. It is mounted on a carriage of English construction, and ornamented with several appropriate Egyptian devices, executed with great taste. A small unadorned piece of ordnance, taken from the French at *Waterloo*, has lately been placed opposite to it. In front of the gate of the Horse Guards, is fixed one of the mortars employed by the French army to throw shells into Cadiz, an instrument of destruction of immense powers, its range being said to be three miles. It was, with numerous others, left by the French in their retreat from Cadiz, and presented to the Prince Regent of England by the Spanish nation. It is mounted on a finely-executed allegorical base, intended to convey an allusion to the means of the preservation of Cadiz, by a representation of the monster Geryon, who had established himself in the island of Gades, and whose destruction was one of the famed labours of Her-

cules. The inscriptions, in Latin and English, on this base, are neat and appropriate.

On the conclusion of peace with France, in 1814, boat-races, illuminations, and fire-works were exhibited in this park, when a wooden bridge, with a Chinese temple on it, was erected. The latter was burnt by accident during the fete, and the bridge itself, becoming unsafe, was taken down in 1820, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Westminster, to whom this communication across the Park was very useful.

The King's Foot-Guards parade every day, between ten and eleven o'clock, opposite the park-front of the building called the Horse Guards, and the fine band of music which accompanies this spectacle renders it an attractive scene to strangers. The canal, in the middle of this park, is a noted place for skaiting, in frosty weather.

The Green Park, in point of fact, is a continuation of St. James's Park, being separated from it by an iron railing only; during the spring and summer it forms a favourite *promenade* for the genteel inhabitants of the metropolis, and, in fine weather, on every evening, and on Sundays in particular, it is always crowded with company. At the north-east angle of this park there is a fine piece of water, which forms at once a beautiful embellishment and a useful reservoir. The lodge of the deputy-ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks stands on a part of the ascent from the former to the latter.

Hyde Park is a royal demesne, separated from the preceding Park by the width of the street at Hyde-Park Corner. It was originally much larger than at present, having been greatly reduced by the inclosure of Kensington Gardens, from which, as now completed, it is separated by a wall and a sunk fence. In 1652, it contained 620 acres, but at present it has only 395. This park, though too bare of trees, is a spot of much natural beauty, heightened by a fine piece of water, still called the Serpentine River, although formed into a wide, straight canal in 1730, by enlarging the bed of a stream flowing through the park, which, taking its rise at Hampstead, falls into the Thames

at Ranelagh. At the eastern extremity is an artificial water-fall, constructed in 1817. On the north side of this canal are the keeper's lodge and garden, together with a powder-magazine, lately rebuilt. The wall, which now bounds its north, south, and east sides, was commenced in 1726.

Hyde Park is used for the field-days of the Horse and Foot Guards, and other troops, and for occasional grand reviews. These exercises destroy the verdure of the park, converting a large portion of it into a beaten and dusty parade; yet the reviews afford an agreeable entertainment to the people of London, who crowd hither, in vast numbers, on such occasions. The barracks of the Life Guards are on the south-west side, adjoining Knightsbridge.

The Regent's, or *Mary-le-bone Park*, was formerly called Mary-le-bone Fields; it contains about 450 acres, which are laid out in good taste, and has already realised a portion of the grand improvements projected in this neighbourhood. Many buildings, which have been noticed elsewhere, have been erected in this park; and several rows, terraces, and detached villas are now in progress. Two edifices of a novel kind, and singular in their design and appropriation, have been recently erected, one called the *Diorama*, the other the *Panorama*, (the latter built for a view from St. Paul's) accounts of which will be found in other pages of this volume. A fine artificial river embellishes the grounds. When completed, this park will form as beautiful an area, either for pedestrian exercise, or for airing on horseback or in carriages, as any in the kingdom.

Promenading, an excellent practice for all who wish *to see and be seen*, as well as a most useful exercise for the promotion of health, is a favourite amusement with the inhabitants of London, and the fine parks just described afford the most spacious theatres for this amusement. In relation to this practice, a farther notice of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, where it is chiefly exemplified, may prove interesting. One of the most delightful scenes attaching to this great metropolis, and that which most displays its opulence and splendour, is formed by the company here assembled, principally on Sundays, during fa-

vourable weather, from March till the month of July. The spacious gravelled roads, within the parks, are then covered with horsemen and carriages, (which, equally with the pedestrians, literally *promenade*,) from two till five o'clock in the afternoon. A broad foot-path, running from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gardens, is frequently so crowded during the same hours, with well-dressed people passing to, or returning from, the gardens, that it is difficult to proceed. A noble walk, stretching from north to south, in Kensington Gardens, near the western boundary, with its gay company, completes the interesting scene, numbers of people of fashion, mingled with a great multitude of well-dressed persons of various ranks, occupying this walk for many hours together. It has been computed, that 50,000 people have been seen at one time in this Park and Gardens. Nor is the practice modern, for the spot has been equally resorted to, for the same purpose, during the last two hundred years.

Hyde Park is open every day in the year, to all persons, from six in the morning till nine at night. No horseman is excluded, nor any carriage, except hackney or stage coaches. Five gates form its inlets, the principal of which are Cumberland gate, at the end of Oxford Street; Grosvenor Gate, in Park Lane; the gate at the western extremity of Piccadilly, called Hyde Park Corner; and that near the entrance of the village of Kensington. Among other improvements in contemplation here, is the erection of a bridge over the upper end of the Serpentine, for the purpose of forming a free and uninterrupted communication round the park.

In the severity of winter, the Serpentine river frequently sustains thousands on its congealed surface, who skait or walk about in all possible directions. His late Majesty, in consequence of the number of accidents that have occurred in following this amusement, gave a plot of ground on the river's brink, on which to erect a building for the Humane Society, a structure that inspires, at the same moment, feelings both painful and gratifying to humanity in the visitant, when he is informed that it is a '*Receiving-house for persons really or apparently drowned.*'

HOUSES OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL ASSEMBLY.

Westminster Hall. The House of Lords, House of Commons, and other contiguous buildings, occupy the site of the *Old Royal Palace* of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by different monarchs. This palace stood close to the banks of the Thames, and included the space now called Old Palace Yard, as well as great part of Abingdon Street.

Westminster Hall was built by William Rufus, in the years 1097-8; but it was repaired and enlarged by Richard II. in 1397. The last named monarch entertained 10,000 persons at a grand Christmas festival within its walls; and it is still used by the English kings for their Coronation feasts.* It is 270 feet long, by 74 broad, and 90 feet high, being the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars. The venerable-looking roof is of the most curious workmanship, displaying, in many parts, the arms of Edward the

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*At the *Coronation Dinner*, in this hall, of his Majesty George the Fourth, the provisions were principally prepared in kitchens, &c. erected for the purpose, and furnished with every convenience, on a part of Cotton Gardens, behind the House of Lords. Some idea of the plenty of this magnificent banquet may be formed from the following statement of the kind and quantity of the provisions which were provided for the guests:

7442 lbs. of beef, 7133 of veal, 2474 of mutton, 250 of suet, 1730 of bacon, 550 of lard, 912 of butter, 20 quarters of house lamb, 20 legs of house lamb, 5 saddles of lamb, 55 quarters of grass lamb, 160 lamb's sweetbreads, 389 cow-heels, 400 calves' feet, 160 geese, 720 pullets and capons, 1610 chickens, 520 fowls, 8400 eggs, 160 tureens of soup, 160 dishes of fish, 80 of venison, 160 of vegetables, 640 of pastry, 400 of creams and jellies, 160 of shell-fish, and 480 boats of sauce. The wine provided amounted to 100 dozen of Champagne, 20 of Burgundy, 200 of Claret, 50 of Hock, 50 of Moselle, 50 of Madeira, and 350 of Port and Sherry. There were likewise 100 gallons of iced Punch, and 100 barrels of Ale and Porter. The number of dinner-plates was 6794, of soup-plates 1406, and of dessert-plates 1499.

Confessor, and the arms and devices of Richard II., supported by angels. This edifice was completely repaired and new fronted during the years 1820, 1, and 2, during which period the upper windows, at the sides of the hall, were first constructed: the lantern also, on the apex of the roof, was then rebuilt. The main entrance opens from a noble recessed arch-way, flanked by embattled towers, adorned with niches for full sized statues, as in the old front; but no figures have yet been placed there. The large windows, at each end of the hall, are designed in the pointed style. On the west side are communications with the new Courts of Law and Equity, at the south end is an avenue to New Palace Yard, and in the centre a passage leading into the House of Commons.

Parliaments have frequently sat in this hall; and here, in ancient times, the King administered justice, in person. The Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Exchequer, Common Pleas, &c. were long held in different parts of this edifice. Charles I. was tried, and received sentence, beneath its roof. At present it is occasionally fitted up for the trial of peers, or of persons impeached by the Commons; and not many years since it was used for the trial of Warren Hastings, and more recently for that of Lord Melville. At ordinary times it forms a promenade for lawyers and suitors, during the sitting of the adjoining Courts. On the nights when either branch of the Legislature sits, it is open and lighted with *gas*, which has been fortunately managed so as to shed just so much illumination through the building as is required, without impairing its antique solemnity.

Under the roof of this Hall, therefore, or in adjoining buildings, is transacted the chief effective public business of the British empire. Here the representatives of the people deliberate on whatever concerns the public weal — here every department of the law is administered in the three Supreme Courts of Common Law, and the Court of Chancery, all adjoining — and here sits the Court of Final Appeals, the House of Lords. Almost uniting with these buildings is the *Abbey Church*, in which are deposited the remains of an illustrious line of kings and princes, from Edward the Confessor to George the Second, together

with many of their subjects, the most renowned for patriotism, eloquence, literature, arts, and arms. On beholding the two Houses of Parliament, the pride of liberty and political security must swell the breast of every Englishman; and the Courts of Westminster remind him of the triumphs of law over arbitrary power, during successive ages. He must, indeed, have a cold heart and a listless mind, who can tread this spot without feeling the deepest interest and most profound reverence!

New Courts of Law.—On the west side of Westminster-Hall are the new buildings recently erected from the designs of John Soane, R. A. for the two Courts of Chancery, and the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. The Lord Chancellor's and Vice Chancellor's Courts are spacious rooms, surmounted by cupolas, with convenient seats, galleries, &c. for suitors, students, and legal practitioners. The other Courts are also judiciously arranged and handsomely decorated.

House of Lords, Old Palace Yard.—This structure is situated on the south side of the House of Commons, with which it has an internal communication. The exterior is by no means remarkable for its beauty. The front is a colonnade, connecting the two entrances, namely, that for the King and his train on state occasions, and that for the Lords. In 1822, 3, and 4, the King's Entrance was rebuilt, under the direction of John Soane, R. A. The new work consists of a magnificent staircase, which leads to a splendid gallery divided by scagliola columns, of the Ionic order, into three principal compartments; the central one is lighted by a large and elegant cupola, and the others by smaller lantern lights. This gallery opens into the painted chamber, through which his Majesty passes to his robing room, and thence into the House of Lords.

The interior of the House of Lords is hung with the celebrated tapestry representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It is judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, which divide the picture into compartments; and the whole is surrounded by a border, exhibiting portraits of the naval heroes who commanded the English

fleet on that memorable occasion. There is another curious old tapestry in what is called the Prince's Chamber, where the king assumes his robes previously to taking his seat on the throne.

The apartment in which the Peers assemble is of an oblong form, and rather smaller than that of the House of Commons. It was newly fitted up in 1820, and a throne was erected of the most splendid description, in the room of the elevated arm-chair before used as the seat of the Monarch. This throne consists of an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by columns richly gilt, and decorated with oak-leaves and acorns. Tridents, olive branches, and other emblematic figures ornament the pedestals. The seats of the Lord Chancellor, (who is Speaker of the House of Lords,) of the Judges and Officers, are woolsacks covered with crimson baize; and the Peers, ranged according to their rank, sit on benches similarly covered. The Archbishops, Dukes, and Marquesses sit on the right hand of the throne, the Earls and Bishops on the left, and the others Peers on the cross-benches in front.

The Painted Chamber, a long, lofty room, lighted by pointed windows, is used as the place for conferences between the Lords and Commons.

The walls were originally painted by command of Henry III., with the taking of Antioch, and other subjects, and there were inscribed around them numerous texts, &c. remains of which may yet be seen in the splays of the windows, and on the west side of this chamber. The death warrant of Charles I. was signed here.

The vault called *Guy Fawkes's cellar*, under the old House of Lords, (or Court of Requests,) was the old kitchen of Edward the Confessor's palace. Within it the gun-powder and other combustibles, intended to blow up the King and Parliament, were deposited by the Catholic conspirators, in James the First's reign, anno 1605; and Guy Fawkes was seized, at the entrance, the night before the opening of the Sessions. During the recent alterations this cellar has been destroyed.

The private businesss of the House is chiefly performed by the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Committees, and

the junior Bishop, who reads divine service, these three forming a quorum. Strangers may inspect the interior at any time, and may attend below the bar, while the House is sitting, either by the introduction of a peer, or through the medium of the door-keepers. They can also procure refreshments at an adjoining coffee-house. But no persons are admitted in boots or great coats, except members of the House of Commons.

The western elevation of the House of Lords, facing the east end of Henry VII.'s Chapel, has been of late years rebuilt, from the designs, or at least under the direction of James Wyatt, Esq., and strangely contrasts, by its tameness, — we had almost said by its deformity, — with the beautifully restored specimen of the florid style to which it is so immediately opposed.

The *House of Commons*, Old Palace Yard, was formerly a chapel, founded by King Stephen and dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1347, by Edward III., and converted into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve secular priests.

After the Reformation, Edward VI. assigned it to the Commons House of Parliament for the sessions of its members, to which purpose it has ever since been appropriated.

The chapel, as re-edified by Edward III., was of such perfect beauty of its kind, that we must deeply lament its having been defaced in the first instance, when the old house was formed within it: the more recent alterations have injured it in a still greater degree. At the time the walls were unmasked within, by removing the wainscot to make these latter alterations, a great part of the ancient decorations remained. Both the sides and roof were then seen to be most curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and painting, presenting superb and beautiful specimens of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished, and the colours vivid, both the one and the other being as fresh in appearance as if but just executed. One of the paintings had considerable merit, even as to its composition: the subject was th

Adoration of the Shepherds, and the Virgin was neither devoid of beauty nor of dignity. The west front of this chapel is still to be seen, and has a fine pointed arch window. Between this and the lobby of the House is a small vestibule, in the same style, extremely beautiful. Beneath the House, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel, of curious workmanship, together with one side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed in beauty by that of Henry VII.'s chapel.

The old House was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor, raised above its pavement, and by an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. In 1800, on the Union with Ireland, the building was enlarged by taking down the entire side walls, except the buttresses that supported the original roof, and erecting others beyond them, so as to give room for one additional seat in each of the recesses between the buttresses thus formed. A gallery runs along the west end, and the north and south sides are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole interior is lined with brown, well-polished wainscot, and in its present state is conveniently adapted for its destined use.

The Speaker's ancient chair stands at some distance from the wall, at the east end of the room: it is highly ornamented with gilding, and has the King's arms at the top. The Speaker is usually dressed in a long black silk gown, with a full-bottomed wig; but on occasions of state he wears a robe, similar to the state-robe of the Lord Chancellor. Before him, with a small interval, is a table, at which sit three clerks of the House, whose business it is to make minutes of its proceedings, read the titles of bills in their several stages, hand them to the Speaker, &c. On this table, in front, the Speaker's mace always lies, when the House is formally sitting; but when the House is in a committee it is placed under the table, and the Speaker leaves the chair, there being a perpetual chairman to the committees of the whole House.

In the centre of the room, between the table and the bar, is an area, in which a temporary bar is placed, where witnesses are examined. The members' seats occupy

each side and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. There are five rows of seats, rising above each other, with short backs and green morocco cushions. The side galleries also are reserved for the members.

The seat on the floor, to the speaker's right hand, is that called the *Treasury Bench*, on which the chief members of the administration usually sit; and the opposite seat is generally occupied by the leading members of the *Opposition*. No members have any particular seats, except those for the city of London, who have a right to sit on the Speaker's right hand, a privilege of which they seldom avail themselves, except on the first day of a session. The speaker sits with his hat on, unless upon particular occasions. All the members must be seated, except the one addressing the chair; but they wear their hats or not at pleasure, unless when they are speaking.

This house may be viewed by strangers at any time, and, during the sittings, access may be obtained either by the introduction or order of a member, or by means of a small *douceur* to the doorkeeper. For the accommodation of visiters, there is only the gallery opposite the Speaker's chair, which will not contain more than a hundred and thirty persons, and those who are admitted are forced to withdraw at a moment's warning, upon the motion of any member. Indeed, the "standing orders" of the House absolutely forbid the presence of any strangers — nay, even enact that its Serjeant-at-arms shall instantly take all such "into custody," and yet, in the face of those orders, this gallery is nightly occupied during the sittings, and gentlemen employed to take down the proceedings for the public press have both a bench and a retiring room expressly allotted to them. These great extensions of the public privilege have, however, only taken place within these last few years, and even now they are considered as the concessions of a liberal courtesy, and not as acknowledgements of any right. The coffee-room attached to this House is allotted to the members exclusively; but strangers may obtain refreshments, as a favour, at its bar.

The *Speaker's House* was anciently a small court of the palace. In 1803 it was considerably enlarged, altered,

and ornamented, under the direction of the late James Wyatt, so as to render it fit for the residence of a great national functionary. A passage was made, through which the Speaker can go from his own apartments into the house of commons; and during the session he proceeds along it through the lobby in state, preceded by the mace-bearer, and attended by a train-bearer, &c.

The *Star Chamber* is situated on the south side of New Palace Yard. This apartment is not denominated from the stars which formerly ornamented its ceiling, but from the *Starra*, or Jewish bonds, deposited in it by order of Richard I. Here sat the Star-Chamber Commissioners, whose arbitrary and severe decrees contributed not a little to produce those popular discontents whence the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament originated

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The perambulator in St. James's Park, will observe a grand line of buildings stretching entirely across its eastern extremity, or from Spring Gardens to Downing Street, the whole of which are devoted to public objects. The most northern is the great pile of the Admiralty; next is the Horse Guards, or War Office; then the Treasury; and lastly the Offices of the three Secretaries of State. From the iron railing which bounds the Canal, these buildings present a magnificent *coup d'œil*, not exceeded, in the effect produced by vastness and interesting associations, by any architectural assemblage in the metropolis Here, in fact, is performed the whole state business of the British empire. In one building is directed the movements of those fleets, the thunders of which rule every sea and strike terror into every nation. In the centre are wielded the energies of an army hitherto invincible in the field, and which proved a main instrument in crushing the military despotism of modern France, although headed by a Bonaparte. Here are the executive departments, which organise our civil and domestic concerns, and extend their relations to our colonies and to foreign nations; and, to finish the group, here is that truly wonderful and apparently inexhaustible Treasury, which annually receives and pays above *sixty millions sterling!*.

The *War Office, or Horse Guards*, Whitehall. This edifice, which owes its latter denomination to the circumstance of its being the station where that branch of the military is usually on duty, is a noble, but somewhat heavy building, of hewn stone, erected by W. Kent about 1730, at an expense of more than 30,000*l*. It consists of a central structure and two wings, in the former of which is an arched passage into St. James's Park, and above, in the middle, a cupola containing an excellent clock. In front of the street is a handsome gateway, at the sides of which are two small stone pavilions, where sentries, equipped in full uniform, daily mount guard. Here is transacted all the business of the British army, in a great variety of departments; consisting of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York — the Offices of the Secretary at War — the Adjutant-General's Office — the Quarter-Master General's Office — besides the Orderly Rooms for the three regiments of Foot Guards, whose arms are kept here.

The *Admiralty*, in Parliament Street, is a commanding pile, receding from, but communicating with, the street by advancing wings; the portico of the main building is in bad taste, as a specimen of the Ionic order. It was built by Ripley, in the reign of George II., on the site of a mansion called Wallingford House. In front of an open court is a stone Screen, by Adams, decorated with naval emblems. Here are the offices, and the spacious abodes also, of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, five in number, together with a handsome hall, &c. On the top of the building is a *Semaphore* Telegraph, which communicates orders, by signal, to the principal ports of the kingdom.

The *Treasury*, St. James's Park, is an extensive edifice, the principal or south front of which faces the parade. It is built of stone, from the designs of Kent, and is finely executed, consisting of three stories, displaying the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders of architecture, the whole surmounted by a pediment. That side of the building which fronts Whitehall is a portion of the old palace of

Cardinal Wolsey, but subsequent repairs have nearly obliterated all traces of antiquity. The last alterations took place in 1816, when the front was cased with brick and washed over of a stone colour. Vaulted passages run beneath the offices, from the Park to Parliament Street and to Downing Street.

A variety of offices, besides the Board of Treasury, are under the roof generally called the Treasury, and among them is the Council Chamber.

The Secretary of State's Offices. — The offices for the Home Department are in a house purchased of the Dorset family for that purpose, and now communicating with the Treasury and the Council Office. The offices for Foreign Affairs are on the left side of Downing Street Square, and those for the War Department are in the same square, facing the street. On the right of this square is the large house of the First Lord of the Treasury, or Prime Minister, which has a garden front next the Park. An extensive range of buildings, independently of the above, is now erecting, from the designs of John Soane, Esq. R. A. as a suite of *Government Offices*, between the Treasury and Downing Street. The front is of the Composite order copied from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome, and it is extremely handsome.

The Board of Controul, Canon Row. — This edifice was originally built for the service of the Transport Board, the affairs of which are now transacted at the Navy Office. It is a handsome structure, ornamented with a stone portico of the Ionic order, and crowned with a balustrade. The affairs of the British empire in India are under the direction of this Board.

Scotland Yard, opposite the Admiralty, is now covering with a fine square of houses, principally intended for the *Offices of the Crown Lands and Board of Works*, and for the dwelling houses of those officers of the establishments who, by custom, have been indulged with such advantages. A new street, also, extending nearly to the Thames, has been just built here. The site is of the demesne of the

crown, and, tradition says, owes its name to a palace standing here in the days of King Edgar, assigned by that monarch to the use of the tributary Scottish kings, when resident in his capital.

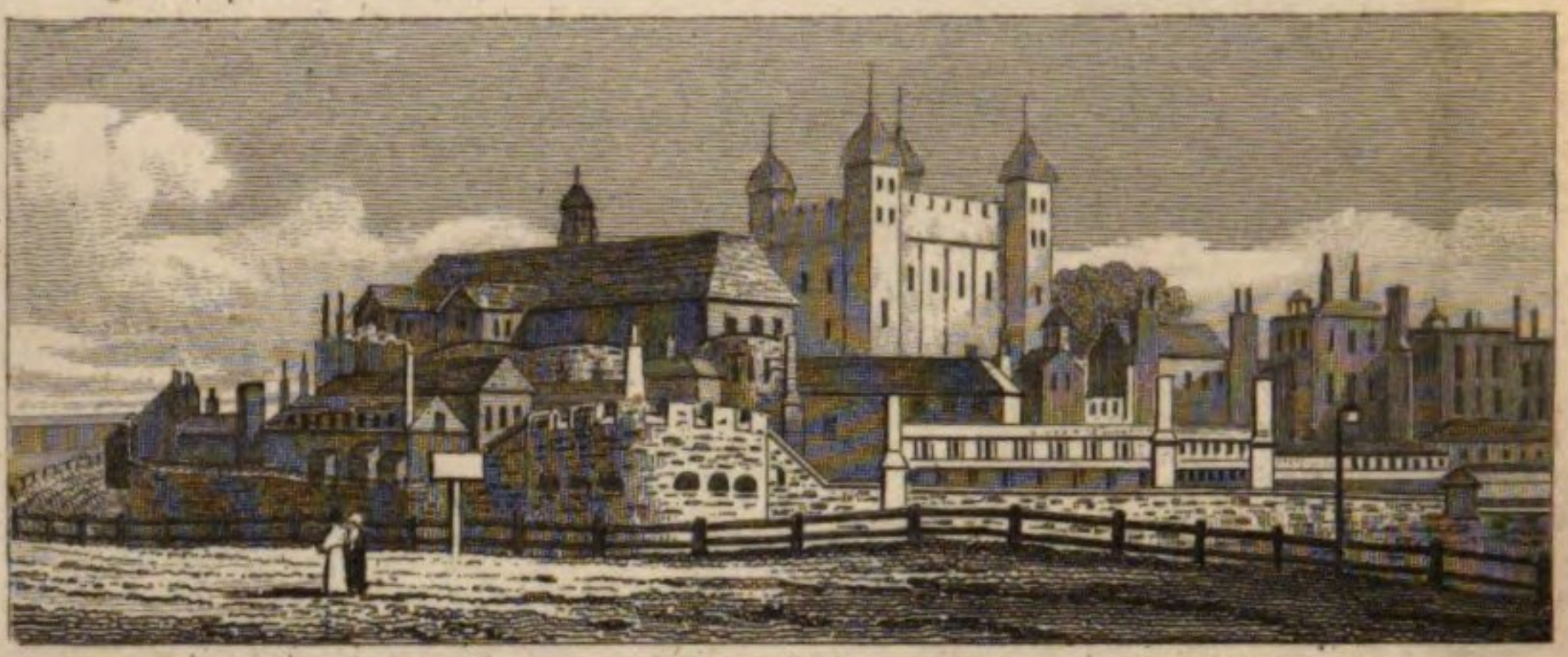
Somerset House, Strand.—On the site of the present range of buildings formerly stood a magnificent palace, erected about 1549, in the mixed Gothic and Grecian style, then recently become fashionable, by the Duke of Somerset, Protector of the realm, during a part of the minority of Edward VI. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, who was employed by Henry VIII. On the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, his palace became the property of the crown, and was the occasional abode of Elizabeth and other Royal Personages. This structure was levelled with the ground in 1775, pursuant to act of parliament, and the present grand, appropriate, and extensive edifice raised in its stead, after designs by Sir William Chambers. It was intended to concentrate all the public offices, except those already enumerated; and besides them, a portion of the building has been devoted to the use of the *Royal Society*, the *Society of Antiquaries*, and the *Royal Academy of Arts*. The front, in the Strand, is composed of a rustic basement, supporting columns of the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. The basement consists of nine large arches, three in the middle, open, and forming the principal entrance, and three at each end, filled with windows of the Roman Doric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. On the key-stones of the nine arches are carved, in alto relievo, nine colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight great rivers of England, viz. the *Thames*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *Dee*, *Medway*, *Tweed*, *Tyne*, and *Severn*, with emblems to denote their various characters. The Corinthian columns, over the basement, are ten in number, placed upon pedestals, having their regular entablature. Here are comprehended two floors. The attic, which distinguishes the centre of the front, extends over three intercolumniations, and is divided into three parts, by four colossal statues, placed on the columns of the order. It terminates with a

group, consisting of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by figures emblematic of the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame, sounding her trumpet.

The three open arches in the Strand front form the principal entrances to the whole structure. They open to a spacious and elegant vestibule, decorated with Roman Doric columns. The inner front of this main body of the building that overlooks the magnificent quadrangular court, is also of the most elegant composition, considerably wider than that facing the Strand, and has two projecting wings. A continuous pile of stately buildings ranges round the court, and presents, on the side next the Thames, a yet grander, though still incomplete, front, which comprises one of the finest terraces in the world. This terrace commands a view of a beautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges. It is reared on a noble rustic basement, having thirty-two spacious arches. The arcade thus formed, is judiciously relieved by projections, ornamented with rusticated columns, and the effect of the whole, from the water, is majestic and impressive. Were it generally known that this terrace, which forms a truly delightful promenade, is open to the public, it would surely be much more frequented than it is at present.

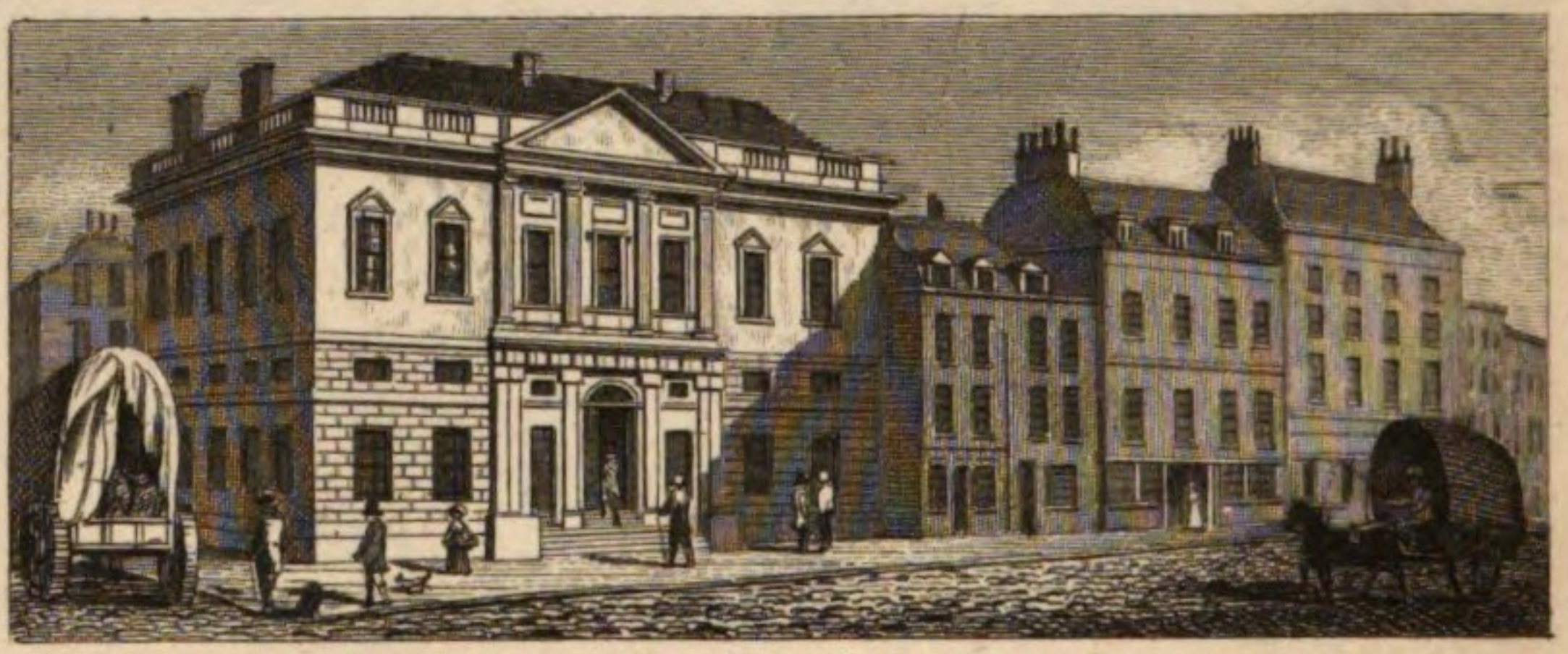
In the spacious court, and directly fronting the entrance, is a bronze statue of the late King, with a figure of the *River Thames* at his feet, pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopia. It is by Bacon, possesses his characteristic cast of expression, and is finely executed.

The major part of this grand national structure is occupied by the various offices and by the abodes of different officers of the government. The former are at once commodious, elegant, and worthy of the wealth of the nation to which they belong: business is transacted in them with most admirable order. The hall of the *Navy Office* is a fine room, having two fronts, one facing the terrace and the other open to the court. On the east is the *Stamp Office*, which consists of numerous apartments: the room in which the stamping is executed will interest the curious. On the west is the *Pay Office* of the Navy. Here are also the offices of the *Auditor of the Exchequer*; of the

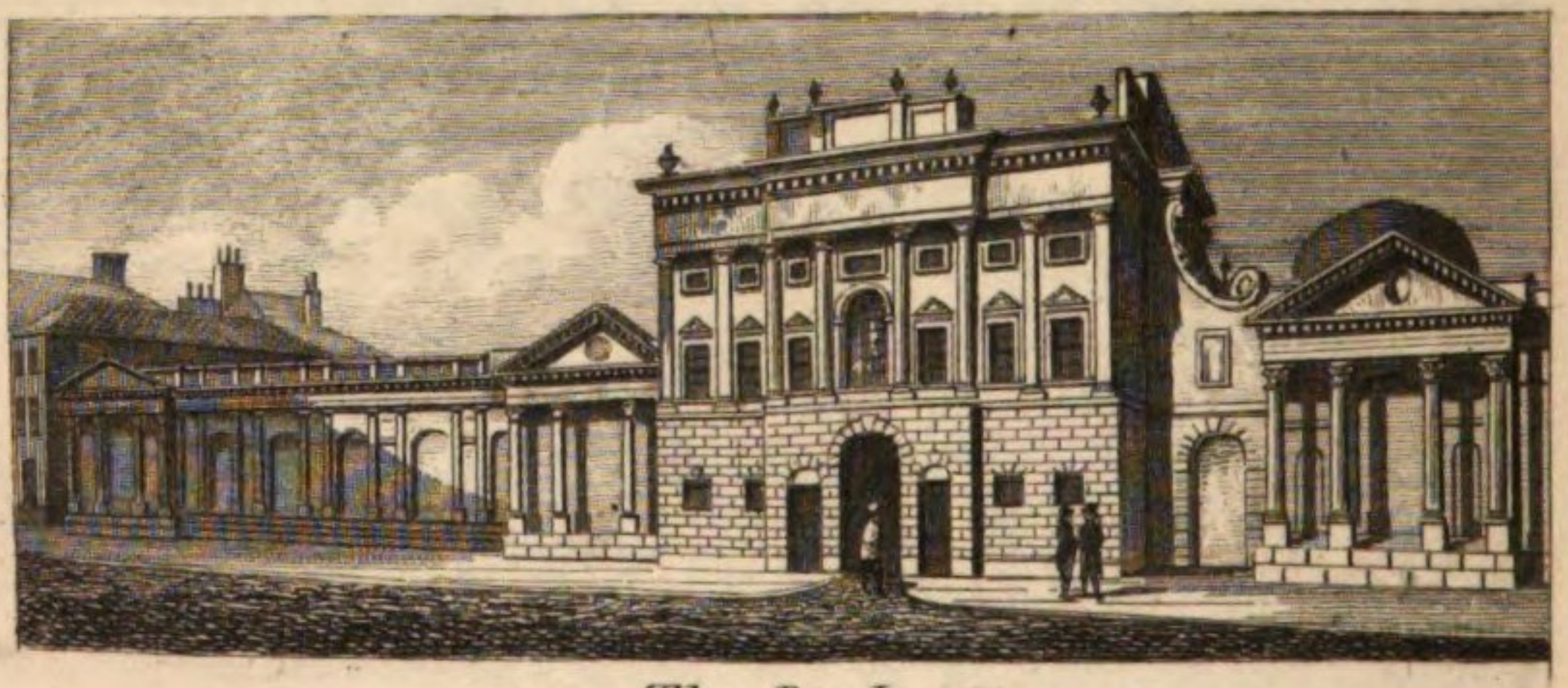


The Tower.

Interior of the Bank.



Auction Mart.



The Bank.

Chancellors of the *Duchies of Cornwall* and *Lancaster*; the *Hawkers'* and *Pedlars' Office*; *Lottery Office*; *Stage coach Office*; *Legacy-duty Office*; and the revenue establishment of the Tax-Offices. From a late debate in the House of Commons, it appears that the government propose shortly, to complete this building.

The Tower of London. — The Tower of London was anciently a royal palace, occasionally inhabited by the various sovereigns of England, from the Norman Conquest till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Fitz-Stephen says, it was originally built by Julius Cæsar; but there is no evidence of the truth of this assertion, beyond the circumstances, that one of the towers is called Cæsar's Tower, and that coins of the Emperors Honorius and Arcadius were discovered on a part of the site, when digging for the foundations of the new Ordnance Office, in 1777.

It is, however, certain that William the Conqueror erected a fortress where the Tower now stands, to overawe the inhabitants of London, on his first gaining possession of the city. About twelve years after, in 1078, the Conqueror erected a larger building, either on the site of the first fortress or near it. This building is that now called the White Tower. In 1092, William Rufus laid the foundation of a castle on the south side of the White Tower, between it and the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I. Rufus also surrounded this fortress with a stone wall. During the reign of Richard I., in 1190, the Chancellor Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, increased the fortifications and surrounded the whole with a deep ditch on the outside. In 1240, Henry III. added a stone gate and bulwark, with other buildings, to the west entrance. He repaired and whitened the large square tower built by the Conqueror, on which occasion it probably first took the name of the White Tower; and in the subsequent part of his life he greatly augmented the fortifications, and extended and deepened the great ditch or moat. Edward I. followed his father's example, and erected some strong outworks towards the west, as a defence to the main entrance. By the command of Charles II. in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, the wharfing rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices made for admitting and retaining the water of

the river, as occasion might require. This moat was again cleansed during the popular discontents in George the Third's reign, and the outer walls were repaired at the same time.

The right of the city to Tower *Hill* was long disputed by the crown. In the reign of Edward IV. some king's officers having erected a gallows and scaffold for an execution on this spot, the citizens remonstrated, and the king disavowed the act by proclamation; since which time, all persons executed on Tower Hill, for high treason, are previously consigned to the custody of the sheriffs of London, who preside over the awful ceremony there, as in all other places within their jurisdiction.

The extent of the Tower, within the walls, is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch surrounding it, is 3156 feet. On the river side is a broad and handsome wharf, or gravelled terrace, separated by the ditch from the fortress, and mounted with sixty pieces of ordnance, which are fired on the royal birth-days, or in celebration of any remarkable event. From the wharf into the Tower is an entrance by a drawbridge. Near it is a cut connecting the river with the ditch, having a water-gate, called *Traitors' Gate*, state prisoners having been formerly conveyed by this passage from the Tower to Westminster, for trial. Over Traitors' Gate is a building containing the water-works that supply the interior with water, and near it is the *Bloody Tower*, which, in Henry VIII.'s reign, was called the *Garden Tower*; it did not receive the former appellation till the time of Queen Elizabeth. Whatever sanguinary deed might have led to its obtaining that epithet, there is no *real* cause for supposing that the ill-fated Edward V. and his brother were smothered in this tower, nor indeed that they were ever confined in it.

Within the walls of this fortress are several streets. The principal buildings which it contains are, the White Tower, the ancient Chapel, the Ordnance Office, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the grand Store House, and the Small Armoury, besides the houses belonging to the constables and to other officers, the Barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses, commonly used by the soldiers.

The principal entrance to the Tower is toward the west.

It consists of two gates on the outside of the ditch, a stone bridge built over the ditch, and a gate in the inside. These gates are opened every morning with the following ceremony. The yeoman porter, with a serjeant and six men, goes to the Governor's house for the keys. Having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate, and, passing that, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks while the keys pass and repass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders on duty, to take *King George's Keys*, when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night, the same formality is used in shutting the gates; and as the yeoman porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main-guard, which, with its officers, is under arms, challenges him with *Who comes there?* — he answers, *The Keys*, and the challenger replies, *Pass Keys*. The guards, by order, rest their firelocks, and the yeoman porter says, *God Save King George*, the soldiers all answering, *Amen*. The bearer of the keys then proceeds to the governor's house and there leaves them. After they are deposited with the governor, no person can enter or leave the Tower without the watchword for the night. If any person obtains permission to pass, the yeoman porter attends, and the same ceremony is repeated.

The Tower is governed by its *Constable*, at present the Marquis of Hastings: at coronations and other state ceremonies, this officer has the custody of the crown and other regalia. Under him is a lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, commonly called governor, tower-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders. The warders' uniform is the same as that of the yeomen of the King's guard.

The Tower is still used as a state-prison, and, in general, the prisoners are confined in the warders' houses; but, by application to the privy-council, they are usually permitted to walk on the inner platform during part of the day, accompanied by a warder.

The *Lion's Tower*, or *Menagerie*, formerly called the *Bulwark*, was built by Edward IV. It is situated on the

right, near the west entrance. The visitor here pays *one shilling*. The dens are very commodious, and the animals are in general healthy, but not numerous. Their separate dwellings are each about twelve feet in height, being divided into an upper and lower apartment: in the former they live in the day and are exhibited, and in the latter they sleep at night. Iron gratings inclose the fronts of the dens, most of which have been recently rebuilt, with every precaution to prevent accidents.

Spanish Armoury. — Here the visiter is shewn the trophies of the famous victory of Queen Elizabeth over the Spanish Armada. Among them, the most remarkable are the *thumb-screws*, intended to be used to extort confession from the English, where their money and other valuables might be concealed. In the same room is the axe said to have been used for the execution of Queen Anne Boleyn and Lady Jane Grey; and here also is shewn a representation of Queen Elizabeth in armour, as she is supposed to have appeared when she reviewed her army at Tilbury Fort, in 1588. She is standing near a cream-coloured horse, attended by a page.

Small Armoury. — This is one of the finest rooms of its kind in Europe. It is 345 feet in length and 60 wide, and contains complete stands of arms for about 150,000 men. They are disposed in a variety of figures and in the most elegant manner. A piece of ordnance from Egypt, sixteen feet long, and seven inches and a half in calibre, has been added to the collection. This building was begun by James II., and finished by William and Mary, who, on its completion, entertained their court there with a splendid dinner.

Royal Train of Artillery. — Part of this is kept on the ground-floor, under the small armoury. The artillery is ranged on each side, a passage 10 feet in breadth being left in the centre. In this room are twenty columns, supporting the small armoury above, which are hung round with implements of war and trophies taken from the enemy. There are many fine pieces of cannon to be seen here; the ornaments of one alone (of brass) are said to have cost 200*l.*: this was made for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. Others are extremely curious for their antiquity. Among these latter is a piece of cannon of the kind first

invented, formed of bars of iron, hammered together, and bound with iron hoops: it has no carriage, but was moved by means of six rings, conveniently placed for that purpose.

Horse Armoury. — This is a mean-looking brick building, standing east of the White Tower. It contains effigies of the kings of England from William the Norman to George II., in armour, on horseback, which have an imposing effect. Here are also various specimens of ancient and modern armour, including a vast collection of cuirasses found on the field of Waterloo; and near the entrance is shown a Model of the first machine used in England for the manufacture of organzine, or thrown silk. The design of it was brought from Italy by Mr. John Lombe in 1717. The machinery of this invention has since been much improved, and the manufacture is still carried on at Derby, where it was first established. — For admission to the several *Armouries* the price is *two shillings* each person.

The *Jewel Office*, a dark and strong stone room, is shewn for *one shilling* each person, in companies; a single person, has to pay *two shillings*. Its principal curiosities are: — 1. *The new Imperial Crown*, which is about fifteen inches in elevation; the arches, which rise almost to a point, instead of the inelegant flatness of the former crown, are surmounted with an orb of brilliants, seven inches in circumference. Upon these is placed a Maltese cross of brilliants, set transparently with three pearls at its extremities, of remarkable size and beauty. The arches are wreathed and fringed with diamonds. Four Maltese crosses, formed of brilliants also, surround the crown, with four large diamond flowers in their intervening spaces. On the centre of the back cross is the *ancient ruby*, which was worn at Cressy and Agincourt, by the Black Prince and Henry V., while that of the front cross is adorned with a *unique Sapphire*, of the purest and deepest azure, more than two inches long and one inch broad. The ermine is surmounted with a band of large diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, and immediately under these is a fillet of beautiful pearls. The lustre of this unequalled crown is heightened by a dark crimson cap of the finest velvet, and its general effect confirms the opinion of all who

have seen it, that his present Majesty is the first British sovereign who has possessed a diadem worthy of this proud and potent empire.

The *Ancient Crown* is still exhibited, but, though it has been repaired and beautified, has little attraction beyond its recollections, and the contrast which it displays, both in shape and splendour, to the magnificence of the new diadem.

The two *Orbs*, the *Diadems*, the Prince of Wales's *Crown*, the five *Sceptres*, and the *Confessor's Staff*, have all been renovated. The ancient *Gallic* ornaments of the King's *Coronation Sceptre* have been replaced by golden leaves, surrounding the large amethyst, each bearing the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, the symbols of the three kingdoms.

The *Coronation Bracelets* have been newly enamelled, and golden buckles and embroidered velvet straps added to the *Coronation Spurs*.

The *Curtana* and the *Swords* of Temporal and Spiritual Justice have been ornamented with new scabbards, of velvet, splendidly embossed and embroidered, and adorned with gold mountings.

The *Golden Wine-fountain*, the *Salt-cellar*, the model of the *White Tower*, the *Communion Chalice*, and *Patin*, the *Eagle*, the *Spoon*, &c. of the Coronation Solemnity, the massive chased *Tankards*, and the *twelve Salt-cellars*, for the last banquet in Westminster Hall, have all been repaired. To these last, twelve golden *Plates* and *Spoons* were then added for the first time.

The above is a very faint outline of the present state of the *Jewel Room*, which never, till the present time presented a spectacle so dazzling to beholders.

The *White Tower* is a large square building, situated near the centre of the fortress: it was built under the superintendance of the celebrated architectural ecclesiastic of the Conqueror's time, Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. Its walls are of great strength, being from 12 to 13 feet thick at the basement story, and about 10 feet thick upwards. Within, it consists of three lofty stories, beneath which are large commodious vaults. In the first story are two grand rooms, one of which is an *Armoury* for the sea-

service, and contains arms sufficient for ten thousand seamen; and in the other rooms upon this floor, in closets and presses, are abundance of engineers' tools and implements of death. Here likewise is the *Volunteer Armoury*, which contains arms for 30,000 men, piled in curious order, together with pikes, swords, &c. in immense numbers, arranged in stars and other figures. In the upper rooms, also, and in the ancient Chapel, on the second floor, are kept the various records of the Court of Chancery, consisting of bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings of that court in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. In a part of the chapel are warrants of Privy Seal from the reign of Edward I. to the year 1483, and many of the reign of Richard III.; and in another part are bills under the signet, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles I. inclusive. The models of all newly-invented engines of destruction, which have been presented to Government, are likewise preserved in this tower.

The *Chapel*, just mentioned, is dedicated to St. John, and is extremely curious for its antiquity. It consists of a body and ailes, separated from each other by an arcade of thirteen plain semi-circular arches, which spring from twelve massive columns and two half-columns; the large square-headed capitals are sculptured in the early Norman style. The east end is semi-circular, and above the arcade is a second range of substantial plain arches.

The Record Office is in the *Wakefield Tower*, opposite to the platform, which derived its name from the prisoners confined in it, who had been taken at the battle of Wakefield. The rolls, from the time of King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III., are kept here in fifty-six wainscot presses. They contain the ancient tenures of land in England, original laws and statutes, the forms of submission of the Scottish Kings, with a variety of other interesting records, &c. In this tower were detained many of those unhappy victims of religious intolerance, known by the name of the Lollards.

In the *Beauchamp Tower*, the ill-fated Anne Boleyn, and the hapless Lady Jane Grey, with other illustrious personages, are said to have been immured. The *Royal*

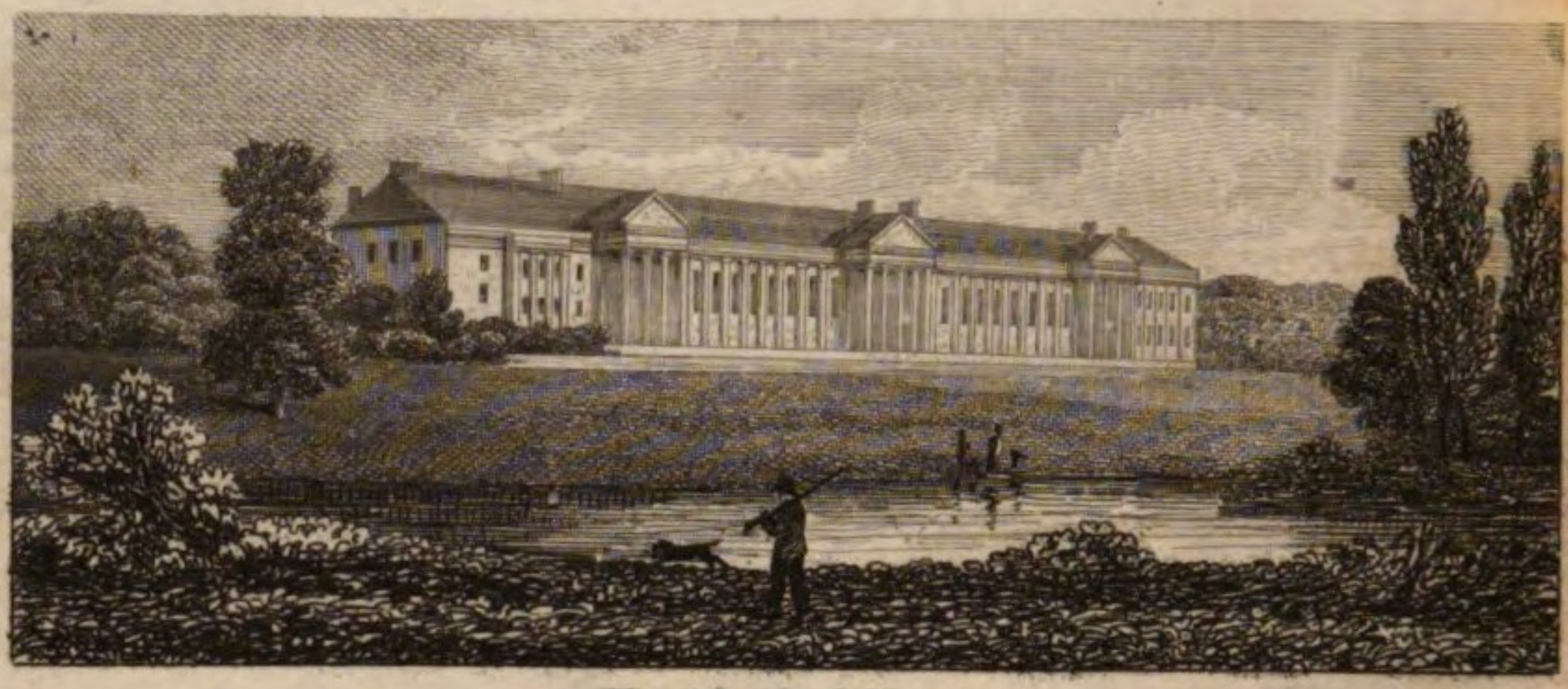
Apartments of former times were in the south-east angle of the present inclosure.

The Church of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, within the Tower, which is of very ancient foundation, was rebuilt by Edward I., but it has undergone many alterations. It contained two chancels, one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Peter; and there were Stalls in it for our Sovereigns. Here are various monuments, the most remarkable of which are those of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Knt. (who was lieutenant of the Tower in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign) and his lady; Sir Richard Blount, Knt. and Sir Michael, his son, both lieutenants of this fortress in Queen Elizabeth's time; George Payler, Esq. and the Lady Maria Carey, his wife; and Sir Jonas More, Knt. In this church lie many of the headless trunks of the unfortunate persons who suffered decapitation either within the Tower, or on the adjacent hill. Among them were Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; Margaret, the venerable Countess of Salisbury; the Queens Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard; Lord Rochford; Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; and James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. Here also the bodies of the rebel lords, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat were deposited.

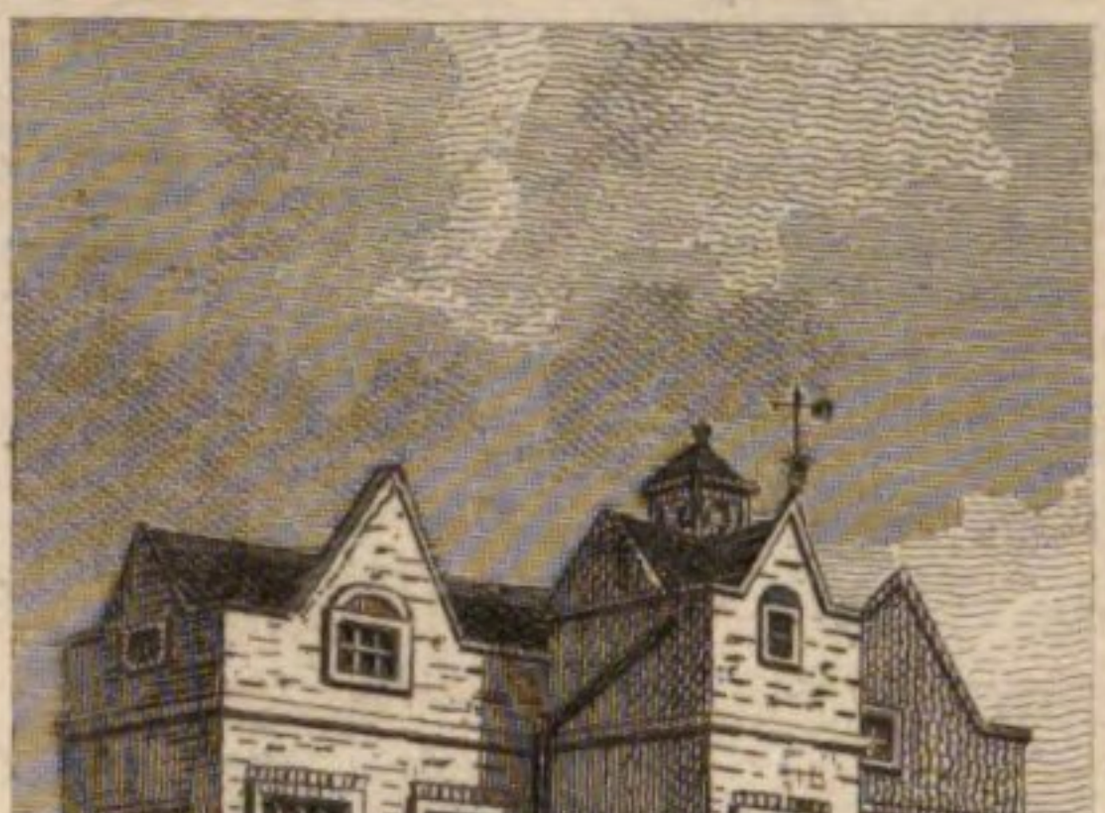
As the Tower is open to the public, on Sundays, it is generally frequented on those days by much company, and the parade, near the White Tower, becomes a crowded promenade.

The *Mint*, Tower Hill.—This is a large and handsome building, erected by Mr. Smirke, jun., with suitable and extensive establishments for the business of the coinage. It is arranged in three stories, and consists of a centre and wings, the former decorated with columns and a pediment, displaying the British arms.

Here are steam-engines, and also various conveniences and mechanical contrivances, which, for a long time, were only to be seen at Soho, near Birmingham, where the coin of the realm had latterly been produced. The edifice is inaccessible to strangers, except on special introduction



Hertford College.



Harrow School.

Sessions House Old Bailey.

Chapel to the Charter House.

to some of the officers. Previously to the building of this edifice, the *Mint* establishment was in the Tower.

Bankrupt Court, Basinghall Street. This is a plain square edifice, erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Fowler, on the site of a part of Blackwell Hall. It contains fourteen apartments, connected by galleries, for the accommodation of the respective lists of commissioners. There is also an office for the registry of all proceedings in bankrupt cases, which is constantly open to the public.

The *Sessions' House*, Old Bailey, is a handsome and convenient edifice of brick and stone, erected as a criminal court for trying offences committed in the city and county. At the back of the Sessions' House is an extensive colonnade intended for the accommodation of witnesses; and over it a new court was built in 1824, for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of business, when the prisoners are very numerous.

Sessions' House, Clerkenwell Green.—A building called Hicks's Hall, standing in St. John's Street, was the original Sessions' House; but that having become ruinous, the present edifice was erected from the designs of Mr. Rogers, about 1780. The front is of stone, and consists of a rustic basement, supporting pillars, surmounted by an architrave and pediment. Over some of the windows are ornaments sculptured by Nollekens. The interior contains the court, the hall, and apartments for the magistrates and grand jury.

The *Town Hall*, Southwark, is a convenient brick building, with a stone front, having a rusticated basement, Ionic pilasters, and a balustrade.

The *New Court House*, or *Westminster Guildhall*, is situated on the south side of the precinct called the *Sanctuary*, near the Abbey church. It is a modern structure, of brick, of an octagonal form, with a vestibule supported by Doric columns.

The *Insolvent Debtors' Court*, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a new edifice, erected from the designs of John Soane, Esq. R. A. in the year 1824. Like the general works of this artist, the building now noticed presents many novel features, picturesque forms, and combinations, with skilful adaptation of plan to the necessary purposes of the edifice.

CHAP. VI.

Particular Architectural Ornaments: — The Squares, Statues, and most embellished Streets, Bridges, &c.

The *Monument*, Fish Street Hill, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in memory of the great fire, which, in 1666, broke out at a house distant 202 feet (the height of the column) eastward from this spot, and destroyed nearly all the buildings of the metropolis from the Tower to the Temple Church.

It is a fluted column of the Doric order: the diameter at the base is 15 feet, and the height of the shaft 120 feet; the cone at the top, with its blazing urn of gilt brass, measures 42 feet; and the height of the massy pedestal is 40 feet. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps of black marble, and the iron balcony at the top commands, of course, a very extensive prospect of the metropolis and the adjacent country. The charge for admittance is sixpence. It is impossible not to lament the ill-chosen situation of this beautiful monument, which, on a better selected site, would form a striking object. The column occupies the spot where formerly stood the parish church of St. Margaret. It was begun in 1671, and completed in 1677. On the north and south sides of the pedestal are inscriptions in English and Latin, descriptive of the conflagration which consumed the city, and of its subsequent restoration. On the west side is an emblematical group of sculpture in alto and basso relievo executed by Caius Gabriel Cibber, representing Time raising London, (which is personified by a female figure, reclining on the ruins of

the city,) under the fostering patronage of Charles II. and his brother, the Duke of York, who are attended by three females representing Imagination, Ichnographia, and Liberty. Below the king is Envy, blowing flames from her mouth, and behind him, Mars and Fortitude. In the back ground, on the left, is the city in flames, and on the right, are labourers erecting new buildings. A short inscription in English goes round the pedestal, ascribing the conflagration to the treachery and malice of a popish faction. This immense column, which far exceeds in altitude the celebrated pillars of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome, contains upwards of 28,000 feet of solid Portland stone.*

Temple Bar, the only remaining *City Gate*, stands at the western extremity of the corporate jurisdiction. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, during the years 1670–1, and 2. It is a composition of the Corinthian order, of Portland stone, with a rusticated basement. Over the central arch, on the west side, are statues of Charles I. and II., in Roman habits; and to the east, on the city side, are those of Queen Elizabeth and James I. There is a narrow postern on each side for foot passengers.

Temple Bar is still formally closed on certain occasions, against the official agents of the Court, and it is reopened only by the special order of the lord mayor, who, as governor of the city of London, thus maintains his peculiar privileges. This gate was, in former ages, used for the disgusting exhibitions of the heads of persons executed upon charges of high treason.

St. John's Gate, St. John's Square, is a relic of the antient Priory of Clerkenwell. It consists of a large pointed-arch portal, with a window of three lights above it, and a low

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* In September 1732, a sailor slid down a rope stretched from the gallery of the Monument to the Three Tuns Tavern in Gracechurch Street; and on the following day, a waterman's boy descended by the same rope into the street. Three persons have at different periods committed suicide, by casting themselves from the gallery, viz. a weaver in 1750; John Craddock, a baker, in 1788; and Lyon Levy, a merchant, in 1810.

square tower on each side. It is deserving of notice, not only for its venerable aspect, but also as having been the residence of Edward Cave, the printer and first publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine, the title-pages of which still retain a representation of this gate.

Buckingham-Stairs Water Gate, designed by Inigo Jones, stands at the end of Buckingham Street, in the Strand, which with the adjoining streets occupy the site of a palace of the Archbishops of York, and, subsequently, of a spacious mansion, granted to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (favourite of James I. and his son), and to which this gate was an appendage. In "Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, &c. in London," it is praised as "the most perfect building which does honour to Inigo Jones." On the side next the water are the arms of the Villiers family; and on the north side the family motto, viz. "*Fidei Coticula Crux.*"

Grosvenor Square contains six acres of ground, and is planted with evergreens, &c. in its interior area, which was laid out by Kent. An Equestrian Statue, gilt, of George I., executed by Van Nost, was placed in the centre in 1726, but is nearly concealed by the shrubs and trees encompassing it. This square has been considered as the handsomest in the metropolis, exhibiting several magnificent mansions, which are not, however, arranged with much attention to architectural regularity, except on the eastern side. Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. was its projector, and from him it derives its name.

Portman Square ranks next to the preceding, both in point of beauty and dimensions. It was commenced in 1764, but not completed till nearly twenty years afterwards. Its mansions are large. At the north-west angle is Montague House, formerly the abode of that celebrated and kind-hearted lady, Mrs. Montague, famous for her literary talents, and also for her custom of regaling all the little *chimney-sweepers* of the metropolis in her house and gardens upon every First of May: her object in this was, (to use her own expression) "that they might enjoy *one* happy day in the year."

Russell Square is one of the largest and most handsome in London, each side of it being about 670 feet in extent. Broad streets intersect it at the centres and angles, which not only add to its beauty, but remove an objection made by some to squares in general, by securing a thorough ventilation. Pilasters adorn the central houses, and balconies are appended to the first stories, nearly throughout; the basements in general are stuccoed. The extensive enclosure in the centre is a miniature landscape-garden, combining beauty and variety. It was laid out by H. Repton, Esq. Opposite the street leading from this to Bloomsbury Square, is a fine Statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford.

Tavistock Square, about 200 yards north of the former, consists at present of only three sides, but the fourth side is building. It is composed of a uniform series of houses. Immediately west of it, a new square, called *Gordon Square*, is planted and laid out. This is intended to consist of very handsome and spacious mansions, and the adjoining streets are to be laid out in a style of corresponding beauty and appropriation.

Euston Square is situated to the north of the preceding, and is designed on a very extensive scale, but is not yet completed. On the north side is a uniform range of buildings. Those on the west and east are very irregular, but the latter include the new church of St. Pancras, which is of itself an object highly ornamental. The south side is intended to consist of a regular and elegant range of houses. The centre of this square is intersected by the New Road.

Clarendon Square, in Somers Town, may be mentioned for the singularity of its centre being occupied by a mass of buildings called *The Polygon*.

Fitzroy Square, were it but completed in accordance with the design upon which it was some years since commenced, would form one of the most regular ornaments of the metropolis. The east and south sides only are erected, the houses of which, faced with stone, possess considerable architectural embellishment, and are in

the best taste of the *Adams*, architects, who designed the square.

Cavendish Square has by no means an uniform appearance, but it contains some noble mansions. It should be mentioned as one of the earliest modern improvements of London, having been planned about 1715. In the centre is an Equestrian Statue, gilt, of William, Duke of Cumberland, the conqueror at Culloden, erected in 1770, by General Strode.

Bedford Square. The houses here have all a handsome appearance, and are built in a style of uniformity from which chiefly results the beauty of this square; its centre area is circular and planted.

Manchester Square is small, but neat. The mansion on its north side, one of the best in London, now the town-residence of the Marquess of Hertford, was erected by the late Duke of Manchester, whence the name of this square, which originally was intended to have been called Queen Anne's Square, and to have had a handsome parochial church in its centre. The Duke's mansion was at one period the property of the Kings of Spain, it having been purchased as a residence for their ambassadors.

Hanover Square, being built soon after the accession of the present royal family to the throne, was named from their paternal dominions. Both here and in George Street, adjoining, are several specimens of the German domestic style. This is a place of fashionable residence, and several of the mansions are spacious and handsome.

Soho Square. This is one of the oldest squares in London, having been built in the reign of Charles II., whose Statue is placed in the central area. This square was originally called King's Square, and is said to have owed its present appellation to the friends of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who resided in it. *Soho* was the watchword of the Duke's party at the battle of Sedgmoor. The Soho *Bazaar*, and the house of the Linnæan Society, which was bequeathed to them by that distinguished na-

turalist, the late Sir Joseph Bankes, are both on the south side of this square.

St. James's Square, is more celebrated for its distinguished residents, than for the beauty of its buildings. There are however many houses both large and convenient, and its inner area, which used to form an unsightly object, having been much enlarged, and laid out and planted with shrubs, &c., its general appearance has been improved. A circular sheet of water occupies the centre, from the midst of which rises a pedestal, surmounted by a Statue, in a stiff and artificial style, of William III. In Norfolk House, on the east side, now the town mansion of the Duke of Norfolk, his late Majesty, George the Third, was born. The carriage way of this square was relaid according to the new system of M'Adam, in 1824. The Bishop of London has a handsome house, on the east side.

Bloomsbury Square is chiefly remarkable for a seated Statue of that distinguished statesman, Charles James Fox. On the north side of the square was formerly a mansion, designed by Inigo Jones, and in latter times called Bedford House, which, with its gardens, was sold to facilitate the improvements on the Bedford estate already alluded to. From this house, which was occupied by the Dukes of Bedford, the "Letters" of the amiable Lady Russell are dated, it having been her town residence till her death in 1723. This square was formerly called Southampton Square.

Berkeley Square, situated upon a declivity, has on its south side Lansdowne House, the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, standing in the midst of an extensive garden. This is a stone mansion, and was built by Messrs. Adam, for the Earl of Bute, the favourite minister of George III., and, as many have reported, of the Princess of Wales, his mother, at an expence of 22,000*l*.

Leicester Square has its centre decorated with a gilt Equestrian Statue of George I. Leicester *Fields* is the name still very commonly given to this square, the ground having been literally fields before the year 1658. Leices-

ter House, a mansion which stood on the spot now occupied by the buildings called Leicester Place, was founded by one of the Sydneys, Earl of Leicester, on quitting Sydney House in the Old Bailey. It was for a brief period the abode of the unfortunate Elizabeth, titular Queen of Bohemia, and daughter of James I. who died within its walls in 1661; it was afterwards inhabited by the celebrated Prince Eugene. Pennant calls this house the *pouting-place* of princes, two successive Princes of Wales, George, afterwards the second monarch of that name, and Frederick, the father of the late King, having retired to it upon their quarrels with their royal sires. Sir Ashton Lever, more recently, collected here that extensive museum of natural curiosities, which afterwards obtained the name of the Leverian Museum. The house now called Sablonier's Hotel was formerly the residence of Hogarth the painter. In this square, also, resided Sir Joshua Reynolds and Woollett the engraver.

Queen Square is built on three sides only, having a small garden inclosed by iron rails on the north, towards Guildford Street. It is named from Queen Anne, whose Statue is placed in the central garden, which is railed round and planted with trees.

Finsbury Square. — The west side of this very handsome and spacious quadrangle was erected in 1777, and then called *Moore* Place, and the three other sides were built in the years 1789, 90, and 91. The basements of the houses are of stone. The area is well laid out and tastefully planted. At the south-west angle is the large pile of building, erected by the late eccentric Mr. James Lackington, and by him denominated the Temple of the Muses. It contains a large collection of second-hand books for sale.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. — This, in point of extent, may be considered as the largest square in the metropolis, though the complete want of uniformity in the buildings composing it, detracts much from its architectural beauty. The central area was laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and that celebrated architect made designs for the circum-

jacent edifices; but of these little more were erected than the building now forming the two houses in the centre of the west side. Within these few years, the erection of the mansion and museum of John Soane, Esq., R. A. on the north side, and of the Royal College of Surgeons on the south side, have greatly improved the general appearance of this square. The extent of the gardens is about 11 acres, equal to the space covered by the base of the largest Egyptian Pyramid. The carriage-way has been recently new-paved, and the foot-pavement much widened.

Covent-Garden. — This square, commonly called Covent-Garden Market, comprises about three acres, and may be considered as the principal emporium of the metropolis for horticultural productions. In the centre is a low column, supporting four gas lamps, erected in 1820. The north and part of the east sides are occupied by a fine piazza, designed by Inigo Jones; and on the west stands the church of St. Paul, by the same architect. Had the piazza been continued on the other sides, agreeably to his original plan, this would have been one of the noblest quadrangles in the metropolis.

Wellclose Square. — This is a small but neat square in the eastern part of the metropolis, remarkable for having a Danish Church in the centre, erected by Caius Gabriel Cibber in 1696, at the expence of Christian V., King of Denmark; and in that fabric both the architect and his wife lie buried.

Prince's Square is a short distance eastward of that last mentioned, and is only remarkable for the *Swedish Church*, in which the visionary Swedenburgh was inhumed, after his decease in 1772.

Regent Street consists of a noble range of houses, on each side of a most spacious carriage and footway, on an acclivity, commencing from an oblong quadrangle, immediately fronting Carlton Palace, called Waterloo Place. The direct line is terminated to the north of Piccadilly by a handsome building, which is occupied as the "County Fire Office." At this point the buildings on

each side of Piccadilly form a circus, from which a superb double row of uniform edifices branch off in a curve as far as Swallow Street, a colonnade and continued portico being attached to each side of the curve, the pillars of which are of *cast-iron*, hollow, and in the Ionic style. This part of the street is called *The Quadrant*. From that point the direct line is again resumed, and continues to Oxford Street, where the houses form another circus, a little beyond which this street joins that grand avenue called Portland Place. The buildings in Regent Street are many of them profusely embellished with columns, pediments, and other architectural decorations. They were chiefly erected from the designs of John Nash, Esq., who planned this grand impressive metropolitan improvement.

Portland Place has been generally reckoned the most spacious and regular, as well as the most magnificent street in the metropolis. It is 125 feet in breadth, and extends in length from Langham Place to Park Crescent, New Road. It was originally terminated on the south by Foley House, now taken down. The houses are elegant and lofty; but those on the opposite sides of the street do not in general present corresponding architectural embellishments. They were chiefly erected from the designs of Robert Adam.

Stratford Place. — This quadrangular range of buildings, situated on the north side of Oxford Street, was erected about 1775, on the site of the old Banquetting-House, belonging to the corporation of London. The ground was granted on lease, perpetually renewable, to Edward Stratford and others. A superb mansion, with the front towards Oxford Street, forms the northern termination of this place. Here the late General Strode erected a pillar to commemorate the naval victories of Britain, which was taken down in 1805, in consequence of the foundation giving way.

The Adelphi. — This assemblage of buildings was raised by the architects, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, on the site of Durham Yard, at the south side of the Strand, about 1770. The streets which it comprises are

distinguished by the family and christian names of the builders, and the term Adelphi*, appropriated to the whole, denotes the fraternal relationship of the parties. Though these buildings have been censured for want of uniformity of style, and for exuberance of petty ornament, they form an agreeable addition to the prospect from the river, presenting to the spectator a fine raised terrace, crowned with handsome structures. All the edifices are erected on arches, which form subterraneous passages from the river to the Strand, at George Street.

The Albany is a fine range of buildings, extending from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. The large mansion here, of which Sir William Chambers was the architect, was formerly the residence of the Duke of York and Albany, from whose second title the place is denominated. After this house was left by the Duke, it was partly taken down, and its site and gardens were covered with buildings, which are let as chambers to the nobility, and to other persons of fortune, chiefly single men.

PUBLIC STATUES.

Charles the First, Charing Cross, is a fine bronze Equestrian Statue, the work of Hubert le Sueur, by whom it was cast in 1633; it was erected at the expense of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. During the civil war it was ordered by parliament to be destroyed, and, for that purpose, it was sold to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, who, instead of breaking it up and melting it, as he was directed, concealed it underground till after the Restoration of Charles II. In 1678 it was re-erected on a pedestal, ornamented with sculpture of the royal arms, trophies, &c. executed by Grinling Gibbons. As a work of art it is justly regarded as one of great merit.

Charles the Second, Soho Square.—This is a Pedestrian Statue of marble, at the feet of which are four emblematical figures, intended to represent the rivers Thames, Severn, Trent, and Humber. These are much mutilated, and the inscriptions on the pedestal are illegible.

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* Latinized from the Greek Αδελφοι, *Brothers*.

James the Second, Whitehall. — Between the Banquetting House and the Thames is placed a bronze Statue of King James, cast by Grinling Gibbons, in 1687, the year before that misguided monarch abdicated the throne. It is said to be a good likeness and is extremely well-executed. The vulgar tale of his pointing to the spot where his father was beheaded is wholly untrue, King Charles having been decapitated in what is now the main street, in front of the Banquetting-House.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Bloomsbury Square. This is a colossal Statue, in bronze, absurdly representing the celebrated statesman habited in a Roman consular toga, seated, with his right arm extended, and holding Magna Charta. It is placed on a massive pedestal of granite, inscribed "*Charles James Fox. Erected* 1816." The statue is admirably executed by R. Westmacott, R. A., who has preserved a characteristic and correct delineation of the form and features of the great patriot.

Francis Russel, Duke of Bedford, Russel Square, is the work of the same artist with the preceding. It is a Pedestrian Statue in bronze, of colossal size, representing the Duke in his parliamentary robes, one arm resting on a plough, and the other grasping the gifts of Ceres, to designate him as the patron of Agriculture. Emblematic figures of children, denoting the four seasons, are placed at the feet of the statue, and the pedestal is ornamented with rural subjects. The drapery is well arranged, and the attitude displays grace and dignity. The inscription is — *Francis, Duke of Bedford. Erected* 1809."

Edward, Duke of Kent, Park Crescent. — In the garden, at a short distance from the north end of Portland Place, is a Statue of the late Duke of Kent, erected by public subscription, as a national tribute to the patriotic virtues of that prince. It was executed in bronze by Gahagan, and is placed on a square plinth, or pedestal, of granite. The Duke is represented in a standing posture, wearing a field marshal's uniform, over which are ducal robes and the collar of the order of the Garter. The

attitude is graceful, and the likeness is well preserved. This statue is seven feet two inches in height, and weighs two tons. Messrs. Braithwaite, Engineers, of Brook Street, New Road, managed the mechanical process of casting it.

Statue of Achilles, Hyde Park. — This figure of a naked warrior is 18 feet high, and is placed on a granite pedestal, bearing the following inscription in bronze letters: — "*To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, this statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the Battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed by their country-women.*" On the base: — "*Placed on this spot the* 18*th of June*, 1822, *by command of his Majesty George IV.*" — This statue, executed by Mr. Westmacott, is a copy of an ancient bronze figure placed on the Quirinal Hill at Rome, where it is grouped with a horse which was discovered near it. Antiquaries have conjectured, that these antiques were executed by Phidias, and that the hero intended to be represented was Castor, the patron of the art of horsemanship. Others conceive the horse to have made no part of the original group, supposing the statue to be that of an ancient *athleta*, or of Achilles. This last idea has been adopted by Mr. Westmacott, who has placed a Grecian shield on the left arm. The appropriation of such a statue to an English Military Hero of the present age is extremely absurd, and will be a lasting reproach to the persons who chose it; for it has no analogy to England, to Wellington, to the army, or to the arts, or customs of our times.

In Leicester Square stands an Equestrian Statue, gilt, of *George I.*, which was brought from the Duke of Chandos' park at Canons, in Middlesex.

The following list of *Statues* will indicate the names and situations of most of those in London which are not monumental.

Henry VIII., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Edward VI., Christ's Hospital.

————, in bronze by Scheemakers, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Queen Elizabeth, Temple Bar.
————————, against the church of St. Dunstan, Fleet Street.
James I., Temple Bar.
Charles I., Royal Exchange. Here, also, within the quadrangle, are Statues of all our sovereigns from Edward I. to George III.
Charles I., Temple Bar.
Charles II., Royal Exchange.
————————, Temple Bar.
William III., the Bank.
————————, St. James's Square.
Queen Anne, St. Paul's Church Yard.
————————, Queen Square.
George I., Grosvenor Square.
————————, Leicester Square.
George II., Greenwich Hospital.
George III. Guildhall.
————————, in bronze, Somerset House.
William, Duke of Cumberland, Cavendish Square.
Alderman Beckford, Guildhall.
Earl of Chatham, Guildhall.
Right Hon. William Pitt, Guildhall.
James Hulbert, Esq. Fishmongers' Alms Houses, Newington.
Sir William Walworth, Fishmongers' Hall.
Sir John More, Christ's Hospital.
Sir Thomas Gresham, Royal Exchange.
Sir Robert Clayton, in stone, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Sir John Barnard, Royal Exchange.
Thomas Guy, the *founder*, in bronze by Scheemakers, Guy's Hospital.
Ditto, by Bacon.
George F. Handel, Vauxhall Gardens.
Shakspeare, Covent Garden Theatre.
————————, Drury Lane Theatre.
Sir Hans Sloane, Botanic Garden, Chelsea.

To these may be added, Statues erected as sepulchral monuments, the most important of which are noticed in describing the edifices in which they are placed.

BRIDGES.

London Bridge.—This structure, originally erected in 1176, after undergoing subsequent repairs and various alterations of great extent and importance, at different periods, has recently been condemned to be taken down, as soon as a new bridge, (now building) immediately contiguous, on the west side, is completed.

Previously to the year 1756, the bridge was covered with houses of considerable height, forming a narrow, inconvenient street, at the south end of which was a gate-house. Though the bridge was built of stone, the houses were of timber and their repeated destruction by fire occasioned the loss of a vast number of lives; it was therefore determined to remove those dwellings, and make such other improvements in the state of the bridge as were practicable. An act of parliament was passed in 1756, and another in 1758, in consequence of which the houses were taken down, two arches near the centre were formed into one, a balustrade was built, and a paved road, 31 feet broad, with side pavements for pedestrians, each seven feet wide, was formed. In this state London Bridge has ever since continued, affording a commodious passage across the river, but obstructing the navigation of the stream and occasioning the deaths of several persons annually, in consequence, besides proving a source of perpetual expense, from the necessity of constant repairs.

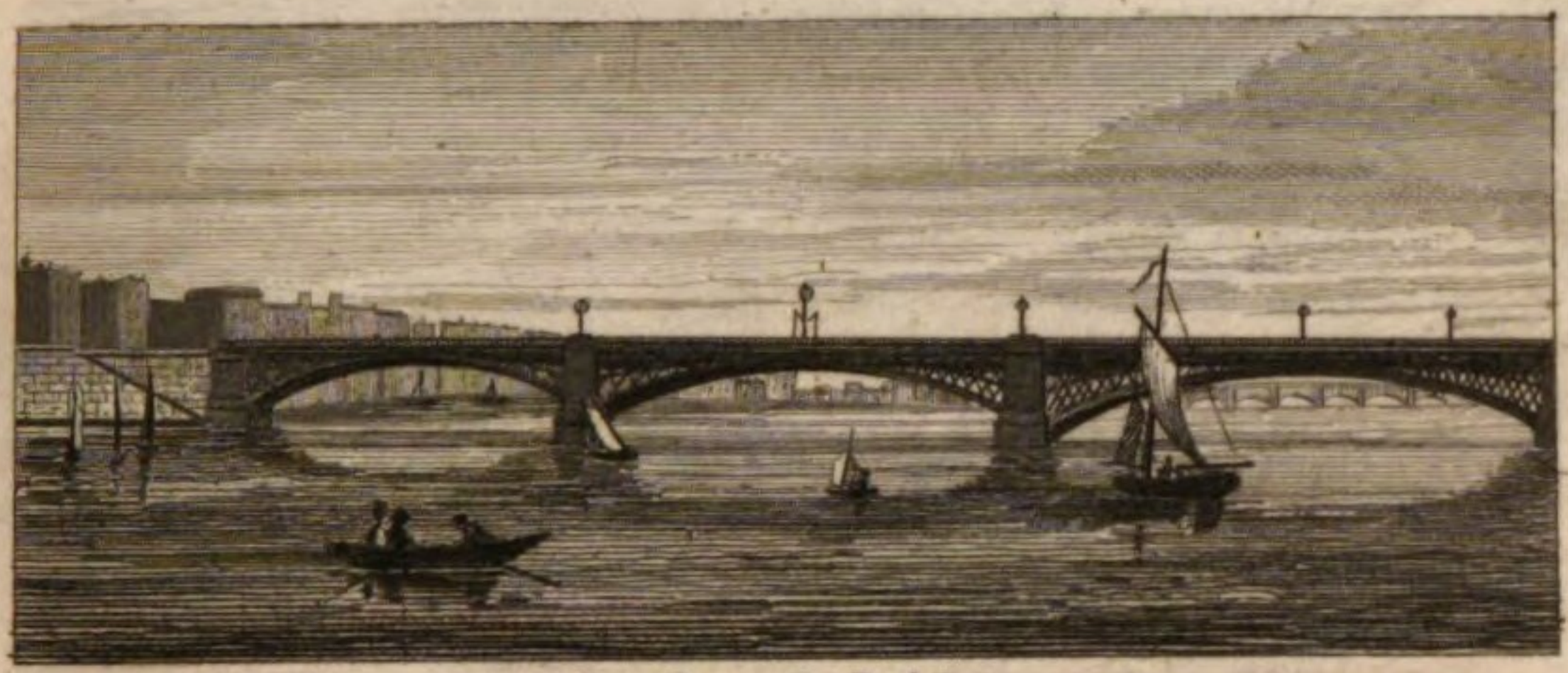
In 1582, machinery was erected on the north side of the bridge for raising water to supply the inhabitants of the city. It was set in motion by wheels worked by the tide, an invention of Peter Maurice, a Dutchman. These water-works, as well as others at the south end of the bridge, for the supply of Southwark, were removed, in 1823, to make way for the erection of the new bridge.

In its present state, this Bridge consists of 19 arches of irregular extent and form, the centre arch being 72 feet in width, and the others varying from 8 feet to 20 feet and upwards. The height in the centre is about 60 feet; and the length of the bridge is 915 feet.

New London Bridge. — In the year 1822, the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates issued a printed address, inviting architects, engineers, or any other competent persons, to send in designs, models, and estimates for the erection of a bridge across the Thames in the place of London Bridge, offering premiums of 250*l.* 150*l.* and 100*l.* respectively for the three most approved designs. The conditions required to be attended to by the candidates, in the formation of their plans and estimates were, — that the bridge should be faced with granite and consist of five arches, the centre one to rise 23 feet above high water mark, to afford a clear water way of not less than 690 feet, and the acclivity of the road-way over the bridge not to exceed one foot in twenty-six. In consequence of this notice fifty-two designs were sent in. These were submitted to the consideration of the Crown Architects, Messrs. Soane, Nash, and Smirke, conjointly with Mr. Montague, Architect to the City of London. These gentlemen selected the designs of Mr. Fowler, Mr. Boorer, and Mr. Busby, and awarded to them respectively the three premiums which had been offered.

The new bridge is now building, under the direction of John and George Rennie Esqrs., from a design of the late John Rennie Esq., engineer. The site of the present bridge is a short distance westward of the former. The first pile was sunk, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, on the 15th of March, 1824. Of the five arches of which this bridge will consist, the central one will be 150 feet wide, those next to it 140 feet, and the extreme arches 130 feet. The road-way will be nearly level, and the parapet will be plain, with buttresses rising from the piers.

Southwark Bridge, of cast iron. This noble fabric forms a communication from the bottom of Queen Street, Cheapside, (being in a direct line from Guildhall,) to Bankside, Southwark, and thence to the various Kent and Surrey roads. It was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt, but its erection was commenced in September 1814, under the direction of the late John Rennie Esq. It consists of three wide arches, the centre arch of 240 feet span, and



Southwark Bridge.

Blackfriars Bridge.

London Bridge.

Sessions House. Clerkenwell.

those at the end 210 feet each. These arches are composed of cast iron, but the piers and abutments are of stone, forming altogether the most stupendous bridge, of such compound materials, in the world. The central arch of Southwark Bridge exceeds in span the famous iron bridge at Sunderland, by four feet, and of the Rialto of Venice, by 167 feet. The weight of the iron alone is more than 5,308 tons. The foundations of the piers are twelve feet below the bottom of the river; and the bases of the immense timber piles upon which those foundations (with the wooden platform 2½ feet thick intervening) rest, are 26½ feet lower. The distance between the two abutments is 708 feet: the entire expense incurred by the construction of this bridge amounted to 800,000*l*. It was completed and opened for public use in March, 1819.

Blackfriars Bridge. — This bridge was built by Mr. Robert Mylne, between the years 1760 and 1769, at an expense of 152,840*l*. It has eight piers and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide, those on each side 93, the next 80, and the adjoining 70. The length is 995 feet, the breadth of the carriage-way 28 feet, and that of the flagged footways 7 feet each. Seen from the water, a recess appears over each pier, fronted by two Ionic columns, which support a correspondent recess above. The carriage-way of this bridge has recently been lowered, and a new road made, upon the system of Mac Adam; the whole carriage pavement of Bridge Street has also been taken up, and the road newly-formed after the same plan. St. Paul's church appears from this bridge in all its commanding majesty.

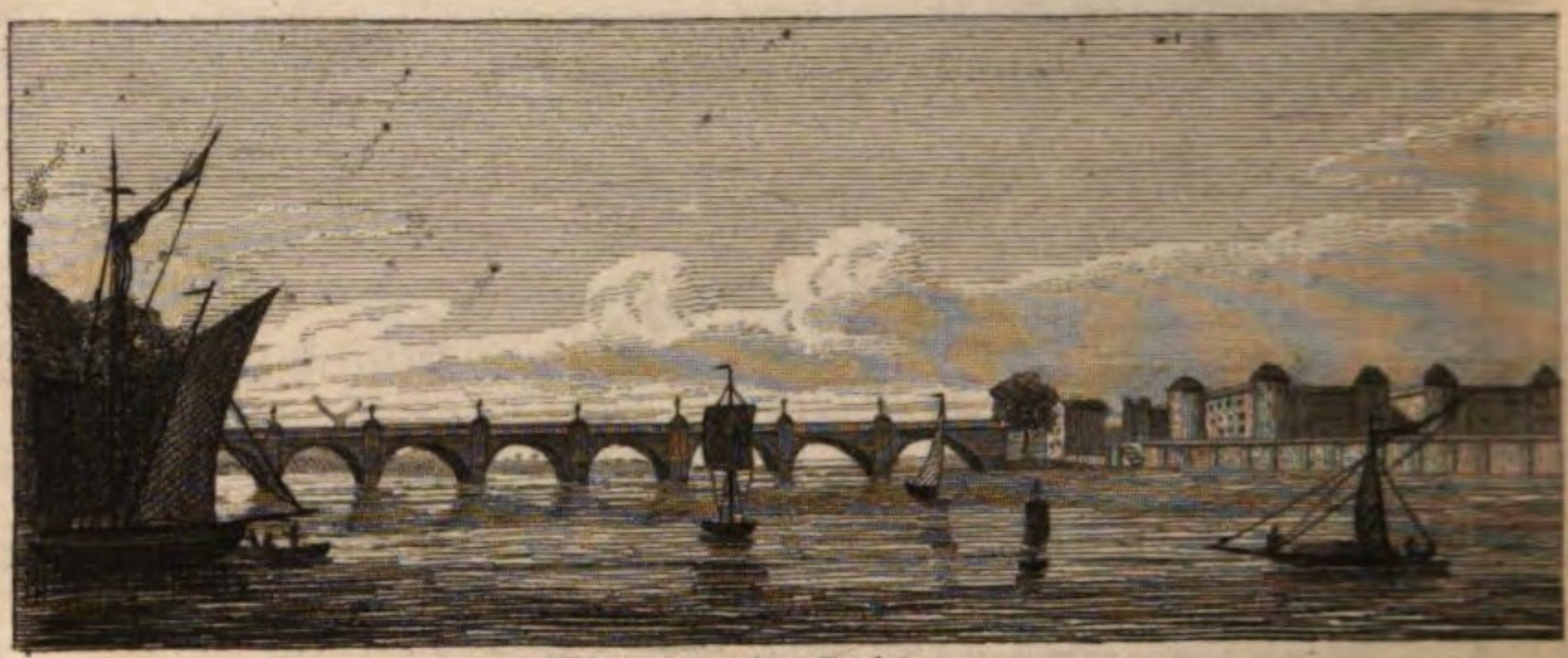
Waterloo Bridge may be regarded as one of the noblest structures of its kind in the world. It was commenced in 1811 and completed in 1817, having thus been raised with a rapidity unexampled in the history of edifices of this description. Crossing the Thames from a point between Somerset House and the spot where, until recently, stood the remnant of the Savoy, to the opposite shore of Lambeth Marsh, it connects the populous line of the Strand with a new line of street to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields. The engineer who gave the plan was Mr. G. Dodd; but

that gentleman disagreed with the company engaged in the undertaking, soon after its commencement, and the late Mr. Rennie has the merit of conducting it to so noble and successful a termination.

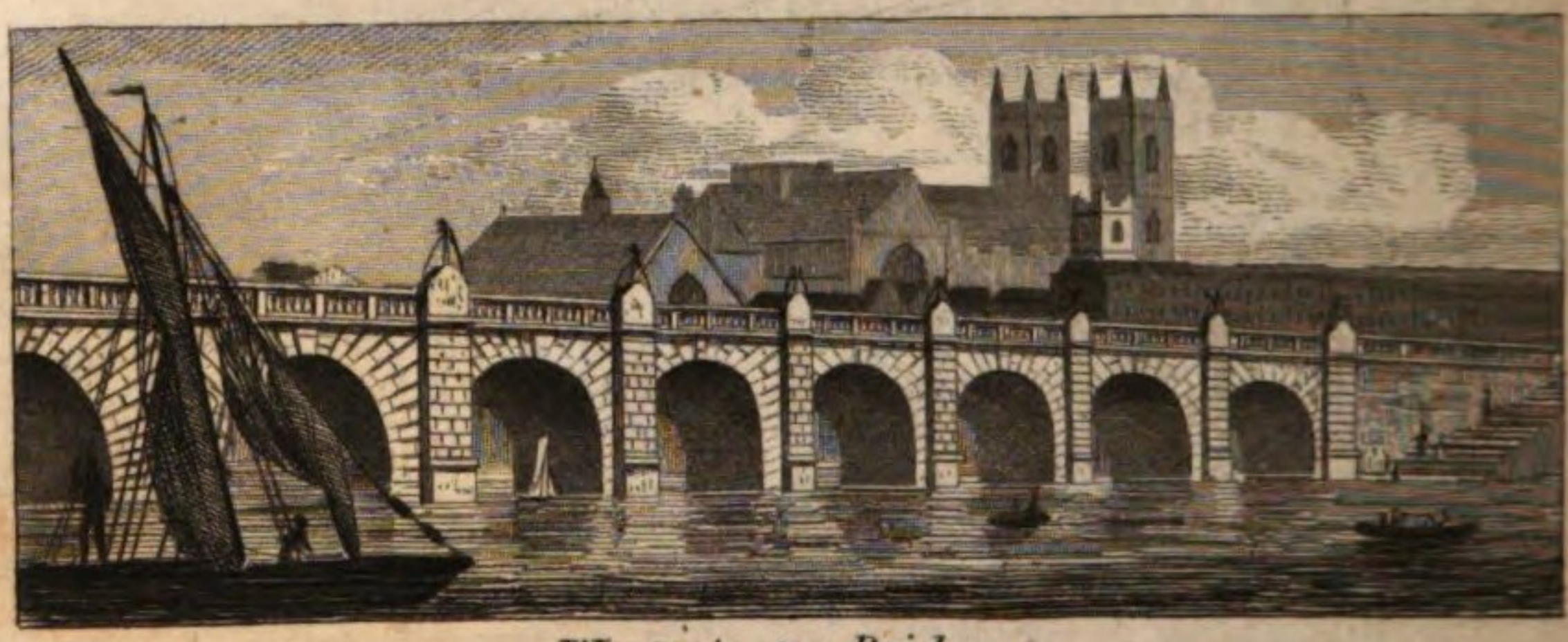
Like some of the bridges of the ancients, the roadway over Waterloo Bridge is level, a circumstance highly favourable to the draught of carriages over it, and an addition to, rather than any subtraction from, its beauty. It has nine grand arches, each 120 feet span; the piers, which are twenty feet thick (and each of which stands on a platform, based on 320 piles), support Tuscan columns in the manner of Blackfriars Bridge. The entire structure, externally, is of granite, the balustrades being of Aberdeen granite, and the remainder of that of Cornwall. In order to produce a level from the Strand to the Bridge (the intervening space being a considerable ascent from the river's brink), it was necessary to turn a succession of arches, on which to carry the intended road: three times the number of these additional arches were required on the Surrey side, and the whole are composed of brick. Upon the entire works, comprehending the roads themselves leading to and from this truly magnificent erection, a sum considerably exceeding one million sterling was expended.

The toll-lodges, two at each end of the Bridge, are neat little buildings in the Doric style. There are metal turnstiles attached to each, (intended to admit the passage of one person only at a time) at every movement of which some machinery, connected with an index in the toll-house, is worked, and, the index being secured in a locked box, the number of persons who have passed may be known by those in possession of the key, at any period of the day, with the utmost exactitude.

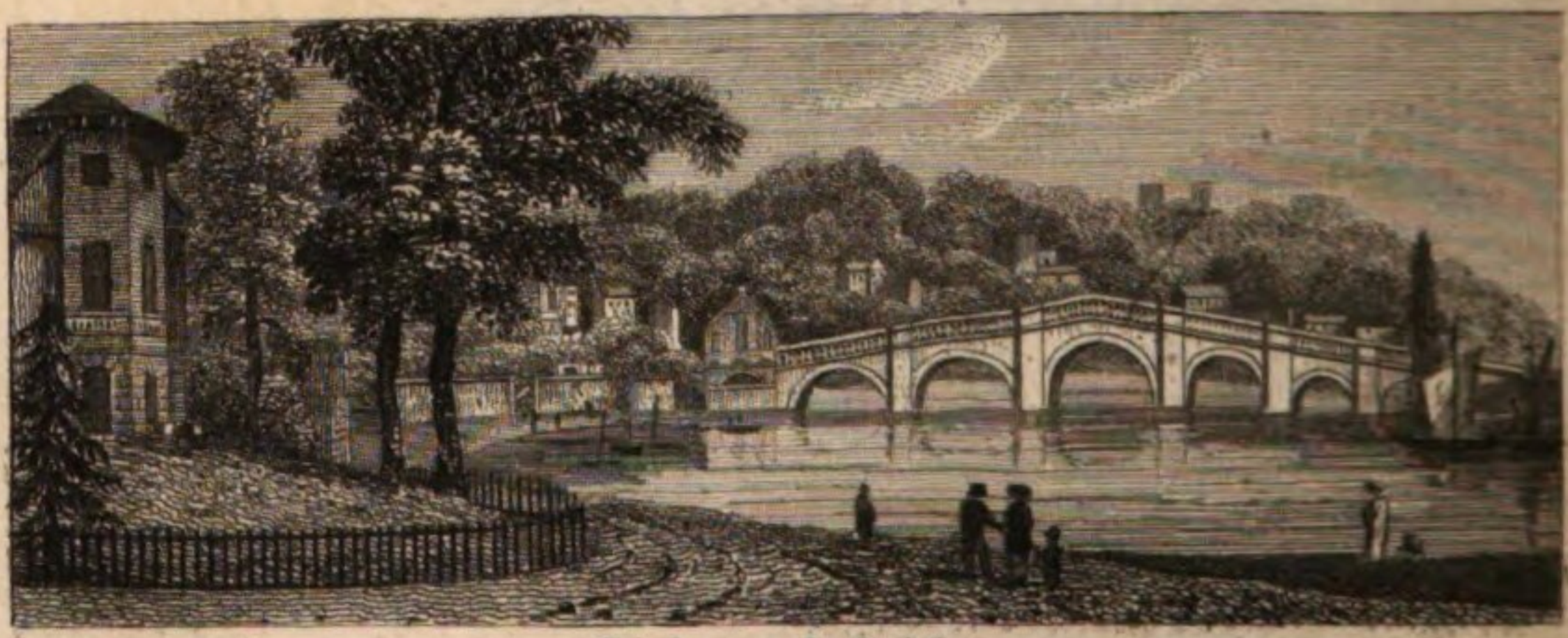
The dimensions of this structure are as follow: Length of the stone-work between the abutments 1242 feet; length of the road on the Surrey side, which is supported by forty brick arches (under one of which the street is continued from Narrow wall), 1250 feet; length of road supported on brick arches, on the Strand side, 400 feet; width within the balustrades 42 feet; width of carriage road 28 feet, and of each foot pavement 7 feet; span of each arch 120 feet; extent of water-way, in the clear, 1080 feet.



Vauxhall Bridge.



Westminster Bridge.



Richmond Bridge.

Christ's Hospital.

One other peculiarity connected with the building of this Bridge is deserving of mention. The *centres* upon which the arches were turned were constructed upon an entirely novel principle, the idea of which originated with Mr. Rennie, arising from a wish in that gentleman to prevent the defections usually occasioned in their forms by the weight of the materials temporarily resting upon them, from taking place in the erection of this structure. This eminent engineer discovered, that if the loading rested upon the timbers *longitudinally* instead of *laterally*, the defect above-mentioned would be obviated; and he applied this principle so effectually in the present instance, that the centres never sensibly changed their forms in the slightest degree. When the timbers were taken away, the arches sunk about one inch only in the middle; whereas it has been remarked, that those of the Pont de Neuilly, near Paris, the plan of which much resembles these, sunk no less than eighteen inches immediately upon their centres being removed from them.—The ceremony of opening this bridge, upon the 18th of June 1817, the anniversary of the victory of Waterloo, was attended with circumstances of unusual pageantry, the Duke of Wellington, and his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, with a grand military cavalcade, being present at the spectacle.

Westminster Bridge was built between the years 1739 and 1750, and cost 389,500*l*. It is 1223 feet long, and 44 wide, comprising 14 piers, and 13 large and two small semi-circular arches: on its top are 28 semi-octangular recesses, twelve of which are covered with half cupolas. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons, of Portland stone. The middle arch is 76 feet wide; the two next 72, and the last 52 feet. The whole free water-way between the piers is 870 feet. This bridge has been much admired, but perhaps too much praise has been bestowed upon it at the expence of Blackfriars, which certainly is but little less beautiful, though, from a necessary inferiority in its dimensions, not quite so grand. The architect was Mons. Labelye, an ingenious Frenchman. The road-way was M'Adamized (as the phrase is) in 1824.

Vauxhall Bridge extends from Millbank to Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, and connects the roads branching from that spot to Hyde-Park Corner, by a straight road and street across Tothill Fields to Eaton Street, Pimlico, and Grosvenor Place. The architect was Mr. J Walker. It consists of nine arches of equal span, in squares of cast *iron*, resting on piers of rusticated stone, the latter united together by Roman cement. The total length is 860 feet, the span of the arches 78 feet, the height 29 feet, and the clear breadth of the road-way 36 feet. The cost was about 150,000*l*. This bridge is an elegant ornament to the approach to the metropolis which leads from South Lambeth and Vauxhall.

It is a rather singular fact, that London Bridge remained the only one over the Thames at the metropolis, from the remote period of its erection to the year 1750, when Westminster Bridge was finished, ten years after which that of Blackfriars was undertaken.

In consequence of these improved communications, the marshes of Lambeth and St. George's Fields have been covered with houses within the memory of man; and this suburb now merits, from its size and population to have its ancient name of *South-wark* changed into the more appropriate one of *South London*, which is occasionally applied to it. The vast increase of this division of the metropolis, and its capabilities of further enlargement, led also to the projection of the three other bridges of Southwark, Waterloo, and Vauxhall, as an argument for building which, it was stated, from actual observation, that there passed *every day*, over each of the following Bridges, as under:

	Blackfriars Bridge.	*London Bridge.*
Foot Passengers .	61,069 . . .	89,640
Waggons	533 . . .	769
Carts and Drays . .	1,502 . . .	2,924
Coaches	990 . . .	1,240
Gigs and taxed Carts	500 . . .	485
Horses	822 . . .	764

CHAP. VII.

The King and Parliament; Courts of Judicature, Legal Institutions and Societies; Prisons.

LONDON, as the metropolis of the British Empire, and the seat of Government and Legislation, being the place from which originates every establishment that affects our personal liberty and property, it becomes expedient to enter somewhat fully into the nature and powers of the three constituent branches of the state, and to give some account of the judicial authority and practice of the courts of Law and Equity, all of which, with the exception of the two highest, are, by right and invariable usage, *open to the Public*.

The King. — Both the executive and legislative powers of the *Sovereign* are very great, and by a universal kind of fiction, which could only have originated in the darkest ages of mental subserviency, it is held that "the king can *do no wrong*," or, in other words, that he is personally superior to all law, every violation of public liberty of which he may become the executive promoter being ascribed to his ministers, who alone are regarded as responsible.

All the Ministers of State, the Judges, the Archbishops, Bishops, Officers of the Army and Navy, &c. are appointed by the King, and through their agency he enforces the execution of the laws. He is "the fountain of honour and the source of mercy." He only can raise to the peerage, and he alone can pardon a delinquent: in fact, every branch of nobility, from the knight upwards, must spring from him, but he cannot assign any pension, to support the dignity he has conferred, without the assent of the House of Commons. The King alone can convoke, prorogue, and dissolve the parliament, proclaim war, and raise an army; but, without the assent of parliament, he cannot raise a single shilling to defray the expenditure of such proceedings. This salutary check, provided by the Constitution against monarchical ambition and extravagance, is however but little available in the present state of the lower house. Next

to the solemnity of a coronation, the principal display of the "pomp and pageantry" of the Court takes place at the Sovereign's Drawing-rooms and Levees (the former of which are now held at St. James's Palace, and the latter at Carlton Palace), due notice of the holding of which is invariably given in the *London Gazette*, the only newspaper published by Government authority. On those occasions, *presentations* are made, and the respects of the nobility, state officers, &c. are proffered to the Monarch.

The *Parliament* is composed of the two Houses of *Lords* and *Commons*. The former consists of the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. The Spiritual Lords are the two Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops of England, and one Archbishop and three Bishops from Ireland. The Temporal Lords are indefinite in number, but consist of all the peers of Great Britain (except a few Catholic Lords) in their several degrees of Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, and Baron*, of the sixteen elective Peers of Scotland, and of the twenty-eight elective Peers of Ireland. No *money bill*, nor any other imposing *tax* or *penalty*, can originate in this house, and when sent up from the Commons, the Lords must agree to or reject it altogether, as the least alteration proves fatal to the bill. But it is frequently the practice, in such cases, to bring in a new bill, in which the amendments, or alterations, made by the Lords, are incorporated.

In giving their votes, the peers say, "Content," or "Not content," beginning with the lowest and ascending to the highest rank. When both Houses have agreed to pass a Bill, it cannot become law till it has received the *Royal Assent*, and that is always given in the House of Lords,

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* At the present time (May, 1825,) there are 25 Dukes, including six Princes of the Blood Royal, 16 Marquesses, 105 Earls, 22 Viscounts, and 143 Barons: by adding to these the Spiritual Peers and the elective Peers of Scotland and Ireland, we find that the House of Lords consists of about 380 persons, and that body may at any time be augmented, at will, by the Crown.

either by the King himself in person, or by Commission, which latter is the usual practice.* Since the vast increase of business in the High Court of Chancery, of late years, by which the Lord Chancellor's time has been so greatly occupied, Lord Gifford (Master of the Rolls) has been appointed Deputy Speaker of this House. Besides the share which this assembly possesses in making laws, it is also a *Court of Appeal* from the judgment of all the other courts of law, and its decision is *final*. It is likewise the supreme or highest *Court of Criminal Jurisprudence*, as may be evidenced by the proceedings against the late Queen Caroline; and peers for capital offences, or when impeached by the House of Commons, as well as Commoners for high misdemeanors, may be tried in it.

The *House of Commons* consists of 658 members, viz. 16 barons of the Cinque Ports; 80 knights of the shire for England, 12 for Wales, 30 for Scotland, and 64 for Ireland; and 343 burgesses for England, 12 for Wales, 15 for Scotland, and 36 for Ireland. By law, these members, in all cases, ought to be elected by the people, without any undue influence, either from the crown, the peerage, or any other power. Anciently, in the Saxon times, the affairs of the kingdom were regulated in National Councils, and such councils were by law to be held *twice* in every year; but the *Commons* of England, as represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named, until the latter years

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* When the Royal Assent is given to a public bill of a general nature, the clerk says "*Le Roi le veut ;*" but if it has subsidies for its object, the words are "*Le Roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, at aussi le veut.*" If the Bill is a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the King decline giving his assent, the clerk says "*Le Roi s'avisera.*"

The absurdity of still continuing to use the *French* language in assenting to *English* laws, has been frequently a theme of animadversion ; and we may rationally hope that the spirit which should animate the bosom of a British King, will, ere long, break through the shackles of this degrading custom, this last remnant of our subjugation to Norman tyranny.

of Henry III.'s reign, when the brave Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, caused them to be duly summoned, for the purpose of employing their influence against the arbitrary domination of the crown. In the 4th of Edward III., (cap. 14.) it was enacted, that "a Parliament should be holden *every year*, *twice*, and more often if need be;" and this continued to be the *statute law*, although frequently violated by our sovereigns, until after the Restoration of Charles II., when an act was passed for "the assembling of, and holding, parliaments *once* in *three years* at least, which act was confirmed by William and Mary soon after the glorious Revolution of 1688. In the first year of George I., the then existing Parliament, *most traitorously*, under the influence of the crown, enacted that they should sit for *seven years*. Many attempts have since been made to restore *triennial* Parliaments, which every judicious writer on constitutional authority conceives to be the surest safeguard of a people's liberties, but hitherto without success; and our parliaments now sit for any period not exceeding a septennial duration, at the will of the ministry. The present Parliament commenced its meetings on the 27th of April, 1820. In this House the Members sit promiscuously; but we occasionally hear of the opposition and of the ministerial benches, from the leading orators of each party sitting near to each other, and on different sides. When a Member speaks, he addresses the Speaker only, and is not allowed to speak a second time during the debate, unless in reply (if he was the mover of the question), or in answer to personal reflections, or in a Committee of the whole House, into which the Commons frequently form themselves, for greater freedom. *Forty* members are requisite to form a House, nor can any business be commenced until that number be present. The usual time of taking the chair is four o'clock, P. M. The Speaker is elected from the body of the Members on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. In voting, the words used are "Yea" and "Nay." In divisions, one party always quits the house, the number of each being counted by *two tellers* of the opposite side; but to this there is one exception, viz. in Committees of the whole House, when they divide by the "*Yeas*" taking the right, and the

"*Nays*" the left of the chair. In general divisions, all the doors leading to the house and its lobby are locked until the numbers are ascertained. The vast powers of this branch of the Legislature, in making and annulling the laws, raising supplies, levying taxes, inquiring into and redressing grievances, &c. &c. cannot be satisfactorily detailed within the necessary limits of this publication.

The High Court of Chancery is the Highest Court of Judicature in the kingdom, next to the Parliament, and of very ancient institution. The jurisdiction of this Court is of two kinds; ordinary, and extraordinary. The *ordinary* jurisdiction is that by which the Lord Chancellor, in his proceedings and judgments, is bound to observe the order and method of the common law: and the *extraordinary*, is that which this Court exercises in cases of equity.

Early in the history of our jurisprudence, the administration of justice, by the ordinary courts, appears to have been incomplete. To supply this defect, the Courts of Equity first obtained their establishment; assuming the power of enforcing the principles, upon which the ordinary courts decide, when the powers of those courts, or their modes of proceeding, are insufficient for that purpose; of preventing those principles, as literally enforced by the ordinary courts, from producing decisions contrary to their spirit, and becoming instruments of actual injustice in particular cases; and of deciding on principles of universal justice, where the interference of a court of judicature is necessary to prevent a wrong, in matters in which the positive law is imperfect. The courts of equity also administer to the ends of justice, by removing impediments to the fair decision of a question in other courts; by providing for the safety of property in dispute, pending a litigation; by restraining the assertion of doubtful rights, in a manner productive of irreparable damage; by preventing injury to a third person from the doubtful title of others; by preventing an unnecessary multiplicity of suits; by compelling, without pronouncing any judgment on the subject, a discovery which may enable other courts to give their

judgment; and by preserving testimony, when in danger of being lost, before the matter to which it relates can be made the subject of judicial investigation.

The Court of Chancery holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery writs, writs of *fieri facias*, for the repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, &c.; and all original writs, writs for the election of members of parliament, patents for sheriffs, commissions of bankruptcy, of charitable uses, of lunacy, injunctions, &c., issue out of this court. Sometimes a *supersedeas*, or writ of privilege, has been granted by the Chancellor, to set a prisoner at liberty. As it is the object of this court to administer positive justice in opposition to technical difficulties, it is necessary, in order to maintain a suit in Chancery, to allege that the plaintiff, independent of any fault of his own, is debarred from obtaining relief by proceedings in the common law courts. Infants and women in a state of coverture, may sue or be sued in Chancery. All fraudulent transactions not cognizable in the courts of common law may be litigated in this Court.

The Lord Chancellor is the only one of the Judges of the land who is removable at the King's pleasure; and hence, being politically identified with His Majesty's advisers, there is a new Lord Chancellor with every change of the ministry. The mode of his creation consists of the simple delivery of the Great Seal of the kingdom into his custody. He takes precedence of every temporal peer, and is the Speaker of the House of Lords; an arrangement somewhat liable to objection, when it is considered that the decisions of his own court may be the subjects of appeal to the august assembly over which he presides. The present Chancellor is the Earl of Eldon.

In term time, the Lord Chancellor sits in the New Court, Westminster Hall, but during the vacations, he sits (by permission of the Honourable Society) in *Lincoln's Inn Hall, Chancery Lane;* and, in his absence, the Master of the Rolls supplies his place. The latter likewise presides in his own department, hearing causes in the court adjoining the *Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane;** but all his decisions

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* The *Rolls Chapel*, though small and gloomy, is not altogether undeserving of notice. It was begun in 1617, and cost

may be appealed from to the Lord Chancellor. The more peculiar office of the Master of the Rolls is to take charge of the *rolls*, or records of the pleadings, decisions, and acts of the Chancery Courts, which are preserved as precedents, whereby to decide in future cases. The ruinous length of time in which causes are suffered to remain undecided in this Court, requires the immediate interference of parliament.

The Vice-Chancellor's Court is held in a handsome brick building erected in 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's Inn Hall, except in term time, when the Vice-Chancellor sits at the court erected in 1823, in Westminster Hall. The appointment of this judge originated in 1813. His office is to assist the Chancellor in his judicial duties; but from his decisions an appeal lies to the higher court. *His Honour* (the title bestowed on this very useful judge) is Sir J. Leach, who succeeded Sir T. Plumer, the first who held this office.

*The Exchequer** is an ancient court of record, in which all causes relating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues of the crown are received.

The Court of Exchequer, as a Court of common law, is inferior both to the Courts of *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*. It was first established by William the Conqueror, but regulated and reduced to its present state by Edward I. On its *chequered* cloth, resembling a chessboard, which covers the table, when certain of the King's accounts are made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters. Its present functions, in a legal sense,

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2000*l*. It contains, beside others, a monument of John Yonge, DD., the work of *Pietro Torregiano*, a very eminent Florentine sculptor. The Master of the Rolls resides here, in a house built by Government; and, annexed to it, but secluded from public view, is a garden.

* Camden, in his Britannia, says, this Court took its name *à tabulâ ad quam assidebant*, the cloth which covered it being parti-coloured or *chequered*.

are two-fold, it being both a court of equity and a court of common law. The *Court of Equity* is held in the Exchequer Chamber, when the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Baron, and three *puisne* Barons are presumed to be present. There is also a *Cursitor Baron*, whose office is nearly a sinecure. It appears that, by their original constitution, the jurisdiction of the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer was entirely separate and distinct. The primary and original business of the Exchequer was to call on King's debtors to account, by bill filed by the attorney-general, and to recover any lands, or other profits or benefits belonging to the crown; the King's Bench was to correct all crimes and misdemeanors that amounted to a breach of the King's peace; and the Common Pleas was to decide all controversies between subject and subject. In the Exchequer, on the equity side, the clergy have long been used to exhibit their bills for the non-payment of tithes. This court is now said to be the last of the four courts at Westminster to adjust the King's revenue. Its Judges are the sovereign Auditors of England. It was enacted by parliament, a few years ago, that after the death, &c. of the then present auditor, the clerk of the pells, the four tellers, and the two chamberlains, the payment of all salaries, fees, or emoluments, to the said officers, should cease; and, in lieu, certain annual salaries are to be made payable, viz. to the auditor, 4000*l.*; his chief clerk, 1000*l.*; clerk of the pells, 3000*l.*; his chief clerk, 1000*l.*; the four tellers 2700*l.* each; and to each of their first clerks, 1000*l.* The present Lord Chief Baron is Sir Wm. Alexander, Knt.

King's Bench.—This is the supreme court of Common Law in the kingdom, and it has cognizance of causes of almost every kind, criminal and civil. The Court of King's Bench is so called, because the King used formerly to sit here in person; under a Queen-regnant, its appellation is the Queen's Bench. This court consists of a Lord Chief Justice and three *puisne* Judges. Its jurisdiction is so paramount, that it keeps all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, and may

either remove their proceedings to be determined here, or prohibit their progress below. To state its powers more particularly, this court is termed the *custos morum* of the whole realm; and, by the plenitude of its authority, whenever it meets with an offence contrary to the first principles of justice, and of dangerous consequence if not restrained, it adapts a punishment proper to it. Into this court, inquisitions of murder are certified; and hence issue attachments for disobeying rules or orders.

On the plea-side, or its civil branch, the King's Bench has an original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass, or other injury, alleged to be committed *vi et armis;* as well as of actions for forgery of deeds, maintenance, conspiracy, and deceit, all of which savouring of a criminal nature, although the action is brought for a civil remedy, make the defendant liable, in strictness, to pay a fine to the king, besides damages to the injured party. Yet even this 'so high and honourable' court is not the *dernier résort* of the subject; for, if he is not satisfied with any determination here, he may remove it, by writ of error, into the House of Lords, or Court of Exchequer Chamber, as the case may happen, or according to the nature of the suit and the manner in which it has been prosecuted. This court also grants writs of Habeas Corpus, to relieve persons wrongfully imprisoned; and may admit any person whatsoever to bail.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbot, Knt. is the present Lord Chief Justice, and sits at Westminster, as has been usual with the Chief Justice for centuries; but, from the very nature of its institution, the Court of King's Bench is removable with the person of His Majesty; and, accordingly, we find that, in the reign of Edward I., it even sat at Roxburgh, in Scotland, after the monarch's conquest of that kingdom. For the same reason, every process issuing out of this court, is returnable wherever the King may be. Its sittings for the city of London are held at Guildhall, and few capital offences, except treasons, are actually tried at Westminster, those committed in the city of London, or within the county of Middlesex, being proceeded against at the *Old Bailey Sessions*, which are held eight times a year, as a court of Oyer and Termine

and Gaol-delivery, by His Majesty's commission to the Lord Mayor, those Aldermen who have passed the civic chair, the Recorder, and the Common Serjeant, who are usually attended by the Sheriffs, and by one, at least, of the judges of the land. The prison of this court is the King's Bench.

The Court of Common Pleas is one of the King's courts now constantly held at Westminster, though in ancient times, as appears from Magna Charta, it was moveable. The jurisdiction of this court is general, and extends itself throughout England: in the city of London, one of its judges proceeds regularly, after term, to try *Nisi Prius* causes at Guildhall. It entertains pleas of all civil causes at common law, between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed; and it seems to have been the only court for real causes. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's Bench, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases that respect real property; but it has no cognizance of pleas of the crown, and *common pleas* are all pleas that are not such. To this court are attached four judges, created by letters patent: the seal is committed to the custody of the Lord Chief Justice, which office is now held by Sir William Draper Best, Knight. The *Serjeants at Law* always lead in this court; and the King's Serjeants precede all other counsel, except the Attorney and Solicitor General. The Fleet Prison is attached to this court.

The Palace Court, or Marshalsea.—The Palace Court, or Marshalsea, is held in Scotland Yard, opposite the Admiralty, and has jurisdiction of all civil suits within twelve miles of Whitehall, the city of London excepted. The original jurisdiction of the court of Marshalsea comprised only the hearing and determining causes between the servants of the King's household, and others within the verge of the court, or pleas of trespass, where either party was of the King's family, or any other actions personal in which both parties were the King's servants; but Charles I. in the 6th year of his reign, ex-

tended its powers, which, by the Letters Patent of the 16th of Charles II., were confirmed to the *Palace Court*. Processes here are short, and, compared with legal proceedings in general, not expensive, judgment being obtained in three weeks. The juries, which are changed every fortnight, are selected from Westminster, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey. It may be remarked, that there are but four counsel who act in this court, and that they purchase their appointment at 1500 guineas each. The number of attorneys who practise here is limited to five, and none of them will proceed with a cause until money is advanced by the client. This court is held every Friday in the forenoon. The building is remarkably neat and convenient.

The High Court of Admiralty, held in Doctor's Commons, by the Lords of the Admiralty, takes cognizance of all maritime pleas, criminal and civil: the latter are determined according to civil law, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged — but the former are tried, by special commission, at the Sessions-House, Old Bailey, by a judge and jury, a judge of the common law assisting. To this court properly attaches the cognizance of piracies, and other crimes committed at sea, or below the first bridge next the sea upon the larger rivers.

Ecclesiastical Courts.— These are all held at Doctors' Commons, which is a college of civilians, established for the study and practice of the civil law. The name of *Commons* is applied to this college, from the Civilians commoning together. The situation of the building thus denominated, is in Great Knight-rider Street, near St. Paul's. Henry Harvey, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, in the sixteenth century, purchased an old edifice on this spot for the residence of the Civilians and Canonists. This was destroyed in the fire of 1666, when they removed to Exeter House in the Strand; but the chambers and offices being rebuilt, they returned hither, and these courts have since been held at this place. They are — the *Court of Arches*, for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the pro-

vince of Canterbury, and of which the *Court of Peculiars* here is a branch;—the *Prerogative Court*, for causes relative to wills and administrations;—the *Faculty Court*, empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c.—and the *Court of Delegates*, for ecclesiastical affairs. The causes of which these courts, (the jurisdiction of which is under the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London,) do or may take cognizance, and decide upon, agreeably to the civil and ecclesiastical law, are,—such as relate to blasphemy, apostacy, heresy, ordinations, institutions to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparations of churches, probates of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adultery, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, &c.

The terms for the commencement and ending of causes in these courts vary a little from those of the courts of common law. The practitioners are of two classes; advocates and proctors. The former, (having taken the degree of doctor of civil law,) must petition the Archbishop of Canterbury, and obtain his fiat, previously to their being admitted, by the judge, to practise as counsellors and pleaders. Both they and the judge wear, in court, a peculiar dress, according to the university from which they have their degree; the robes and hoods of those from Oxford are scarlet, lined with taffeta; but if from Cambridge, they wear white minever, and round black velvet caps. The proctors (who appear in black robes and hoods, lined with fur) exhibit their proxies for their clients, making themselves parties for them; draw, and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses; prepare causes for sentence; and attend the advocates with the proceedings. These also are admitted only upon the archbishop's fiat; and the ceremony of admission, both for them and the advocates, is formal and solemn. The Court of Arches sits in the morning, the Courts of Admiralty and Prerogative in the afternoon, of every day during term-time.

The Court for Insolvent Debtors has been recently in-

stituted under an act of parliament, for the purpose of releasing all persons in England and Wales, who have been confined for three months in prison, and who apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering their effects to their creditors. There are three commissioners; the chief commissioner, who presides as judge, is Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq.

This court is founded on a principle in the law of Scotland called *cessio bonorum*, the object of which is to place every insolvent debtor on the footing of an uncertificated bankrupt, giving the creditor a right to the present or future property of his debtor, but debarring him from the power of incarcerating his person. Objections have been made to the establishment of this court, as tending to encourage fraud and extravagance; but as the commissioners are vested with a discretionary power to extend the term of imprisonment of those who are brought before them, to three years, a power which they frequently exercise in cases of flagrant misconduct, there seems to be little chance of the fraudulent debtor escaping unpunished. A new and convenient court-house and offices have been recently erected in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, from the designs of John Soane, Esq. R. A.

Courts of Requests are for the summary recovery of small debts, the amount of which, in all such Courts, except that held for the City of London, must be under forty shillings. The power of this latter, however, extends to all debts under *5l.*; and its commissioners, who are appointed by the Court of Aldermen, consist of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and principal merchants and inhabitants of the city. The time and expense required for obtaining redress in these courts have been said to be very inconsiderable, and so they are, when compared with the inevitable costs and delays of other courts; notwithstanding which, the suitor is frequently obliged to submit to a very inconvenient advance of money and loss of time, in order to recover a trifling debt. There is also something arbitrary in the constitution of these courts, the commissioners pronouncing their verdicts solely from the dictates of their own breasts, and there being no appeal from their decisions. The

practice is by summons, addressed to the defendant, whom, if he fail to appear, the commissioners have a power, which is seldom if ever exercised, to commit; but in those cases, the process is carried on till an execution is issued.

The other Courts of Requests are in Kingsgate Street, Holborn; Castle Street, Leicester Square; Vine Street, Piccadilly; St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark; and Osborne Street, Whitechapel.

There are three other courts in the city of London, the powers of which, extending to the recovery of debts, or compensations for injuries, "by action, or writ, according to the course of common law," are not generally known. These are:—*The Court of Hustings*, the supreme court of the city for pleas of land and common pleas.—*The Lord Mayor's Court*, for actions of debt and trespass, for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments, giving decisions in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expence not exceeding thirty shillings; held in Guildhall, by the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen.—*The Sheriff's Court*, held every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Guildhall, where actions of debt and trespass, &c. are tried by the sheriff and his deputy, who are judges of the court.

Other Courts in the City.—*The Chamberlain's Court*, held every day to determine differences between masters and apprentices, and to admit those who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

Court of Orphans, held before the lord mayor and aldermen, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen under twenty-one years of age.

Pie-poudre Court, held by the lord mayor and stewards, for administering instant justice between buyers and sellers at Bartholomew Fair, and redressing all such disorders as may arise there. This court is incident to every successive fair: it must be held only during the time of the fair, the cause of complaint must arise within the fair, and not at any former fair, and the evil must be committed, or the wrong sustained, submitted to the court, and redressed, all in the same day.

Court of Conservancy, held by the lord mayor and

aldermen four times in each year, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, to make inquisition by jury, into abuses relative to the fishing of the river Thames, and to redress the same; with jurisdiction from Staines westward, to Yenfleet eastward, below Gravesend.

The Petty Sessions for small offences are held daily at the Mansion House, in the forenoon, before the lord mayor and one alderman, and daily at the *Justice Hall*, on the west of Guildhall, by two aldermen, in rotation.

The Coroner's Court is held before the lord mayor, or his deputy.

The Court of the Tower of London is held within the verge of the city, by a steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower, by whom are tried actions of debt, trespasses, and breaches of covenant.

CITY AND LIBERTIES OF WESTMINSTER.

The Court of the Duchy of Lancaster is a supreme court of record, held in Somerset Place, for deciding, by the Chancellor of the duchy, all matters of law or equity relating to the County Palatine of Lancaster.

The Quarter Sessions of the Peace is a court of record held by the justices of the city and liberties of Westminster, four times a-year, at the Guildhall, Westminster, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other small offences committed within the city and liberties of Westminster.

The Westminster Court, or Court Leet is held by the dean of Westminster, or his steward, for choosing parochial officers, preventing and removing nuisances, &c.

St. Martin's le Grand Court is a court of record, subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster, and is held every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions. The process is either by a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods, in this particular liberty.

SUBURBS AND SOUTHWARK.

The Sheriff's Court for the county of Middlesex is for actions of debt, trespasses, assaults, &c.

East Smithfield Court is a court leet and court baron,

held for that liberty, to inquire into nuisances, &c. In the court baron, pleas are held to the amount of forty shillings.

General and Quarter Sessions of the peace for the liberty of the Tower of London are held by the justices of that liberty eight times in each year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, and misdemeanors, &c. within that particular district.

Court of Record for the Clink Liberty is held near Bankside, in Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's Steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c. within that liberty.

There is a *Coroner's Court*, to inquire into the causes of sudden death, in Southwark.

LEGAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Inns of Court.—There are three of these institutions in the metropolis, of equal rank, called *The Inner and Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Gray's Inn*, in which law-students are still *supposed* to be educated, preparatory to their being called to the bar; and, in fact, public moots, exercises, and duties, were formerly observed by the inmates of these establishments; but, being found inefficacious, they have been abandoned. At present, singular as it may sound, a student literally *eats* his way to the bar, being merely required to dine a certain number of times in the public hall of one of the inns of court, the expense of which, with certain fines, is about 130*l.*; after which, it is only necessary that his admission should not be objected to by the members, which is an occurrence that very rarely takes place. Still, it must not be conceived, that the barrister who aspires to rise by his profession, ever satisfies himself with going through this *eating process* only, or that his future clients do not, in all cases, take the liberty of judging how far he may have otherwise qualified himself. Application is the real ground-work of success in legal pursuits; and so sedulously have numbers of the students of these inns applied themselves to their peculiar studies, that they have thereby been enabled to raise themselves, from the humblest stations, to

the most elevated judicial offices, to the peerage, and to the guidance of the state.

It is necessary that every barrister should belong to one of these inns of court, and the students and practitioners usually take up their abode in them, in what are termed their *chambers*. The societies are not incorporated: the masters, principals, benchers, &c. can, therefore, enforce no particular obligations upon the members, nor possess estates, &c., but are supported entirely by the sums paid for admissions and for the rent of chambers.

The Temple.—This is an immense range of buildings, stretching from Fleet Street to the river, north and south: and from Lombard-Street, Whitefriars, to Essex Street, in the Strand, east and west. It takes its name from having been the principal establishment, in England, of the Knights Templars. These were crusaders, who, about the year 1118, formed themselves into a military body at Jerusalem, to guard the roads for the safety of pilgrims. In time, the order became very powerful, and, in the thirteenth century, here were entertained King Henry III., the pope's nuncio, foreign ambassadors, and other great personages. The king's treasure was accustomed to be kept in the part now called the *Middle Temple;* and from the chief officer, who, as master of the Temple, was summoned to parliament in the 47th of Henry III., the chief minister of the Temple church is still called *Master of the Temple.* The professors of the common law purchased the buildings after the suppression of this once celebrated order, and they were then first converted into inns of court.

The Temple is at present divided between two Societies, who occupy the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, so denominated from their former relation to Essex-House, which, as a part of the buildings, and from its situation outside the division of the city from the suburbs formed by Temple Bar, was called the Outer Temple.

These societies consist of benchers, barristers, students, and members. The government is vested in the benchers. In term time they dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping *commons*. To dine a fortnight in each term,

is deemed *keeping the term;* and twelve of these terms qualify a student, after being called to the bar, to plead and manage causes for clients in the courts. To each society are also attached a treasurer, sub-treasurer, steward, chief butler, and various other officers and servants. The kitchens and dining rooms merit the inspection of strangers, and may be seen on applying to the porter, or to a bencher.

The student's expense, on entering the Inner Temple, previously to keeping the terms, is *37l. 2s. 8d.*; the Middle Temple about the same. The *commons* are charged at about one guinea per week, Inner Temple; Middle, about seventeen shillings and sixpence; but when the party is going to the bar, a charge of *1l. 7s. 4d.* is generally made for the term, and for which the student is entitled to fourteen dinners.

The Temple is an irregular building. In Fleet Street are two entrances, one to the Inner, and the other to the Middle Temple. The latter has a front of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters, of the Ionic order, with a pediment. The passage to which it leads, although designed for carriages, is narrow and inconvenient, but it has recently been improved by forming an entrance for foot passengers on the east side.

The *Garden* of the Inner Temple is laid out and kept in good order. It is chiefly covered with green sward, is of considerable extent, and has a spacious gravelled walk, or terrace, on the bank of the Thames. This garden forms a public promenade during the summer evenings, commencing the first week in June, and at such times it is an interesting spot. The Middle Temple has also a garden, but much smaller, and not so advantageously situated. The *Hall* of this last is spacious and fine. The grand feasts of old times, before mentioned, were many of them given in it. Here is a fine picture of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, and portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, George I. and George II.

The Inner Temple Hall is a fine room, though comparatively small. It is ornamented with the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, and the Judges Coke and Littleton; it is also embellished with a picture of

Pegasus, painted by Sir James Thornhill. On the south side of this edifice (which, with the adjoining chapel, was substantially repaired in 1819), is a broad paved terrace, forming an excellent promenade when the gardens are not sufficiently dry. Against the house at the extremity of the terrace, is a sun-dial, with the unique inscription, "Begone about your business."

There are two good *libraries* belonging to these societies, open to students and to others, on leave obtained of the librarian, from ten in the morning till one; and in the afternoon from two till six. There are four entrances into the Temple besides those in Fleet Street, and it is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are shut at night.—The *Temple Church* has been described in page 110.

Lincoln's Inn is situated on the west side of Chancery Lane, nearly in the centre of the metropolis. Its name is derived from Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion here for his town residence in Edward I.'s reign, which, after belonging to various proprietors, was conveyed, with its gardens, in fee to the benchers, in 1579.

Lincoln's Inn, its garden, and its squares, occupy a very extensive piece of ground. The buildings are mostly of brick, and irregular in their form. An attempt has been made, but never completed, to rebuild them on a regular and noble plan. A considerable range called the *Stone-buildings* faces the west, having a spacious and very beautiful garden in its front, with Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, or Square, beyond. This range, the work of Sir Robert Taylor, is simple and elegant in its exterior architecture; and the rooms, or chambers, are on a grand and commodious scale. They let for from 30 guineas to 120*l. per annum*, and sell from 350*l.* to 2500*l.*; they are held for 99 years certain from 1780, on three lives, with the privilege of nominating a fourth life after the death of those three.

In the old buildings, chambers let from 25*l. per annum* to 80*l.* and upwards, and sell from 200*l.* to 1000*l.* They are held for the life of one member of the society; but, on payment of a small fine, they may be transferred.

The buildings denominated the *New Square* are fee-simple, and entitle the owners to a vote for the county. These let from 40*l.* to 100 guineas *per annum*, and are occupied by solicitors, conveyancers, and special pleaders, frequently to the exclusion of the members of the inn: they sell from 350*l.* to 2500*l.* per double set. All these chambers pay in addition 4*l.* 2*s.* annually to the society.

The *Hall* and *Chapel*, in the old part of the building, are worthy of notice. The former is a very fine room, in which the society keep their commons, and it is used also, out of term, for the sittings of the Lord Chancellor. At its upper end is a large picture by Hogarth, of St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus. In the windows are numerous shields of arms, in stained and painted glass, of the members of this society. In the Chapel, which was built by Inigo Jones, in 1620, but has been recently repaired, is a marble tablet to the memory of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the victim of the assassin, Bellingham, with a Latin inscription from the pen of the late Master of the Rolls. Contiguous to the Hall is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which was erected in 1816.

Lincoln's Inn has a very good *library*. The manuscripts are very properly kept locked up in cupboards, and cannot be viewed without a special order from one or two masters of the bench. The greater part were bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale, with a singular injunction, that none of them were ever to be printed. They relate chiefly to the laws, and civil, political, and municipal history of England.

The society of Lincoln's Inn is constituted like those of the Temple, the terms of admission, and the time necessary to qualify the student for the bar, being nearly similar.

Gray's Inn is situated on the north side of Holborn, and has communications for carriages both with Holborn and Gray's Inn Lane. It took its name from having been formerly the residence of the ancient family of Gray, of Wilton, one of whom assigned it to several students of the law in the reign of Edward III. Gray's Inn at present consists of two squares and a range of new houses in Gray's Inn Lane, called Verulam Buildings. The

garden, which is well laid out and planted, is open every day to respectably-dressed persons. Here are also a Chapel and a Hall; in the latter, are portraits of Charles I. and Charles II., James II., and Judge Raymond. This inn has its benchers, members, students, and officers, the same as the Temple and Lincoln's Inn; but all the other places denominated Inns, (with the exception of the two *Serjeants' Inns*, in Fleet Street and Chancery Lane) are merely appendages to one or other of the great inns, and are generally inhabited by attorneys.

Serjeants' Inn, in Chancery Lane, contains a small chapel, with seats for the twelve judges. The ascent to the hall is by a flight of steps; and its windows are decorated with armorial bearings in stained glass. This small inn is the station of the judges, and those who are called to the degree of Serjeants at Law. Here one of the judges sits on an evening in term time, to take affidavits. The other Serjeants' Inn, consists of good modern houses, but only one Serjeant-at-law now resides there.

THE INNS OF CHANCERY

Are supposed to take their name from their having been formerly inhabited by clerks who principally studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, officers in chancery.

Furnival's Inn, on the north side of Holborn, was the mansion of Sir William le Furneval in the reign of Richard II. In 1819, the whole of this inn was rebuilt, in a handsome style, by Mr. Peto, who holds it on a long lease. The plan is nearly similar to that of Gray's Inn Square, and the chambers are very convenient.

Staples Inn, formerly belonging to the merchants of the Staple, is on the south side of Holborn, and an appendage to Gray's Inn. In the hall are casts of the twelve Cæsars, on brackets, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

Barnard's Inn, is situated near Dyer's Buildings, on the south side of Holborn, and also belongs to Gray's Inn. In the hall, which is diminutive in size, are portraits of some eminent law characters, and two busts.

Clifford's Inn, near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, is dependent on the Inner Temple. In the hall is an oak case of great antiquity, containing the ancient institutions of the society. This inn was formerly the mansion of Lord De Clifford.

Clement's Inn, contiguous to St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, contains a hall, adorned with a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other pictures. The garden, which is very small, has a sun-dial in the centre, supported by a kneeling figure of a Negro, which was brought from Italy by Lord Clare.

Lyon's Inn, in Wych Street, was formerly a common inn, bearing the sign of a Lion. This and the last-mentioned inn are also dependent on the Inner Temple.

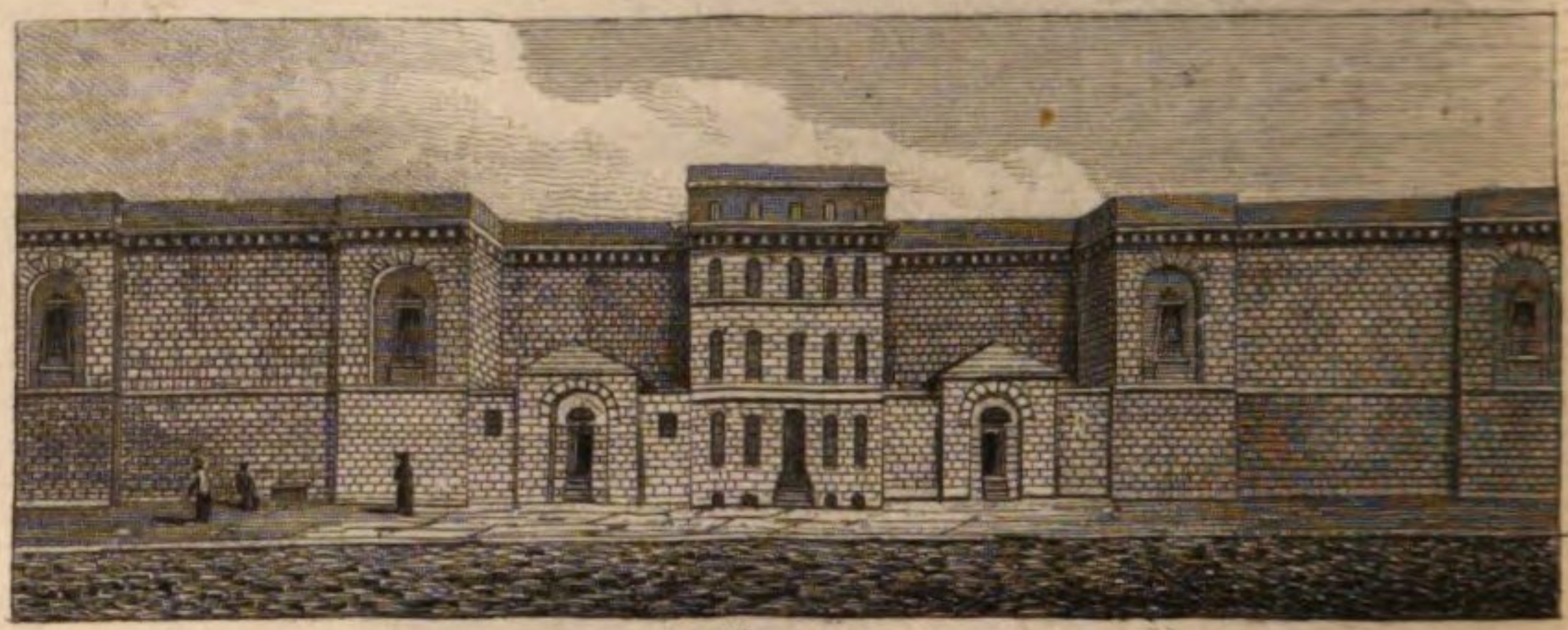
Symond's Inn, in Chancery Lane, is a small pile of buildings in very bad repair. This was, however, the station of the Masters in Chancery, until they were removed to their more commodious new offices in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Thavies' Inn, which derives its name from John Thavie, to whom it belonged in the reign of Edward III., has long been the property of the society of Lincoln's Inn.

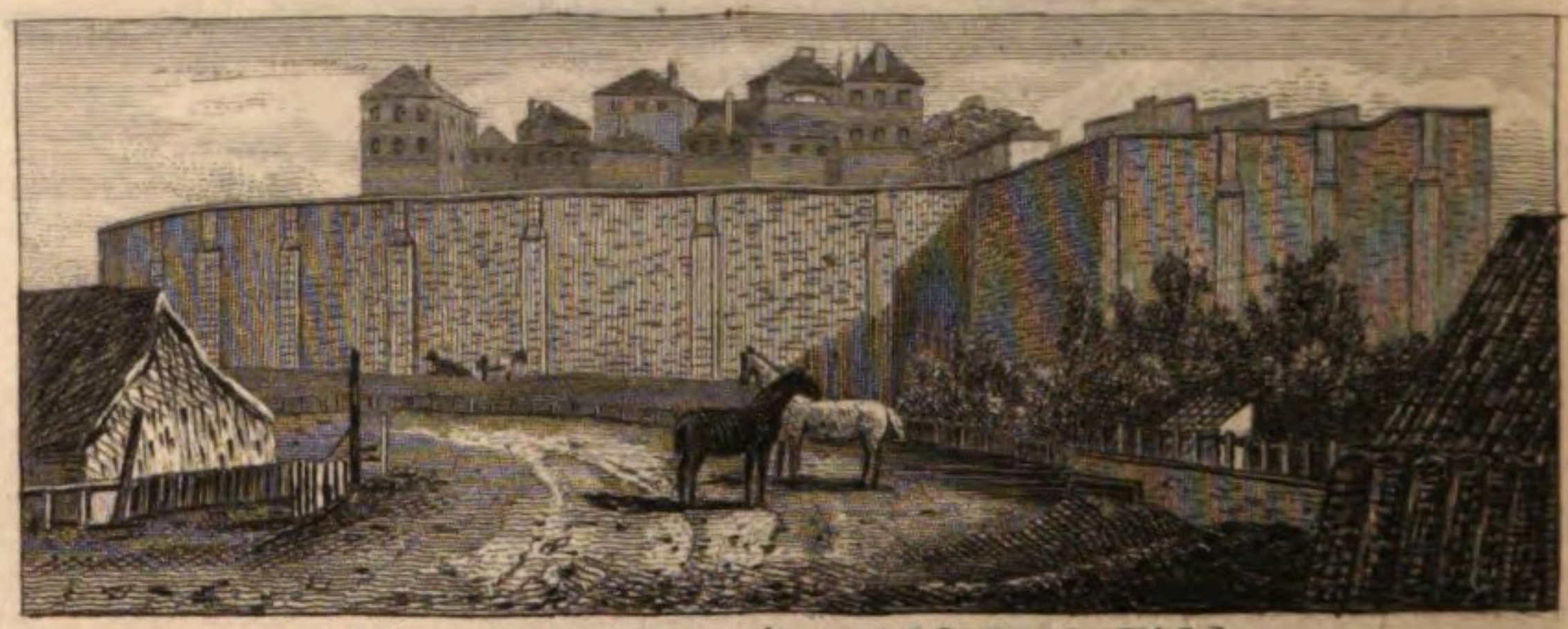
New Inn, in Wych Street, adjoining Clement's Inn, is an appendage to the Middle Temple.

PRISONS.

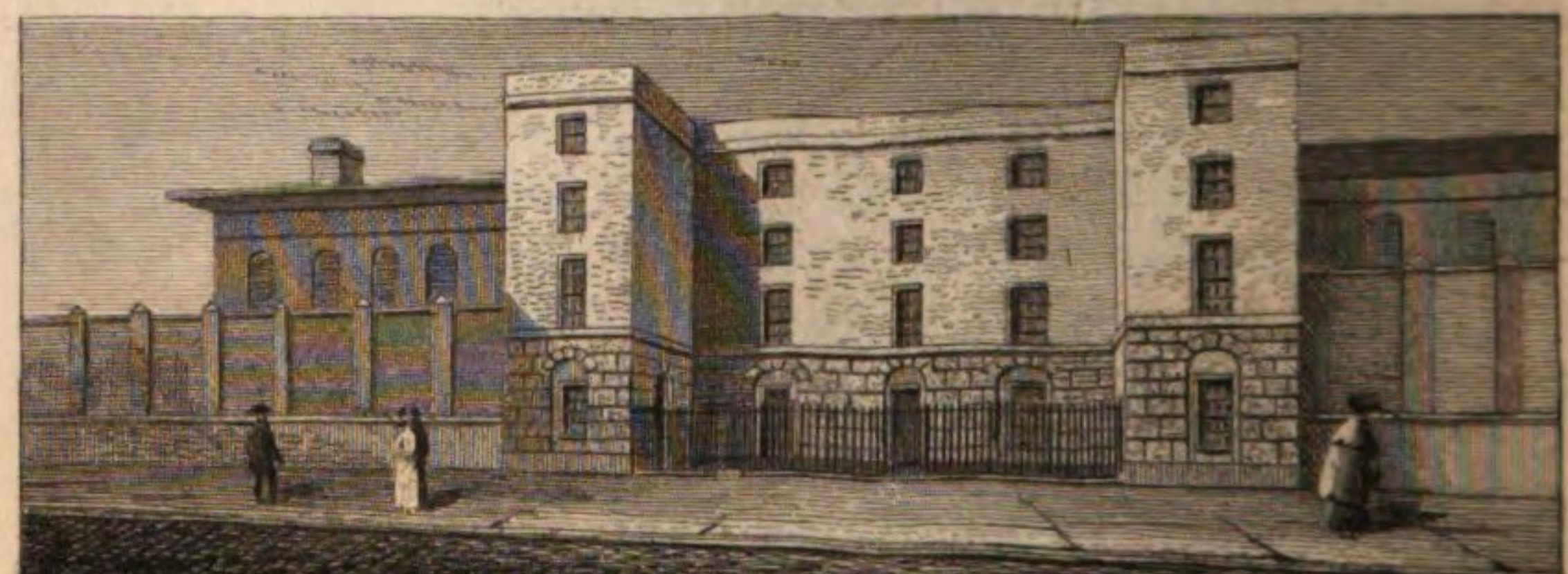
An act of parliament passed in 1810 for the extinction of all gaol fees was a most humane and also a most necessary law, as it put an end to a multitude of cruelties and extortions practised on unhappy prisoners and their families. Sir Richard Phillips, during his shrievalty in 1808, published an



Newgate.



House of Correction Cold Bath Fields.



White Cross Str: Compter.

London Hospital.

essay relative to the city prisons, and the abuse of fees, &c., suggesting that annual salaries should be paid to the gaolers, in lieu of remuneration from the prisoners. To the same source must be ascribed the appointment of a Committee of the common council in 1810; in consequence of which, all the city prisons have undergone various salutary regulations, partly under the authority of parliament, and partly under that of the corporation of London.

Newgate. — When the city of London was encompassed by a wall, the several gates, beside their use as portals, were places of confinement. Hence the prisons of New*gate*, Lud*gate*, &c. The gaol of Newgate was the most considerable, and it is recorded as a receptacle for prisoners so far back as 1218: it was improved in 1422, and afterwards rebuilt with greater strength and more convenience, with a central gate, and a postern for foot passengers. The prison then extended over Newgate Street, with the gate and postern beneath: the debtors solicited the charity of passengers from a grate on the north side. This wretched building was pulled down in 1777, and a new structure begun to be erected on the present site, still bearing the original name of Newgate. Before it was well completed, the rioters of 1780 destroyed the entire interior by fire, but the massive walls successfully resisted the flames. It has since been restored, and now presents a uniform exterior to the west; consisting of two wings, and the keeper's house as a centre. There is a neat chapel within the prison, to which the public were, till recently, admitted to hear the condemned sermons.

This is the general criminal prison for the city and county. In its north-east angle, adjoining Newgate Street, is the condemned yard, in which persons under sentence of death are kept in *solitary cells*, or *dark dungeons*, except during a few hours of the day. The prison is still technically divided into two *sides* — the debtors' side and felons' side, and the north side used to be appropriated to debtors, men and women; but in consequence of the inadequacy of the building to contain conveniently above 500 prisoners, the corporation decided on the erection of

a new prison, for debtors *exclusively*, in Whitecross Street, Cripplegate.

Some improvements in the internal economy of this prison have recently been adopted, especially in regard to the *classification* of the prisoners. This judicious measure originated with the Hon. H. Grey Bennet, who gives the following statement relating to it :—" There are several yards and wards in Newgate, in which the male prisoners are now classed after the following order : — first, those committed for trial for felonies; second, convicts; third, misdemeanors; fourth, fines; fifth, those under sentence of death; sixth, boys under the age of fifteen, for all offences. Therefore, the classification is of the most general kind. The youth accused of the smallest felony is confined with the most notorious criminals; with those charged with murder, piracy, house-breaking, highway-robbery, &c. The fines, and the accused of misdemeanors, and the felon-convicts, are not now shut up in the same yard; but persons, *whose crimes are of a different character and complexion — all the steps and stages of guilt* — are associated together. The *school of crimes* is still kept up; and though the teachers may have their range of instruction narrowed, yet these preceptors are active and diligent, as far as thei rfield of enterprise extends, though not so much mischief is done, nor so much youth and comparative innocence debauched and ruined: yet those who visit Newgate oftenest, and know what goes on there best, can furnish ample evidence of the extent and consequences of this system. The reform is good, *the little way it goes*," &c.

But what Mr. Bennet commenced with the male prisoners, the benevolent quakeress, Mrs. Fry, the banker's wife, appears to have in a great degree completed with the women. Her eloquence having been seconded by the efforts of an indefatigable female committee, a majority even of the most abandoned culprits have consented to submit not only to internal laws and regulations, but even to something more irksome, in general, to the dissolute and depraved — regular employment. The comforts resulting from industry and social order soon becoming indubitable, many, who at first refused to belong to the new

community, have been induced earnestly to solicit a participation in its benefits, and have gladly enrolled themselves among its members. All who are competent to judge of the wonderful change that has thus taken place among the women-prisoners, have expressed their unqualified surprise and admiration; and numbers have since powerfully interested themselves in promoting the noble views of this genuine female philanthropist.

The City allowance is fourteen ounces of bread per day, and two pounds of meat, without bone, per week. The sheriffs, in 1807-8, established a fund, by means of which they have been enabled to distribute a daily allowance of potatoes, and other necessaries, to all the poor prisoners and their families; and poor-boxes have been put up at all the doors, for the benefit of the whole prison, which invite the contributions of benevolent persons, as a means of augmenting this *Sheriff's Fund.*

Strangers desirous of visiting this, and similar receptacles of crime in the metropolis, may always obtain admittance, on procuring an order from the sheriffs, or other official persons.

Giltspur-Street Compter, near Newgate. — In 1518, there was a prison in Bread Street, Cheapside, belonging to the sheriff's court, for small debts, which, in 1622, was removed to Wood Street, and called the New Compter. That prison was destroyed by the fire of London, and rebuilt. In 1791 it again changed its situation as well as name, and is now called Giltspur-Street Compter.

The building is of brick; but the front, looking west, substantially and even handsomely cased with rustic stone-work. It is now under the new regulations of the city prisons, and is appropriated to persons committed for trial or for further examination. There are nine wards capable of being allotted to prisoners of different descriptions. Here also all night-charges, originating in the *City*, are received, the watch-houses not being allowed, as in other parts of the metropolis, to take the custody of prisoners. Those who would formerly have been sent to the *Poultry Compter*, (which has given place to a modern dissenting chapel,) are now confined here.

Cold and warm baths are provided, and persons confined are admitted to the use of them on proper occasions. All the rooms have fire-places, and the entire building is perhaps the neatest and most conveniently arranged among the prisons of London.

Debtors' Prison, White Cross Street. — This prison was built between the years 1813 and 1815, for the humane purpose of distinguishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, who were crowded together in Newgate and the Compter. It owes its origin, in a great measure, to the observations published by Sir Richard Phillips, in his letter to the livery (pp. 90—92), on the wretched state of the debtors in those criminal prisons, and to the efforts of a committee of the corporation of London. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in July 1813, on a plot of ground, once the Peacock Brewhouse, in front of Cripplegate Church. The high price of building sites in the metropolis unfortunately, however, too much limited the areas for exercise. But, certainly, the accommodations far exceed those hitherto possessed by the unfortunate class of persons confined here; while the site, being a little more than a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's, does not in general remove the incarcerated out of the sphere of the humane attentions of their town friends. Still, it may be lamented, that, as the place has no royal or privileged precinct, there are no *rules* allowed, and that even day-rules are not here attainable.

To this prison were removed all those debtors who had been previously confined in Newgate and the Compter. The good effects resulting from its erection are many — It relieves Newgate from half the number of prisoners formerly confined there: It removes from unfortunate debtors the stigma of being in an infamous criminal prison: It leaves a sufficient prison in Giltspur Street for the reception of commitments, so that it is unnecessary there to mix persons under accusation with convicted culprits, and precludes all pretences to commit to any place but the Sheriff's prison: and it enables the keeper of Newgate, in some degree, at least, to make that separation of his prisoners, which their sex, age, habits, and offences may require.

The *King's Bench Prison* is situated in St. George's Fields, Southwark, and, as a place of confinement, is of great, though uncertain antiquity. It is the prison most immediately belonging to the Court of King's Bench, and, exclusive of debtors sued in that court, all persons standing in its contempt, and most of those committed under its sentence, are here confined. The space it occupies is extensive: within its area there are four pumps of spring and river water. Here are 224 rooms, or apartments, eight of which are called state rooms, which are much larger than the others.

Within the walls are a coffee-house and two public-houses; and the shops and stalls for meat, vegetables, and necessaries of almost every description, give the place the appearance of a public market; while the numbers of people, walking about, or engaged in various amusements, are little calculated to impress the stranger with an idea of distress, or even of confinement.

The walls surrounding the prison are about 30 feet high, and are surmounted by *chevaux de frize;* but the liberties, or *rules*, as they are called, comprehend all St. George's Fields, one side of Blackman Street, and part of the Borough High Street, forming an area of about three miles in circumference. These rules are usually purchasable, after the following rate, by the prisoners: five guineas for small debts; eight guineas for the first hundred pounds of debt, and about half that sum for every subsequent hundred pounds. Day-rules, of which three may be obtained in every term, may also be purchased for 4*s*. 2*d*. the first day, and 3*s*. 10*d*. for the others. Each description of purchasers must give good security to the governor, or, as as he is called, marshal. Those who buy the first-mentioned may take up their *residence* any where within the precincts described; but the day-rules only authorize the prisoner to go out on those days for which they are bought. These privileges render the King's Bench the most *desirable* (if such a word may be thus applied) place of incarceration for debtors, in England; and hence, persons so situated frequently remove themselves to it by *habeas corpus* from the most distant prisons in the kingdom. A strict attention to the rules is very seldom enforced: a

fact so notorious, that when the late Lord Ellenborough, as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was applied to for an *extension* of the rules, his Lordship very gravely replied, that he really could perceive no grounds for the application, since, to his certain knowledge, the rules already *extended to the East Indies!* In cases of this kind, however, when discovery takes place, the marshal becomes answerable for the *escape* of the debtor.

The Fleet.—The king's prison of the Fleet, on the east side of Fleet Market, is a large modern brick building, with stone staircases, built after the old house was destroyed in 1780, by the rioters. Previously to Charles II.'s reign, it was the place of confinement appropriated to the Star Chamber criminals. From that time it was used for debtors, and for such persons as were liable to imprisonment for contempt of either of the three courts, of Chancery, Exchequer, or Common Pleas.

The building consists of four stories of equal length: first, the basement floor, into which there is a descent by several stone steps. Here are the kitchen, wine and beer cellars, and fourteen apartments for prisoners. The first floor is ascended by stone steps, and contains two tap-rooms, fourteen rooms for prisoners, and the chapel; the second floor consists of a coffee-room, and twenty-two rooms for prisoners; the third, of twenty-seven rooms—and in this division is the infirmary; the third floor contains twenty-seven rooms. These floors are locally termed galleries. The large court, bounded by lofty walls, which surrounds the prison, extends in length sixty yards: in it, the prisoners amuse themselves at tennis, racket, skittles, &c.

No prison allowance is furnished, but there are various donations from the courts of exchequer, chancery, and common pleas, by the different companies of London, and by private individuals. Debtors may remove themselves to this from any other prison, at an expense of six or seven pounds. During the quarterly terms, prisoners, on paying five shillings a day, and on giving security, are allowed their liberty during the day; and there is a certain space round this prison, also called the Rules, in which they may reside,

on furnishing two good securities to the warden for their debt, and paying about three per cent. on its amount. The Rules, which extended from Fleet Market on the west to the London coffee-house on the east, and from Ludgate Hill on the south to Fleet Lane on the north, were enlarged by an order of the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1824. Lodgings within these rules are generally both bad and dear.

Charitably disposed persons contribute to the poor's box, placed near the pavement on the eastern side of Fleet Market; and it should be known, that all the money so collected is fairly and judiciously distributed among objects of real distress within the prison walls.

The Middlesex House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields.—This prison was built on a plan recommended by the late Mr. Howard, and may be considered, both in construction and discipline, as an experiment, on severe principles, to correct and reform convicted felons and hardened offenders. It cost the county of Middlesex between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.*: its yearly expenses are about 7000*l.* It was first opened in 1794, and was then designed only as a kind of Bridewell, but having suitable accommodations for various descriptions of prisoners, it is now used for all classes of criminals.

On entering, after passing the first gate, is seen the governor's house, on the right hand, standing in the middle of a large green area: on the left are workshops, and farther on is the office in which the business of the prison is transacted, and a committee-room, together with, perhaps, the best chapel belonging to any prison in the metropolis. The cells are in number about 290, each of them eight feet three inches long, and six feet three inches wide. *A Tread Mill* has been lately erected here for the punishment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour. From the strength of this prison, and the popular odium that was attached to it whilst under the management of Governor Aris, it obtained the name of the *Bastile*.

Tothill Fields Bridewell.—This is a prison to which the magistrates of Westminster, in general, commit provisionally for imputed crimes, and it is also a receptacle for

debtors and for vagrants. Here, all the evils that result from the *want* of classification and employment — all the disgusting miseries that arise from over-crowding, filth, deficiency of necessary food, and damp, unventilated cells, are witnessed: the Tothill Fields Bridewell, indeed, was justly characterised by the committee of enquiry, appointed by the House of Commons, as "unbecoming and unseemly, in a civilised and Christian country," and the Grand Jury have likewise declared it to be insufficient and inadequate for its purpose.

New Prison, Clerkenwell. — This building, now occupying a considerable area between St. James's Walk and Corporation Row, has been greatly enlarged by the removal of the houses in Short's Buildings, and the enclosure of the late Drill Ground. The different wards are now commodious and convenient, and the prisoners are properly classed. A neat chapel and school-room are added to the whole; and besides the old entrance from St. James's Walk, another has been made on the east side.

The Marshalsea is a gaol of great antiquity, situated near St. George's church, in the Borough, and consists of different divisions of buildings, which, till lately, were very old and disgracefully ruinous. It has, however, been mostly rebuilt, and is much improved. This is the prison for the Marshalsea, or Palace Court.

The Borough Compter is appropriated for the reception of persons guilty of every species of crime, but neither classes, nor employs them; hence, unfortunately, it has rather the effect of increasing propensity to vice in young offenders, and of confirming the depravity of older and more hardened criminals, than of reclaiming either. It belongs to the City of London, somewhat to the discredit of the corporate body; and its jurisdiction extends over five parishes.

Penitentiary, Millbank. — The design of a building of this nature, for the punishment, employment, and reformation of offenders of secondary turpitude, formerly

punished by transportation for a term of years, was first conceived after the disputes began which terminated in the separation from this country of the American States, to which convicts had previously been sent. The project for colonizing New South Wales by the banishment of convicts thither was then adopted: and to this, confinement in the Penitentiary has succeeded.

The plan of this erection is partly that recommended by Mr. Jeremy Bentham The culprits are confined in circular buildings, with windows so constructed that the overseer, from a room in the centre, is enabled to view every room. The external wall encloses no less than eighteen acres of ground; and within that space, these circular buildings, connected by what may be termed curtains, present a multiplicity of sides: there is also a large chapel, together with an infirmary and other conveniences. The expense of building it amounted to between 400 and 500,000*l*.

By act 56 Geo. III. cap. 63. "To regulate the Penitentiary House at Millbank," it is to accommodate 400 male, and 400 female convicts. The members of the committee are nominated by the privy-council, three of them to hold meetings and make bye-laws; they are to appoint a governor, a chaplain, a secretary, an examiner of accounts, a surgeon, apothecary, master-manufacturer, steward, matron, &c. &c. This committee is to form a body-corporate. No persons, except those authorised by the committee, are permitted to enter the apartments, or courtyards. Punishment and reformation are sought through the operation of solitude, labour, classification, and religious instruction. From the scantiness of the diet, (conjoined, as many suppose, with the unhealthiness of the site,) a great mortality raged here in the years 1823 and 4, and the surviving prisoners were removed, chiefly to the *Hulks* at Woolwich. The prison was then thoroughly fumigated, cleansed, &c., and, being reported fit for the reception of inmates, it has recently been re-occupied.

Sheriffs' Officers' Houses.—These *Spunging Houses*, as they are called, from the exorbitant expenses to which they subject such persons as unfortunately become their inmates, claim some notice in this place. Here, when ar-

rested, the debtor may remain, either till he has found means of settling with his creditor, or chooses to remove to a public prison. The abuses and grinding oppressions of these *provisional prisons* occasioned their being placed, in 1807--8, under some strict and salutary regulations.

CHAP. VIII.

Charitabie Institutions: comprehending Hospitals, Miscellaneous Charities, Chartered, Endowed, and other Free and Parish Schools, Alms-Houses, and Workhouses.

Among the moral features of the metropolis and its suburbs are the multitude of Institutions supported by endowments or voluntary contributions, for the relief of the indigent and the diseased, in their various wants. Independently of the two magnificent hospitals, erected at the public charge, one for the maintenance of invalid seamen, at Greenwich, and the other for invalid soldiers, at Chelsea, London has more than 20 hospitals or asylums for the sick and lame, and for pregnant women; 107 alms-houses for the maintenance of old men and women; 18 institutions for the maintenance of indigent persons of various other descriptions; 30 dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid, at their own dwellings; 3 colleges; 45 free schools, with perpetual endowments, for educating and maintaining nearly 4000 children of both sexes; 17 other public schools, for deserted and poor children; 237 parish schools, supported by their respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions, which, on an average, clothe and educate 11,000 boys and girls; besides parish workhouses, for maintaining helpless poor. But even this ample list of public charities by no means includes the whole. The various city companies, alone, distribute above 75,000*l.* annually in charity; and the metropolis has, besides, numerous establishments, either for the purposes of gratuitous education, or for the relief of the distressed, of a less

public and prominent nature than the above, which immensely swell the list of charitable institutions; so that the sums annually expended in the metropolis, in charitable purposes, independently of the private relief given to individuals, have been estimated at 900,000*l*.

Many of the London hospitals are edifices which, in regard to their extent and external architecture, do honour to the metropolis; and their internal arrangements are correspondently praiseworthy. The medical assistance is generally the best the profession can supply; the attendance ample; the rooms cleanly and as wholesome as care can render the abodes of a multitude of diseased persons; and the food such as is proper for the condition of the patients. In the alms-houses and other buildings for the maintenance of indigent old persons, there is an air of competency and ease that cannot be too highly commended.

HOSPITALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SICK, DISEASED, MAIMED, AND AFFLICTED.

(For the *Royal Hospitals* at *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, see "Environs" at the end of the volume.)

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield.—This royal foundation is now a handsome and capacious edifice of stone, situated between Christ's Hospital and Smithfield. It originally belonged to a priory, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, minstrel or jester to Henry I. That house was given to the citizens of London, after the suppression of the monasteries, by Henry VIII., who bestowed upon it a charter of incorporation. It escaped the great fire of 1666, and was repaired by the governors about twenty-five years afterwards; but, in consequence of its subsequent ruinous state, it was rebuilt, in its present form, from designs by James Gibbs, in 1730, Sir Richard Brocas, knight, then being Lord Mayor and President of the hospital. The principal entrance, however, is of an earlier date, having been erected in 1702. It fronts Smithfield, and consists of a rustic basement, in which there is a large archway. A statue of Henry VIII. is placed on a pedestal in a niche over the key-stone, having on each side two Corinthian

pillars. Below the statue is the following inscription:— "St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Rahere, Anno 1102, refounded by Henry VIII., 1546."— Above it is an interrupted semicircular pediment,on the segments of which recline two emblematic figures, designed to represent *Lameness* and *Sickness*. Ionic pilasters, with festoons suspended from the volutes, support this pediment. The whole is surmounted by a triangular pediment, the tympanum of which is ornamented with the royal arms. — The hospital consists of four piles of building, surrounding a square court, and connected by stone gateways. The interior is conveniently arranged.

The grand staircase was painted, gratuitously, by Hogarth. The subjects are — *The Good Samaritan; The Pool of Bethesda; Rahere*, (the founder) *laying the foundation-stone;* and *A sick man carried on a bier, attended by Monks.* In the great hall, at the head of the staircase, is a full-length portrait of Henry VIII., and another of Dr. Ratcliffe, who left 200*l. per annum* to this hospital, for the improvement of the patients' diet, and for providing linen. In this room also is a picture of St. Bartholomew, with a knife (the symbol of his martyrdom) in his hand, and a very fine portrait of Percival Pott, many years surgeon of the hospital, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In one of the windows is *Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the Lord Mayor.*

There belong to this establishment three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant-surgeons, an apothecary, and chaplain, besides dressers, &c. The institution affords a most excellent practical school of medicine and surgery for young men, who *walk the hospital*, (as it is termed, both in this and the other great hospitals,) with a view to acquire a knowledge of the healing art. There is also a theatre, in which lectures are delivered to the students by the most eminent practitioners.

All *indigent* persons, *maimed by accident*, may be taken into St. Bartholomew's Hospital *at all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation. Diseased persons* are received *only on petition*, signed by a Governor: a Committee of Governors attends every *Thursday*, to determine on such petitions.

To the south wing of the hospital, a handsome stone building, with a vestibule, &c. has been recently added, for the sole use of "The Medical Establishment." The number of In-patients received here in the course of one year is about 4,500; that of Out-patients about 7000.

St. Thomas's Hospital, High Street, Southwark. — This edifice is another *royal* foundation, endowed for purposes similar to that of St. Bartholomew.

An Hospital or Alms-house, connected with the Priory of St. Mary Overey, was founded here in 1215, and surrendered in 1538 to Henry VIII. To this establishment then belonged a master and brethren, and three lay sisters, who made forty beds for poor infirm people, and provided them also with victuals and firing. But the hospital was neglected, and became ruinous; when in 1552, Bishop Ridley, by a well-timed sermon preached before the young king (Edward VI.), awakened the monarch's benevolence, and the fruits of this discourse are said to have been Christ's Hospital, Bridewell Hospital, and the Hospital of St. Thomas, as now constituted. For, the lord mayor and citizens having purchased, from the king, the manor of Southwark, of which this building formed a part, they repaired and enlarged it at an expense of 1100*l.*, and Edward granted to them a charter for its incorporation.

The edifice was rebuilt by subscriptions, collected by the governors, in 1699, and by the liberal assistance of various benefactors, on a more extensive and commodious plan. It then consisted of three handsome squares, to which the governors, in 1732, at their own expense, added a fourth. Though no estates appear to have been originally annexed to it, yet the bounty of the corporation of London and that of other benefactors, has proved the means of raising such a fund, as not only to insure its permanency, but to extend its objects; so that the annual number of patients may now be estimated at 11,000, and the expenditure at upwards of 10,000*l.* The Governors are, the Lord Mayor, and court of Aldermen; and those who, on giving 50*l.*, or upwards, to the charity, receive a governor's staff.

The front of the chapel, in the second court, is decorated with four lofty pilasters, of the Corinthian order, and a pediment. In the centre of this court is a bronze statue of *Edward VI.*, by Scheemakers, of considerable merit. A broad passage, on the east side, leads into the third court, the superstructure being supported on pillars. A colonnade entirely surrounds this court, and the fronts of the wards above are ornamented with Ionic pilasters. Here is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt, Lord Mayor, who gave 600*l.* towards rebuilding the hospital, and endowed it, by will, with 2,300*l.* The laboratory is very complete: and here are also a museum, a dissecting room, and a new theatre for 300 students, designed by Mr. Robinson, for public lectures. The professional officers of this establishment are three physicians, three surgeons, with dressers and pupils, and an apothecary, who resides on the spot. It contains 18 wards, and 485 beds.

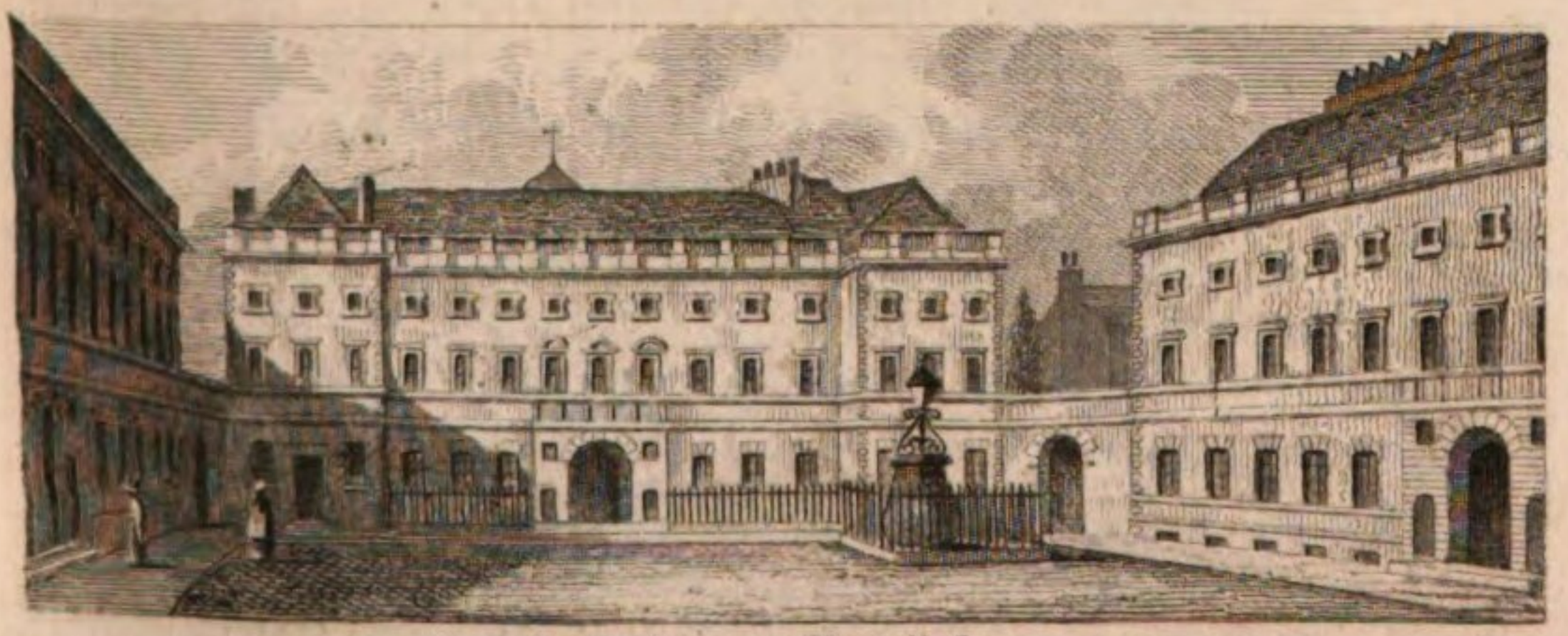
The poor, maimed by accident, are received here as in St. Bartholomew's, at all hours of the day and night, without recommendation. The diseased poor are admitted on petition, signed by a Governor; and a Committee of the Governors sits every Thursday to receive petitions, as at St. Bartholomew's.

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark. This noble institution was the work of one man, a citizen and bookseller, from whom it is justly and appropriately denominated. Mr. Guy commenced business at the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard Street, with a stock of 200*l.* value, in 1668; and, by industry and extreme frugality, joined to some very successful speculations, in the purchase of seamens' tickets, and in the South Sea Scheme, he acquired a very large property, for the application of which to charitable purposes, (says Highmore, in his "History of the Public Charities of London,") "the public are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant, whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended ceremony, he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone, which

Islington.

Guy's Hospital.

St. Luke's Hospital.



Bartholomew's Hospital.

he marked, and then left his house on business. This servant, in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark, which they had not repaired, and on pointing to it with that design, they acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done; adding, with the security incidental to her expectation of soon becoming his wife: 'Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry.' But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any in a dependent situation, to exceed the limits of their authority; for her master, on his return, was enraged at finding that they had gone beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity." Besides various benefactions to St. Thomas's Hospital, and other charitable gifts and munificent bequests, he expended 18,793*l.* upon this building, living nearly till its completion, and bequeathed the princely sum of 219,499*l.* to endow it.

The hospital has, in its front, an iron gate, leading into a spacious area, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of the founder, in his livery gown, by Scheemakers. On the east side of the pedestal is a representation of Christ healing an impotent man; on the west, another of the Good Samaritan; on the south, Mr. Guy's arms; and on the north, an inscription, stating, that the hospital was founded in 1721, in the life-time of Mr. Guy.

Next the street, the buildings consist of a centre and wings, and behind these is a quadrangle; while a detached edifice is appropriated to the reception of lunatics. The west wing includes a chapel, in which is another statue of the founder, finely executed by Bacon the elder, at the cost of 1000*l.* He is here represented holding out one hand to raise an emaciated recumbent figure, and pointing with the other to a second whom two persons are carrying into the hospital. Emblematic medallions adorn the sides of the pedestal, on which there is also an inscription.

This hospital was incorporated by act of parliament. It is under the medical inspection of three physicians, three surgeons, and an apothecary. There are twelve large wards, containing upwards of 400 beds, for so many in-patients, besides whom, the charity relieves about

2000 out-patients every year. The forms of admission are by petitions on Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock. There are a library, laboratory, and a collection of anatomical preparations attached to the institution; together with a theatre for chemical, medical, and anatomical lectures, in which also are held, during winter, the meetings of a scientific institution, called the *Physical Society of Guy's Hospital.*

New Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth, is on a scale of such extent and magnificence, that it might be taken for a palace, rather than an erection for any charitable purpose. The first stone was laid on the 20th of April, 1812; but the original foundation, for which the city of London is indebted to Henry VIII., was in Moorfields. The building there was taken down in 1814.

The front of the new edifice is about 570 feet in length, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former of which has a portico of six Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, on which are displayed the arms of the United Kingdom. A lantern cupola rises from the middle of the building, which is four stories in height, and is chiefly constructed of brick. In the hall are the celebrated statues of *Raving* and *Melancholy Madness*, executed by Caius Gabriel Cibber, which were formerly placed on the piers of the old gateway of the hospital in Moorfields: they were repaired by the younger Bacon in 1820.

This is an hospital for *lunatics*, and contains accommodations for 200 patients, exclusive of about 60 others, who have been confined for criminal acts, and the charges for whose support are defrayed by government. There are also apartments for a steward, apothecary, matron, keepers, &c. The building was designed by Mr. Lewis, and cost nearly 100,000*l.*; with the grounds for the exercise of the patients, it occupies an extent of about 12 acres. The annual income of this institution is about 18,000*l.*

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street Road, was originally established in 1732, by voluntary contributions. It was intended as an asylum for such unfortunate lunatics as

could not obtain admission into Bethlem hospital, and is entirely independent of that royal establishment. The first hospital was built at a place called Windmill Hill, on the north side of upper Moorfields. The present edifice was commenced in 1751, but it was not completed till 1786; the expense of the construction was 55,000*l*. The building is 493 feet in length.

The whole interior of the hospital may well serve as a model for every similar charity. It consists of three stories, exclusive of the basement floor, and of an attic in the centre and at each end. The centre, on the ground level with the entrance, is occupied by a hall, apartments for some of the officers of the institution, and the stair-case. Upwards, it comprises the stair-case, a lobby at the end of each landing, the committee-room, and the respective apartments for the master and matron, and for the several attendants. On each side, in every story, is a spacious gallery, occupied by the female patients on the western side, and by the male on the eastern. The rooms of the maniacs are ranged along the south sides of the galleries; the greater part of the north side is open to the air, by wide and lofty sash-windows, secured within by iron gratings. In each gallery are sitting rooms of two kinds: the one is spacious, with tables and forms, and with a large fire-place, inclosed by iron rails to the top of the chimney-piece; these rails are sufficiently wide to admit the heat into the room, while they prevent accidents by fire. In this room, patients that are sufficiently composed have their meals together, and assemble for company and conversation when they think proper. The other rooms are smaller, with similar fire-places, in which patients so much disordered as to be confined in strait waistcoats, are permitted to take their meals and sit together. Every patient has a square room to sleep in, with a good mattress, and a warm bed-covering. Not only are the principal apartments kept perfectly clean, but the cells and galleries are also clean and thoroughly aired.

The number of patients in this hospital is limited to 300. The following results are derived from the experience of several years:—the average number of in

curable patients is about 100; the average number of curable patients admitted annually amounts to 110 males, 150 females; the proportion of females to males admitted, is nearly as three to two, and of females cured to males, nearly as two to one. The annual average number of deaths is 27.

Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, one of the *royal* hospitals, founded by Edward VI., is at present used as a house of correction for dissolute persons and idle apprentices, committed by the chamberlain of the city; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants, till they can be passed to the places of their settlement.

Over the entrance is a bust of the founder, Edward VI. The buildings consist of a large quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by a spacious hall, in which is a picture by Holbein, representing the presentation of the charter of the hospital to the corporation of London by King Edward; and some other paintings. The houses of the arts-masters, and the prison, occupy the remaining sides of the square.

The manufacturers, or arts-masters, as they are called, take apprentices, who formerly were habited in rather a singular manner, and, like all bodies of young men, were sometimes disorderly; but their conduct has been amended and the peculiar dress is discontinued.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, was established in 1733, by subscription, for the relief of the sick and lame. The central part of this hospital was formerly the mansion of Viscount Lanesborough, commemorated by a couplet in "Pope's Moral Essays" for his immoderate attachment to the exercise of dancing:—

"Old politicians chew on wisdom past,
And totter on in business to the last;
As weak, as earnest, and as gravely out,
As sober Lanesb'ro dancing in the gout."

Attached to this establishment is an institution formed in 1809, supported by subscription, under the title of *The Charity for the Convalescents of St. George's Hospital.*

The buildings, as well as others adjoining, are about to be taken down, and a new edifice erected near Sloane Street.

The London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, was commenced in 1740, when a house was opened in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, ship-wrights, labourers at the docks and quays, &c. In December, 1759, a charter of incorporation was obtained, and the present structure was erected on a grand and extensive scale.—*The Samaritan Society*, established in 1791, is an appendage to this charity, for the relief of various cases of distress not provided for by the regulations of the hospital.

The Westminster Hospital, James Street, near Buckingham Gate, is the oldest hospital, supported by subscription, in the metropolis, having been founded in 1719 "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts."

The Middlesex Hospital, Charles Street, Berners Street, was instituted in 1745 for the reception of sick and lame patients. In 1747, the benefits of the charity were extended to parturient married women; and in 1792, a ward of this hospital was set apart for patients afflicted with cancer.

An Hospital of the Dutch and German Jews, Mile End Old Town, was established in 1795.

The Jews' Hospital, Mile End, was instituted in 1811, for Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

The French Hospital, Old Street, for Protestants, was established in 1716; arising out of a bequest of 1000*l.* from M. de Castigny, master of the Buck Hounds to William III.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

No description of distress is more amply provided for by the spirit of benevolence in London, than that

which arises from the helpless condition of poor lying-in women. There are not less than fourteen considerable establishments of this kind; in some of which they are amply provided with every comfort, whilst others provide midwives and medicines gratuitously to indigent females at their own houses. The oldest of these establishments have administered relief to more than 150,000 subjects, and, as appears from their reports, the eleven alluded to receive from 4000 to 5000 poor women annually. No comment is required to point out the great utility of such charities; nor can any persuasion be requisite to induce the opulent, particularly of the fair sex, to contribute liberally to their support. A considerable convenience is likewise experienced, in the neighbourhood of these institutions, by wealthy females, in the constant supply of healthy wet-nurses which they afford, on application being made to the physician or matron.

The names of these establishments are: —

The *British Lying-in Hospital*, for married women, Brownlow Street, Drury Lane, instituted 1749:

The *City of London Lying-in Hospital*, City Road, instituted 1750:

The *Queen's Lying-in Hospital*, Manor House, Lisson Green, instituted in 1752:

The *Lying-in Charity*, for the delivery of poor married women at their own habitations, office, Little Knight-rider Street, Doctors' Commons, 1757:

The *Westminster Lying-in Hospital*, near the Bridge, was founded in 1765: — all these are supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The *Middlesex Hospital*, the medical men attached to which attend married women at their own houses.

The *General Lying-in Dispensary*, Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, for married women at their own houses, instituted 1778.

The *Benevolent Institution*, Castle Court, Strand, for the same purpose, employ 40 midwives, and was established 1780.

Eastern Dispensary, Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, for the same purpose, 1782.

The *Endeavour Lying-in Charity*, for the delivery of poor women at their own habitations, 1794.

The *Lying-in Charity*, for the wives of the Foot Guards, Panton Street, Haymarket, 1801.

The *Central Lying-in Charity and Dispensary*, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1816.

The *Royal West London Infirmary, and Lying-in Institution*, Villiers Street, Strand, 1818.

The *United Institution of London and Westminster*, Warwick Street, Golden Square, established 1822.

Prospectuses, and lists of Governors, may be obtained from the Secretaries of each of these institutions

DISPENSARIES.

These are institutions established in various parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of affording medicine gratis, or at a cheap rate, together with medical advice, and, where it is necessary, attendance, at the habitations of the patients, on gratuitous terms. They are supported by annual voluntary subscriptions. According to a calculation made by Dr. Lettsom, several years since, the contributions to these establishments amounting to about 5000*l.* a year, yielded relief to 50,000 patients. — The following list includes the principal metropolitan dispensaries: —

The *General Dispensary*, Aldersgate Street, founded in 1770.

The *Westminster Dispensary*, Gerrard Street, Soho, 1774.

The *London Dispensary*, Artillery Street, Bishopsgate Street, 1777.

The *Finsbury Dispensary*, St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, 1780.

The *Eastern Dispensary*, Alie Street, Whitechapel, 1782.

The *Public Dispensary*, Bishop's Court, Lincoln's Inn, 1783.

The *Mary-le-Bonne General Dispensary*, Welbeck Street 1785.

The *New Finsbury Dispensary*, West Smithfield, 1786.

The *City Dispensary*, Grocer's Hall Court, 1789.

The *Western Dispensary*, Charles Street, Westminster, 1789.

The *Surrey Dispensary*, Union Street, Southwark, 1777.

The *Universal Medical Dispensary*, Old Gravel Lane, St. George's in the East, 1792.

The *Universal Medical Institution*, Tower Hamlets, 1792.

The *Bloomsbury Dispensary*, Great Russel Street, 1801.

The *Charitable Fund* and *Dispensary*, near Goldsmith's Hall, combining medical relief and pecuniary aid.

The *Northern Dispensary*, New Road.

St. James's and *St. George's Dispensary*, Old Burlington Street, 1817.

The *Royal Universal Infirmary for Children*, under the Patronage of his Majesty, established in 1816, at St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and removed to a building erected in Waterloo Road, 1823.

MEDICAL CHARITIES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

The *Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear*, Dean Street, Soho.

Institution for the Gratuitous Cure of Cataract, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road.

Royal Westminster Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Warwick Street, Golden Square.

London Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields.

Kent and Surrey General Eye Infirmary, Dean Street, Southwark.

Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.

Daranian Society, for the cure of Ruptures, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

City of London Truss Society, for the relief of the ruptured poor throughout the kingdom, Grocer's Hall, Poultry.

Asylum for the Recovery of Health, to receive the convalescent, and afford them those advantages which poverty might otherwise prevent them from obtaining. A house was occupied by this establishment at the corner of Gower Street, in the New Road; but the institution has

lately been removed to more extensive premises at Lisson Green.

Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, for the poor of London, Tower Street, and Margate.

The *Small Pox Hospital*, established by subscription in 1746, at a house in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, and removed, in 1767, to an edifice built for the express purpose, at Battle Bridge. Here Dr. Woodville, physician to the institution, introduced Vaccination in 1799; and this practice has superseded the original object of the hospital. In 1802, a part of the premises was appropriated to the purpose of a house of recovery for patients labouring under Typhus and Scarlet Fevers.

Asylum for the cure of Scrofula and Cancer, Terrace, Bayswater.

Institution for the Cure of Glandular and Cancerous Diseases, Nelson Square.

Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street.

The *Lock Hospital*, for the cure of Syphilitic complaints, Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park corner.

The *London Electrical Dispensary*, City Road.

National Vaccine Society.—The total extermination of the *Small Pox*, by the substitution of *Vaccine Inoculation*, is the end for which this society was constituted. For this purpose, numerous houses are opened in London and its neighbourhood, at which persons are, without any recommendation, inoculated (gratis) with the *cow-pock*. The principal house is in Percy Street, Rathbone Place; the directors are the president and governors of the College of Physcians, and the master and two governors of the College of Surgeons.

There are three other Institutions having the same meritorious object; the *Royal Jennerian Society*, Holborn Hill; the *Vaccine Pock Institution*, in Broad Street, Golden Square, established by Dr. George Pearson, soon after Dr. Jenner announced his great discovery; and the *London Vaccine Institution*, Bond Court, Wallbrook.

The *Foundling Hospital*, Guildford Street. — This truly

humane institution owes it establishment to the exertions of a private individual. About the year 1722, Captain Thomas Coram, the master of a merchant-ship in the American trade, a man endowed with every benevolent feeling, undertook the arduous task of establishing a *Foundling* hospital, and finally succeeded, after the labour of seventeen years. His Majesty, George II., being applied to, a royal charter was granted, on the 17th October, 1739, authorising the governors of this charity (among other things) to purchase, in mortmain, real estates, not exceeding in value 4000*l. per annum.*

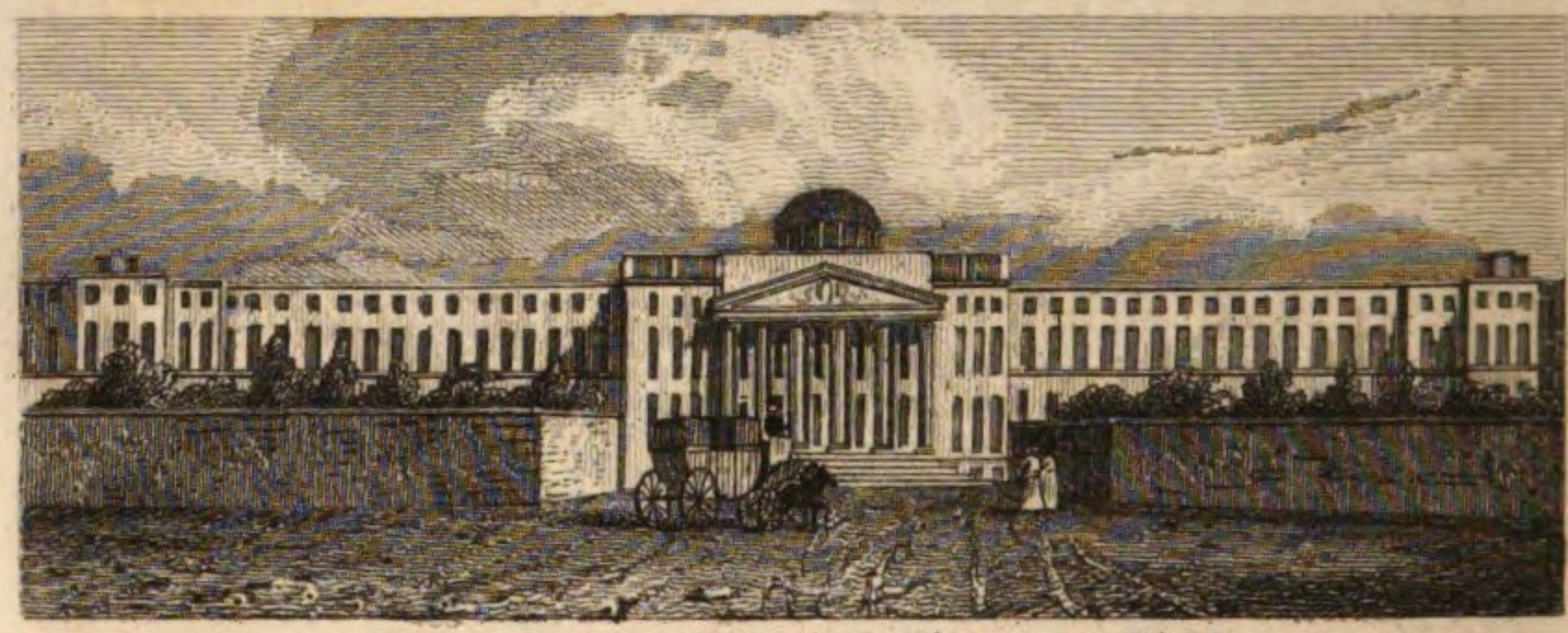
The object of this institution is, according to the charter, "the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children." They are not however, as in foreign establishments, indiscriminately received; but, in every individual case, application is necessary, subject to the consideration of the committee of management. The children of soldiers and sailors, killed in service, are also admitted under particular circumstances.

The number of children received into the hospital before the end of the year 1752, was 1040, of whom 559 were at that time maintained by the charity, at an expense to which its income was by no means adequate. In 1756, therefore, the parliament voted it the sum of 10,000*l.* and large sums were afterwards granted, to the average amount of 33,000*l.* annually, till 1771, when they ceased. It was still found, however, that the scheme of the hospital was extended too far; numerous abuses had crept in; and the governors were finally obliged to contract their views: but, at present, from the income of their landed and funded property, and the collections at the chapel, a sufficient sum is raised to maintain nearly 400 children, of whom about 180 (the youngest) are reared in cottages within twenty or thirty miles of London until they are five years of age, when they are received into the hospital.

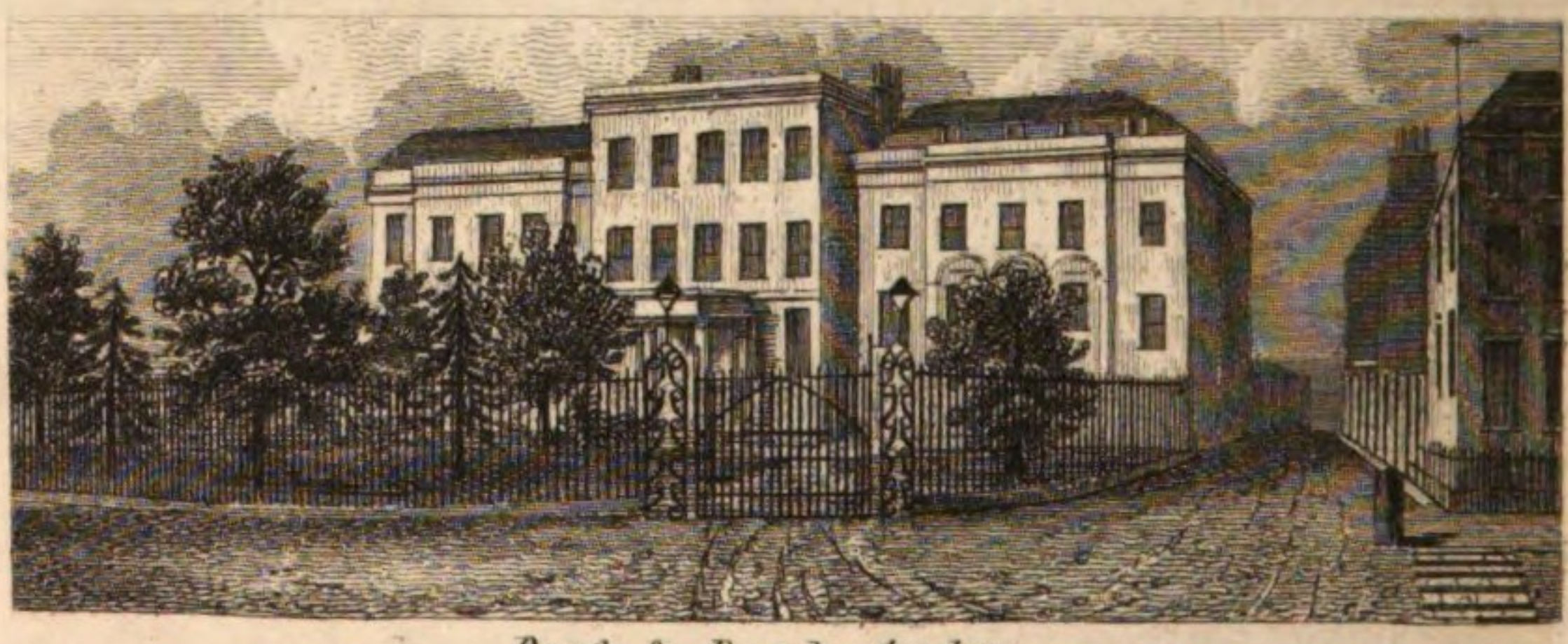
The Foundling Hospital is a spacious and convenient edifice, with a good garden and commodious play-ground for the children. The *chapel* is in the centre. The east wing is appropriated to the girls, and the west to the boys. At the south extremity of the former is the treasurer's

Magdalen Hospital.

Foundling Hospital.



New Bethlehem Hospital St. Georges Fields.



Deaf & Dumb Asylum.

house, and the extremity of the opposite wing is appropriated to inferior officers. Divine service is performed in the chapel twice on every Sunday, at eleven in the forenoon, and at seven in the evening. The pews are in general let at a high rent: besides which there is always a collection at the doors; and from the excellence of the music, the popularity of the preachers, and the influence of *fashion*, the annual sum derived from this source amounts to about 3,000*l*.

The *kitchen* of the hospital is an object worthy of inspection: it is constructed on the plan of Count Rumford, and has caused a saving to the charity of twenty-five chaldrons of coals in the year.

Hogarth was an early benefactor, and an active promoter of the Foundling charity. He presented to it three excellent pictures; one of them is his admirable *March to Finchley*; and another, a portrait of the founder, Captain Coram. The collection has since been enriched by other presents from celebrated artists. The altar-piece in the chapel is by the late Mr. West. In the court-room are four pictures from sacred subjects, by Hayman, Hogarth, Highmore, and Willes. On each side of these are placed smaller pictures, in circular frames, representing the most considerable hospitals in and about London: 1. *The Foundling*; 2. *St. George's Hospital*; — by Wilson: 3. *Chelsea Hospital*; 4. *Bethlem Hospital*; — by Hatley: 5. *St. Thomas's Hospital*; 6. *Greenwich Hospital*; 7. *Blue Coat Hospital*; — by Wale: 8. *The Charter House*, by Gainsborough.

The benefits of this charity extend not only to the rearing and educating of helpless orphans, but, at the discretion of the general committee, to the providing them, on their discharge from the establishment, with clothes, money, &c. not to exceed the value of ten pounds, and to the binding them apprentices, or placing them in service.

The *Magdalen Hospital*, St. George's Fields, was founded for the relief and reformation of wretched young women, whose conduct had deprived them of character, and rendered them outcasts from society: the principle, therefore, on which it is founded, would alone give it

a strong title to the countenance and favour of the public, particularly of the female sex. It was opened in the year 1758. During the period that it has subsisted, more than two thirds of the women who have been admitted to its benefits have been reconciled to their friends, or placed in honest employments or reputable services. A very considerable number have married, and are at this moment respectable members of society; and, could their names and situations be disclosed, the utility of this charity would appear in the most striking light. The time the females remain in the house varies, according to circumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find out their relations and friends, in order to effect a reconciliation with them; and, if they should maintain a decent character, to put them once more under their protection. When discharged, they are for the most part *under twenty years of age*.

The committee consists of thirty-two governors, who meet at the hospital every Thursday, at twelve o'clock, except on the first Thursday of every month, when they assemble at eleven; and two of them, in rotation, attend at the Chapel every Sunday, at morning and evening service, when a collection is made previously to admission. The hours of divine service are a quarter after eleven in the forenoon, and a quarter after six in the evening; and, on account of the singing, which is performed by the females, (screened by a curtain from the general eye,) few places of worship in the metropolis are more frequented. This institution is principally indebted for its origin to the unfortunate Rev. Dr. Dodd.

Companies who wish to visit this charity, may be admitted, on addressing their request by letter to the committee any Thursday; or to the treasurer upon any day in the week. — No fees are taken.

London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville. — This institution, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Magdalen, was founded in 1807, in consequence of the number of applications to the former charity which, of necessity, remained unattended to. The most prompt assistance is here afforded, to the extent the funds will allow, to all

unfortunate females who are desirous of reforming; and order, industry, and harmony, in a very eminent degree, pervade the establishment.

The Asylum, St. George's Fields, for *Female Orphans*, was instituted soon after the Magdalen, but not incorporated till 1800, and, as the latter was intended to reclaim prostitutes, the object of this charity is to prevent prostitution. Maintenance and education are here afforded to a number of poor and distressed children. The guardians, or subscribers, present, in turn, as often as vacancies occur; and the children are taken in at about the age of nine, and, at fourteen, they are apprenticed to trades, or engaged as domestic servants.

This institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and by collections made at the doors of the neat and well-attended chapel, on Sundays.

London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, founded in 1813, for the relief of destitute orphans, particularly those of respectable parentage. This charity is of a more comprehensive character than any previously existing, as it relieves objects without regard to local or other distinctions. An estate has been purchased at Clapton, near Hackney, where a building is now erecting for the purposes of the institution. Since its establishment, 226 children have been admitted, and it is proposed to provide permanent accommodations for 300.

The Marine Society, Bishopsgate Street, was commenced in 1756, and incorporated in 1772. Its chief object is to fit out indigent and distressed, and even depraved boys, for service on board the king's ships. Whether the institution is considered as a feature of well-regulated police, or as a nursery for seamen, its advantages are strikingly evident, and entitle it to the warmest support of the benevolent. Thousands were clothed, and qualified for the nautical life, by this society, during the late war. A part of the system is to receive and instruct boys, both in their moral and professional duties, on board vessels stationed for that purpose on the Thames, and be-

tween 70 and 80,000 have been introduced to the sea-service by this society.

School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields. In this interesting institution, established in 1799, the most humane attention is paid to a number of persons from the age of twelve, and upwards, under the unhappy circumstances of blindness and poverty. They manufacture baskets, clothes' lines, sash cords, and various other articles, which are sold at the school, where strangers are permitted (gratis) to view the progress of the pupils, and to examine the nature of the institution. The profit of the articles here manufactured for sale, in aid of the funds of the establishment, is said to amount annually to from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* There are about sixty inmates of both sexes.

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Kent Road, is another truly interesting charity. Its youthful inmates, who had otherwise remained "dumb and ignorant as the beasts of the field," are, by its means, taught to make themselves understood, and with readiness to understand others; to read, write, cast accounts, &c., and to become moral and religious characters. They are besides instructed in various mechanical arts, by which, in future life, they may obtain their own subsistence. Examples of their skill in these arts are exhibited at the annual dinner, and may be witnessed by any person on visiting the establishment. This institution commenced about 1792, but the present building was erected in 1807, and enlarged in 1819, so as to accommodate 200 children.

The Philanthropic Society, London Road, was established in 1788, and the society was incorporated in 1806. Its object is to rescue from vice and misery the offspring of the vicious and abandoned, and to induce habits of industry and decency in the minds of those who have been exposed to the influence of bad example.

Here are 200 children, on an average, male and female, many of whom have been taken from prisons, or from the retreats of villany, and the haunts of prostitution.

For the employment of the boys, (who are appropriately *classed*,) buildings are erected, in which, under the direction of master-workmen, various trades are carried on for the society's benefit; while the girls are instructed to work at their needle, and in those household offices which may render them serviceable to the community, and enable them to obtain an honest livelihood. The whole number of children, of both sexes, that have been received by the society, amounts to upwards of 1200; among whom were many, *old in iniquity*, though *young in years*.

The "*Reform*" is a probationary building, in which children who have actually commenced a criminal career are first placed, until they appear to be sufficiently amended for removal to the manufactory. In the latter, letter-press and copper-plate printing, book-binding, shoe-making, tailors' work, rope-making, twine-spinning, &c. are the regular employments.

The Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney Road and Hoxton. The object of this society is to provide a place of refuge for persons discharged from prison or the hulks, or for unfortunate and deserted females, and other destitute persons, who, from loss of character or extreme indigence, cannot procure an immediate maintenance, though willing to make the requisite exertions. It was commenced in 1805, by the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, and its utility soon obtained for it the public notice and support.

It appears by the returns, that 1600 persons have been assisted by means of this institution since its commencement, and 120 are now inmates.

Royal Humane Society, Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Among the singularly benevolent institutions which have within a few years arisen in the metropolis, is this society, commencing its operations where all others leave the objects of their care. Since its first establishment, in 1774, more than 5200 individuals have been restored to animation from *apparent death*, (by drowning, &c.) and rewards have been distributed to 21,000 persons for risking their lives to preserve others. The Receiving-house in Hyde-Park is fitted with an unrivalled apparatus, for employing

every possible means to restore suspended vitality. The ground on which it is situated was given to the society by his late Majesty, who was a warm admirer and zealous patron of the institution. There are *eighteen* other houses of the same description in the metropolis and its vicinity; and the means resorted to for restoring life are equally excellent, and equally successful, in all. It deserves to be generally known, that his Imperial Majesty, Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, is an *honorary member* of this society, he having condescended to accept its diploma, together with the *medal* it bestows on those who are the instruments of restoring life, on occasion of the exercise of his own humane *personal* endeavours to rescue a peasant from death by drowning.

This society was instituted through the philanthropic exertions of Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Hawes, Cogan, and Lettsom, by the three last-mentioned of whom the annual reports of the establishment were prepared for publication previous to 1813, since which they have been written by the Registrar.

The anniversary procession and public dinner at the London Tavern, in the month of April, of persons restored, forms a most interesting spectacle, to which strangers are admitted.

The Society of Schoolmasters was established in 1798, to form a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans, and for the relief of such schoolmasters and ushers as may become necessitous through age, infirmity, or misfortune.

The funds are divided into two parts, the one called the joint stock of the society, and the other the charitable fund. The *joint stock* is raised by an annual subscription of five guineas from each member, to which are added the fines and interest accruing; and the *charitable fund* is supported by every member's becoming, upon his entrance, a benefactor to it of five guineas, or an annual subscriber of one guinea, and by benefactions, legacies, &c. The allowances to the widow and children of every deceased member, are from 120*l.* to 300*l.* per annum. A member leaving neither widow nor child, may bequeath, by will,

the half of these sums to a father, mother, brother, or sister, or a brother's or sister's child or children.*

Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for small Debts, Craven Street, Strand. The liberal views of this society, instituted in 1772, with a fund of 81*l.* 1*s.*, (the produce of collections made in two chapels of the metropolis for the purpose,) were soon ably seconded by the public; for within fifteen months from the commencement they were enabled to discharge 900 prisoners, many of whom were confined *for their fees only!*

From the annual report for 1824, it appears, that 958 debtors, of whom 679 had wives with 1681 children, were discharged from the provincial prisons, within the last year, by this society, at an average expense of *2l.* 8*s.* *3d.* each. One munificent donation of an individual to this institution deserves to be recorded: soon after the publication of a "Statement, &c." by James Neild, Esq., then treasurer to the society, in 1801, that gentleman, to use his own words, was, "surprised with the receipt of *a bank note of one thousand pounds.* It came by *penny-post*, in a *blank* cover, neither *name* nor *signature*, addressed James Neild, Esq., &c. !" — Every effort used to trace this note to the donor, (it having been issued from the Bank three years previously), was unavailing.

Scottish Hospital, Crane Court, Fleet Street. — This is an incorporated Society for the purpose of relieving distressed natives of Scotland, who have acquired no right to parochial relief in England. It was originally founded by Charles II., and re-incorporated by George III. In the hall is a bust of Charles II., and a fine whole length portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Caledonian Asylum, Hatton Garden, was instituted

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* At an anniversary meeting of this society a few years ago, the Duke of Orleans stated, that he had himself been employed as a *Schoolmaster*, in Switzerland, during a part of the time he was absent from France, in the course of the French Revolution.

in 1815, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, marines, &c. natives of Scotland, or born of indigent Scottish parents resident in London.

The Highland Society of London, was instituted and incorporated by Act of Parliament, for preserving the martial spirit, language, dress, &c. of the *Gadhael*, for establishing and supporting Gaelic schools in the Highlands of Scotland, for relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from home, and for promoting the improvement and general welfare of the northern parts of the kingdom.

The Caledonian Society was established in 1820, with the very liberal design of affording relief to the distressed of all countries and descriptions.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, was established in 1784. Its object is to form schools in and near London, for the education of the children of poor natives of Ireland. The building in Stamford Street is neat and appropriate.

The Irish Society of London, Ratcliffe Highway. — This society was instituted in 1822, for the purpose of promoting the education of the poor Irish in London, through the medium of their own language.

The London Hibernian Society, Aldermanbury, instituted in 1806, for establishing schools, and circulating the Bible in Ireland, has been the means of conferring the benefits of education on upwards of 66,000 children and adults. The present number of the society's schools is 764.

The Irish Peasantry Society.— This establishment, begun in 1822, is intended to ameliorate the condition of the lower class of Irish, by offering prizes of industry, &c.

The Society for bettering the condition of the Poor in Ireland by means of Employment, is a recent and highly audable institution, began in 1823.

Committee for the Relief of the Scarcity and Distress of the Southern and Western Provinces of Ireland.—In April, 1824, a statement was issued, from which it appeared that more than 311,000*l.* had been collected and disbursed by this Society.

The Society of Ancient Britons, or Welsh Charity School, for the maintenance, instruction, clothing, and apprenticing poor children of Welsh parents, born in and near London, was established on the 1st of March, 1714, and was first opened in a small house, in Leather Lane. It was afterwards removed to a house built for the purpose upon Clerkenwell Green; and, lastly, to a handsome building in Gray's-Inn-Lane-Road, calculated for about a hundred children of both sexes, with their tutors, &c. —Patron, the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Maritime Cambrian Society, Pall Mall, is a benefit Society for Welsh ship-owners, and master mariners.

The National Benevolent Institution, Great Russel Street, was founded in 1812, by Peter Hervé, for the relief of distressed persons *in the middle ranks of life*, of any country or persuasion. Since the formation of this establishment, about fifty persons have been admitted as pensioners at from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per annum.

The Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, was established early in the reign of Charles II., and incorporated in 1678, with licence to hold estates of the value of 2000*l.* a year; in 1714, extended to 5000*l.*; and since to 10,000*l.*. The general annual courts of this establishment are held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury Square. Besides this, there is a "Society for *Maintaining and Educating* poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age to be put Apprentice," and an institution for the protection of "*Widows and Children* of Clergymen in the diocess of London." These are all well supported, and we may recommend to the particular notice of the stranger the anniversary meeting, at St. Paul's Cathedral, in May, for the benefit of the "*Sons of*

the Clergy ;" a most gratifying occasion for the exertion of benevolence being afforded by its means.

The African Institution, which originated in 1807, has for its object the general instruction and civilization of the natives of Africa. With this view several schools have been established at Sierra Leone, &c. The Royal British and Dr. Bell's system have been adopted. As the Society is strongly supported by Mr. Wilberforce and his friends, it is almost unnecessary to add, that the complete abolition of the Slave Trade is one of its principal objects.

The Society for the Relief of Foreigners originated in 1807, in the association of seven protestant clergymen of different nations, and was brought into public notice, and finally established in the same year. It not only gives money to distressed foreigners, but affords legal and medical assistance, provides those destitute of employment with situations, and furnishes means to those desirous of returning to their own country, on account of age, ill health, or other causes. Within the space of twelve months in the years 1822 and 1823, this society relieved 2120 foreigners in distress.

The London Maritime Institution, worthy of a city which derives its chief consequence from Commerce, is designed as a provision for decayed captains in the merchant-service, and their families.

The Merchants' Seamen Society was incorporated 20 George II., for the relief of Seamen disabled in the Merchant Service, their Widows, Children, &c.—Like the last, it is a benefit society; and the offices of both are in the Royal Exchange.

The Seamen's Hospital, is established on board the Grampus Hospital Ship, in Deptford Creek. Since its first institution, in 1821, more than 1900 seamen, of all nations, have been admitted and provided for. Its office is in Bishopsgate Street within.

The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in and near London, was established in 1788.

The Medical Benevolent Society was instituted in 1816, on the principle of a mutual benefit club.

Army Medical Officers' Benevolent Fund Society, established 1820.

The Law Association, was instituted in 1817, for the benefit of widows and families of professional men in the metropolis and its vicinity.

City of London General Pension Society, for allowing permanent Pensions to decayed artisans, mechanics, and their widows.

The Sheriffs' Fund was instituted in 1807, by Sir Richard Phillips, for the relief of the wives and children of the prisoners of the metropolis, and for the temporary subsistence of those who are discharged from the prisons. It is supported by subscriptions paid to the sheriffs, or under-sheriffs, for the time being, who superintend the distribution of the money.

Raine's Charity, St. George's in the East, consists of two schools, founded by Henry Raine, Esq. in 1719, for the maintenance and instruction of 50 boys and 50 girls. One out of the six girls who leave this school every year, having a proper certificate of her good conduct, is entitled to a marriage-portion of 100*l.* for which the whole number draw lots. For the wedding-dinner, which is always on the first of May, five pounds more are allowed.

Literary Fund Society, Lincoln's Inn Fields. This society was instituted in 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of professional writers and their near relatives. Statements of the circumstances of distress under which the applicants labour must be addressed to the committee. A report, issued on May the 10th, 1824, announced the annual income of the

Literary Fund to be 2065*l.* 15*s.* The sum bestowed in donations to distressed individuals in 1824, was nearly 400*l.* The king gives 200 guineas a-year to this society. This most excellent and useful institution is entitled to the attention and patronage of every lover of literature.

The Artists' General Benevolent Institution, and the Artists' Joint Stock Fund, are two distinct societies, originating with artists, and designed to afford them and their families pecuniary assistance in times of distress. The first society, commenced in 1813, dispenses its funds generally, and the second to its own members only. Each of the societies has an anniversary meeting and festival, when collections are made from strangers, and reports issued relating to the state of the funds and the sums annual disbursed.

The Royal Society of Musicians; the Choral Fund; and the New Musical Fund, are three different societies, instituted for the benefit of decayed or sick musicians, and their widows and orphans.

The Philological Society, King-street, Bryanston Square, is intended to afford respectable education to the sons of Clergymen, Naval and Military Officers, Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks in Public Offices, and the higher orders of tradesmen, who, from misfortunes or limited income, cannot afford a liberal education to their children.

The Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, Red Lion Square, was established in 1818, for the purpose of removing from the streets of the metropolis mendicants of all descriptions, punishing the idle and dissipated vagrant and impostor, and affording relief to the really distressed. In the prosecution of these meritorious objects 17,000 cases have been registered, 150,000 meals distributed, and 3000 confirmed beggars apprehended since the institution was formed. In justice to this useful association it will be proper to add, that the reprehensible reports which have been propagated against its officers were investigated and proved

to be entirely unfounded, at different general meetings held in February, 1824.

Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, Aldermanbury. — The first public meeting of this Society was held in 1820. Its general object is the amelioration of gaols, by adopting and improving the plans of the celebrated philanthropist Howard. The published reports of this institution, by the Treasurer, T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., M.P., are replete with valuable information.

The Guardian Society, Asylum, New Road, St. George's in the East, was instituted in 1816, for the preservation of Public Morals, &c.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice, Essex Street, Strand, which originated in 1802, has for its object the preservation of public morals, by prosecuting dealers in obscene and blasphemous books, and other offenders against religion and decency.

Society of Guardians, for the protection of trade against swindlers and sharpers, was instituted in 1777. Office No. 36, Essex Street, Strand.

A Society for procuring Nightly Shelter for the Houseless, was formed to protect the poor and wretched residents of London during inclement winters.

The Strangers' Friend Society, was established in 1785, for relieving the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations.

The Society for Charitable Purposes, in the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Anne, St. Martin, St. George, and St James, was instituted in 1774. Societies to assist the industrious and deserving poor, on a similar plan, have subsequently been formed in other parts of London.

The Spitalfields Benevolent Society, under the patrona

of T. Fowell Buxton Esq. M.P., is an institution for the relief of the distressed poor, at their own habitations.

The British and Foreign Philanthropic Society, Exchange Buildings, was instituted in May, 1822, for the permanent relief of the labouring classes of the community, by means of education, employment, exchange of productions, &c. in associations of from 500 to 2000 individuals. Experimental plans, similar to those which have been for several years in operation at Lanark, under the management of Mr. Owen, constitute the general object of this institution.

The Widows' Friend and Benevolent Society, Salisbury Square. — The principal trait of this charitable association is the careful investigation, by visitors, of every case of distress previously to affording relief. Instituted in 1808.

The Society for Educating the Children of Debtors, was established in 1796.

The Royal Freemason's Charity, Melina Place, St. George's Fields, is an asylum for the education and support of female children, established in 1788.

The Masonic Benefit Society, was instituted in 1799, for the relief of indigent brethren, and their widows and children.

The Masonic Institution, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing the sons of Freemasons.

The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund, was established in 1777, through the patronage and assistance of Garrick, and confirmed by Parliament. Its object is to afford pecuniary aid to performers in old age and when reduced to poverty.

The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, was instituted in 1765, and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, for the same purpose as the former.

The National Mutual Insurance Benefit Institution, Threadneedle Street.

The London Society, Hatton Garden, was established in 1813, for the improvement and encouragement of female servants.

The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, established in March, 1824, under the patronage of his Majesty, extends its aid to the subjects of all nations, both in war and in peace.

Society for the Encouragement of Industry and the Reduction of Poor Rates. — The recently published reports of this society (which was instituted in 1818), contain much valuable statistical information, relative to various parts of the kingdom.

The Antelopean Society, for charitable purposes, White Hart Yard, Strand, has subsisted for nearly a century.

The Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Parts adjacent. — The object of this charity is to supply the indigent with coals and potatoes in winter at a reduced price. It was established in 1799

The French House of Charity, Spitalfields, was formed about the middle of the last century, for the distribution of provisions to distressed Frenchmen.

The *Society of Philanthropic Harmonists*, held at the Globe, Titchfield Street, and the *St. Luke's Philanthropic Society*, effect considerable good, by giving small sums to distressed persons.

There are numerous other Societies, the benefits of which are restricted to persons engaged in certain trades or occupations: among these are associations of *Commercial Travellers, Bankers' Clerks, Parish Clerks, Licensed Victuallers, Clock and Watch Makers*, &c. &c.

A Society was instituted in 1802, for superseding the ne-

cessity of employing *Climbing Boys* in sweeping chimneys; and another in 1803, for improving the condition of those unfortunate beings.

Among the Charities confined to local objects may be enumerated the *Swiss Society, Orkney and Shetland Society, Yorkshire Society, Westmoreland Society, Cumberland Benevolent Institution, Worcestershire Society, Gloucestershire Society, Wiltshire Society, and Somersetshire Society.*

Savings' Banks. — Among the many beneficial institutions which characterise London, there are few which promise to be of greater future utility than the Savings' Banks. These are societies, the object of which is to encourage a habit of saving in the poor, who may deposit in them any sum as low as 1*s.* per week, and on the deposit, when it amounts to one pound, compound interest is allowed, which, at the end of twenty years, would accumulate to the sum of 548*l.* Their first establishment was materially assisted by the exertions of the late Right Honourable George Rose, M. P., who, in May, 1816, introduced into the House of Commons a Bill for the regulation of Provident Institutions and Savings' Banks, which afterwards passed into a law. There are in the metropolis and other parts of England, at least 130 of these institutions.

CHARTERED, ENDOWED, AND OTHER FREE AND PARISH SCHOOLS.

Christ's Hospital, or, the Blue-Coat School, Newgate Street. — This royal foundation derives its latter name from the *dress* of the children it maintains and educates. Here anciently stood the house of the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, founded about 1225; and part of the present edifice was a cloister, &c. of the conventual buiidings.

The monastery baving been surrendered to Henry VIII., that monarch, a little before his death, granted it to the city for the relief of the poor. But this object being neglected, Edward VI. his successor, at the instance of Ridley, Bishop of London, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, inviting his assistance in relieving the poor; and shortly after-

wards a regular system of relief for the poor of the metropolis was formed, of which this hospital made a principal part. The poor were distinguished into classes. St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals were destined to relieve the *diseased;* Bridewell to support and correct the *idle;* and Christ's Hospital to maintain and educate the *young* and *helpless:* and the King incorporated the governors of these several hospitals by the title of *The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward VI. King of England.* Edward also granted to Christ's Hospital lands of the yearly value of 600*l.* belonging to the Savoy, and added other benefactions, and privileges, the last being his license to hold lands in mortmain to the yearly value of 4000 marks. In 1552, the house of the Grey Friars was first prepared for the reception of the children; and in November, in the same year, nearly 400 were admitted.

Charles II. in 1674, founded a mathematical school here for forty boys, to which he liberally granted 1000*l.* per annum, payable out of the exchequer for seven years. Of these boys, ten are yearly apprenticed to the sea-service, and in their places ten more received on the foundation. Another mathematical school, for thirty-seven boys, now united with the preceding, was afterwards founded by a Mr. Travers.

There are nearly *twelve hundred* children on the foundation; but about 500 of that number (including all the younger boys, and the female scholars) are educated at an excellent establishment in the healthy town of Hertford. All the boys wear the *costume* already alluded to, which is of an ancient and singular character. It consists of a dark-blue cloth coat, made close to the body, but with loose skirts; yellow under coats; yellow worsted stockings; and round, flat, extremely small, black worsted bonnets or caps. Their food is very plain, but wholesome: the dormitories are spacious, and uniformly kept in the most cleanly state.

The boys are chiefly instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to fit them for merchants' counting-houses, or for trades: but one boy is annually sent to the university

of Cambridge, to be educated for the church; and another every seven years to that of Oxford. The following is a recent annual return: —

Children put forth Apprentices . . .	181
Buried	11
Children under care of the Hospital .	1058
To be admitted on Presentation . . .	140

As a building, Christ's Hospital is very extensive, and consists of various irregular parts. The south front, adjoining Newgate Street, is ornamented with Doric pilasters and a statue of the founder: but so confined is the general situation of the buildings, that it is only in an area before Christ-Church, to which there is a passage from Newgate Street, that this front can be fully seen. The ancient cloisters serve as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, and as a place for the boys to amuse themselves in during wet weather.

The great Hall is a spacious room, in which the boys breakfast, dine, and sup. It was built after the great fire of London, at the sole charge of Sir John F'rederic, alderman of London, and cost 5000*l*. On one side, at the upper end, is a very large picture by Verrio, representing James II. surrounded by his nobles, receiving the president, governors, and many of the children of the hospital. In this picture are half-lengths of Edward VI. and Charles II. represented suspended to the wall as portraits. Another painting exhibits Edward VI. delivering the charter of the hospital to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are in their robes, and kneeling. Near the King is Bishop Ridley. A new and commodious hall is now building from the designs of John Shaw, Esq. Architect. The Duke of York laid the foundation stone in April 1825.

In the spacious apartment, where the governors meet, called the Court-Room, are portraits of Edward VI. by Holbein, and of the chief benefactors to the hospital. In another room, the interior of which is entirely faced with stone, are kept the records, deeds, and other writings, of the hospital. One of the books is the early record of the hospital; it contains an anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated, according to the custom of the time.

The permanent revenues of Christ's Hospital are great, arising from royal and private donations in houses and lands; and by a grant from the City, the governors license the carts allowed to ply within its limits, to the number of 420, and their owners pay a small sum for such license. The expenditure is immense, being at present about 30,000*l.* per annum, of which 1300*l.* is paid in salaries to the officers and servants of the foundation.

The governors are unlimited in their number, being usually benefactors to the hospital, or persons of considerable importance, associated with the Lord Mayor and Corporation, who are Governors, by the charter: a donation of 400*l.* makes a governor. The Governors have been made trustees to other extensive charities, by their several founders, and amongst them is one of 10*l.* a-year each, for life, to 400 blind men.

The greater part of the buildings belonging to this noble institution being, in a state of considerable decay, the Governors have lately resolved to rebuild the whole.

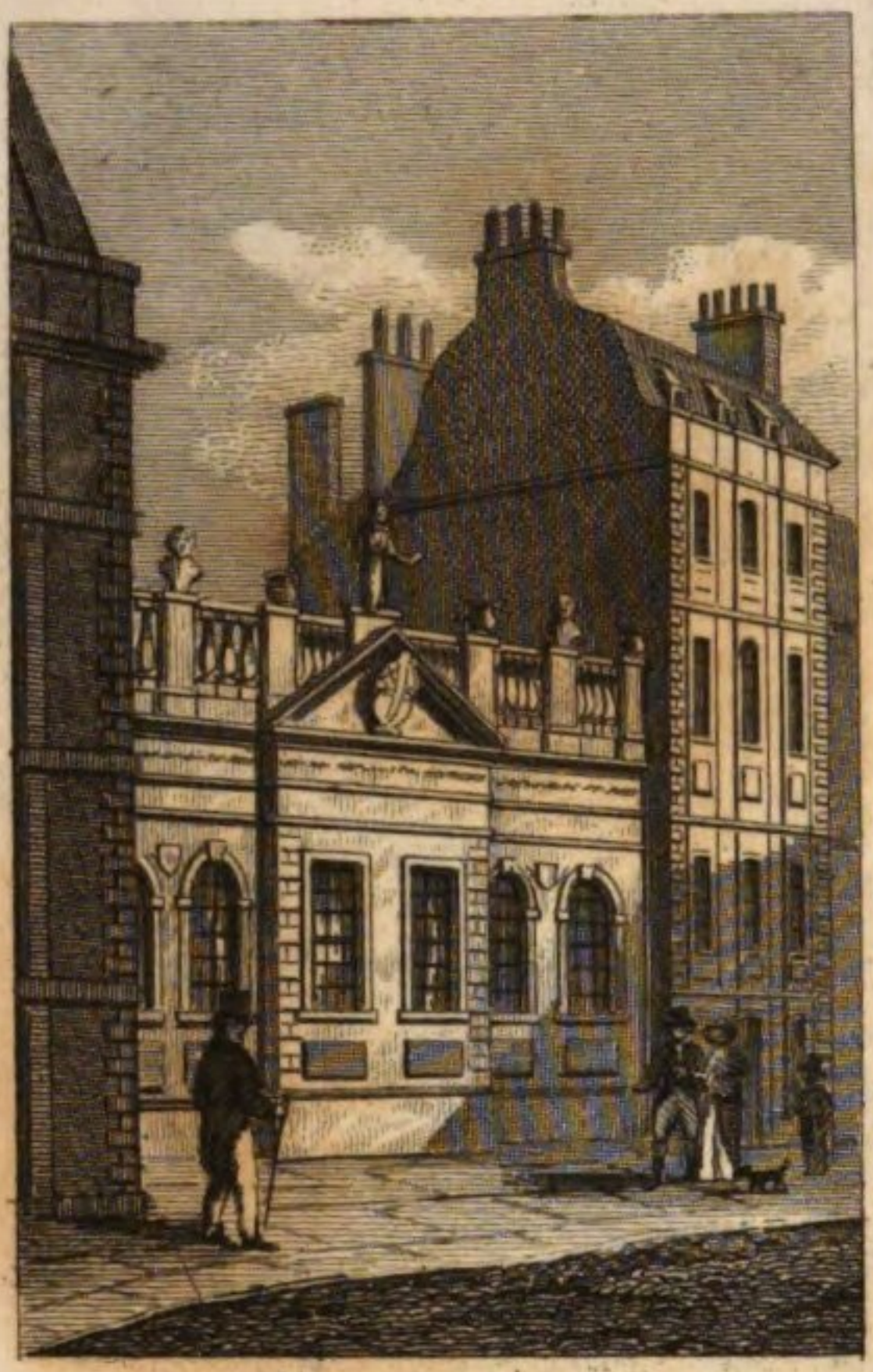
Charter House, Charter-house Square.—This institution, the name of which is a corruption of the French word *Chartreux*, was formerly, as that term signifies, a priory for monks of the Carthusian order; but, in the year 1611, the building was converted, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. into a magnificent hospital, for a master, preacher, head schoolmaster, second master, forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been merchants, or military men. He endowed this foundation with lands, worth, at that time, about 4500*l. per annum*, the income from which is, of course, now immensely increased. The boys are instructed in classical learning, and the pensioners allowed 14*l. per annum*, besides a gown, provisions, fire, and lodging. This foundation also allows 20*l. per annum* each, for eight years, to twenty-nine students at the universities; and there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors.

The priory having passed into the possession of the Howard family, after the Reformation, Thomas Howard,

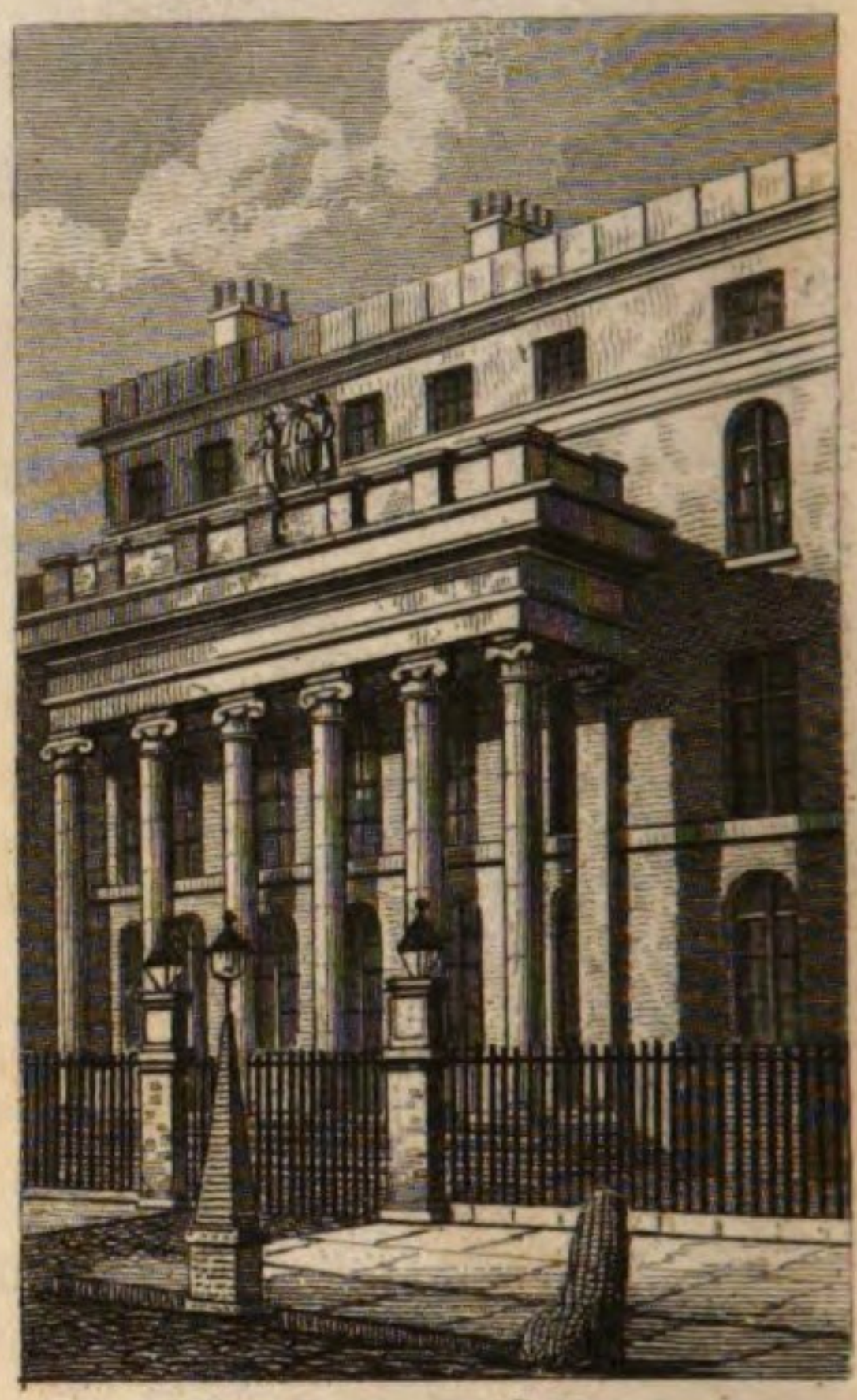
Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of James I., alienated it, for thirteen thousand pounds, to Mr. Sutton, who founded the present establishment.

The buildings forming the Charter House have an ancient appearance, and retain many traces of the improvements and alterations made by the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Chapel has painted windows, in two of which the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton are represented in stained glass. The old Court Room is decorated with sculpture, and painting of the arms of the Howard family. It has been much defaced with whitewash. The Hall has a large window ornamented with painted glass. The Master's House has been rebuilt of late years. In the Governor's Room is a half-length portrait of Mr. Sutton. He was descended from a good family in the county of Lincoln, and became an eminent London merchant in the reign of Elizabeth. Great as was his wealth, he was more distinguished for his integrity, generosity, and true charity, than for his riches, which had been all obtained by industry in his profession, by honourable posts under government, or by the success of his enterprises against the Spaniards. In a privateer, he took a Spanish prize worth twenty thousand pounds. He also commanded the bark called the Sutton, as a volunteer against the Spanish Armada. In years of scarcity, he bought corn in large quantities, and caused it to be retailed at low prices to his poor neighbours. He died in December, 1611, aged 79. His body was embalmed, and kept in his own house till the following May, when it was deposited with great pomp in Christ-Churcy, whence it was again removed, on the shoulders of the poor, to the chapel in his own hospital, when finished. His effigy, in a gown, is placed in a recumbent attitude upon his tomb: on each side is a man in armour, erect, and above, a preacher, represented as in the act of addressing his audience.

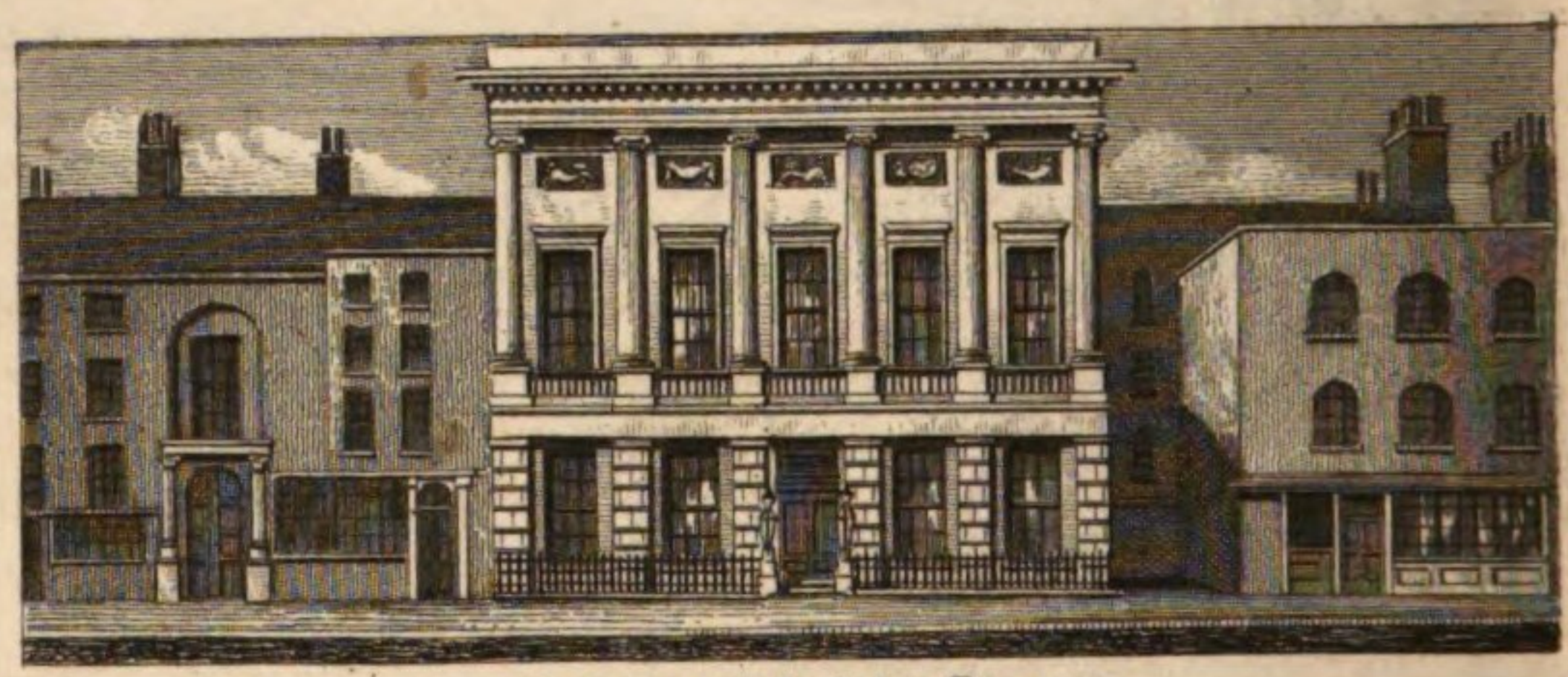
Westminster School, Dean's Yard, was founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for forty boys, called the Queens' Scholars, who receive an education to prepare them for



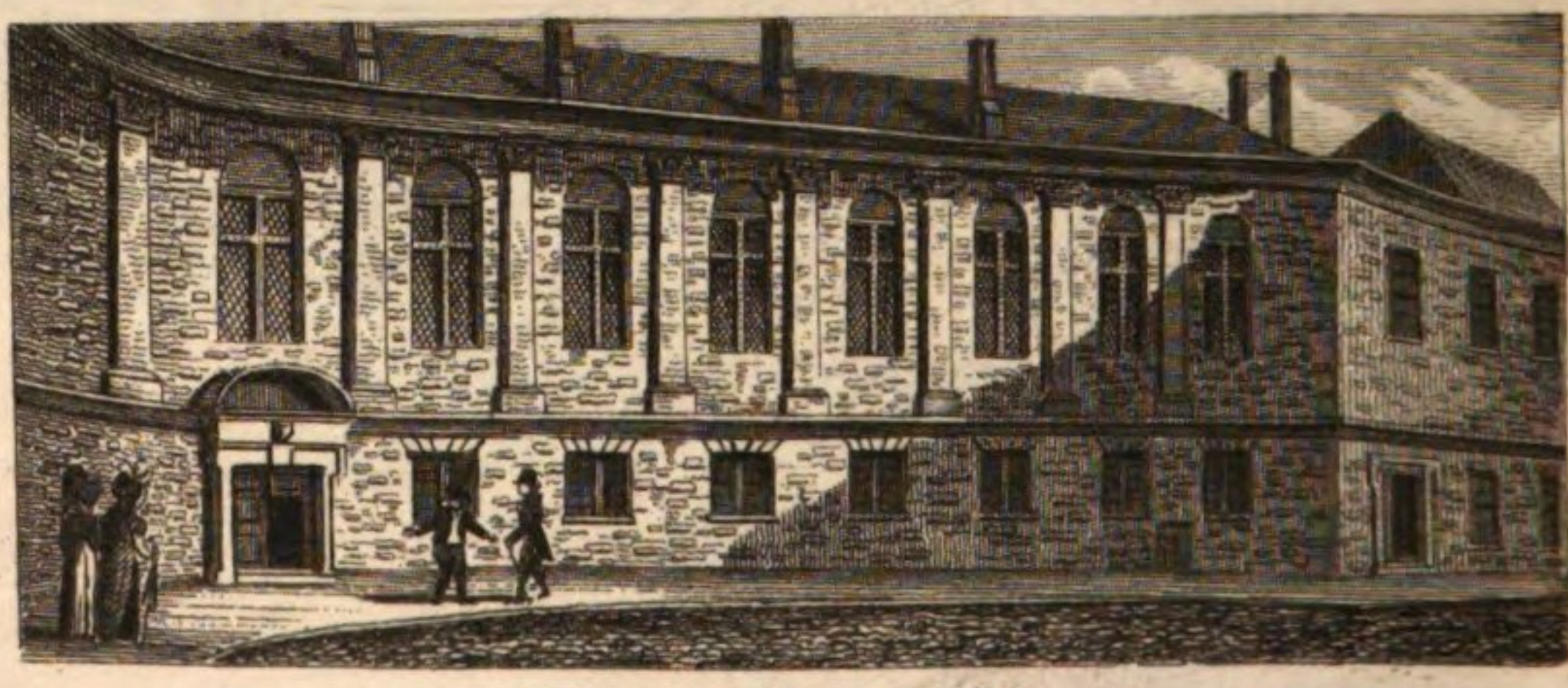
St. Pauls School.



Surgeons College.



Commercial Sale Rooms.



Merchant Taylors School.

the university: many of the sons of the first nobility and gentry are placed under the tuition of the masters and their assistants of this school.

This seminary is divided into two schools, the upper and lower, comprising seven forms, or classes. There is a head master and a second master, with numerous assistants. Several very celebrated persons have, at different periods, presided over this establishment. Among them may be noticed, Camden, the author of the Britannia; Dr. Richard Busby, famous for his classical knowledge and the severity of his discipline; Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York; the late Dr. William Vincent, author of the Voyage of Nearchus, and Dr. Carey, the present Bishop of Exeter.

St. Paul's School, St. Paul's Church Yard, was founded in 1509 by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, son of Sir Henry Colet, twice Lord Mayor of London. The Mercers' Company were appointed trustees of this charity, which was instituted to be a free-school for the education of 153 boys, under the superintendance of a master, an usher, and a chaplain. Many of the scholars are removed to the Universities, with exhibitions to defray a portion of their expenses. This school is divided into eight classes, or forms. In 1822, the building, situated on the east side of St. Paul's Church Yard, was taken down: it has been since rebuilt, and greatly enlarged towards the north. The new edifice, which was erected under the direction and from the designs of George Smith, architect, is a very handsome building, fronted with stone, and consists of a centre and wings, ornamented with a colonnade.

Merchant-Tailors' School, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street. —In 1561, the company of Merchant-Tailors, in consequence of the gift of 500*l.* by Richard Hills, one of their masters, for the purchase of suitable premises, founded this school, in which, agreeably to the original statutes, 100 boys are taught at 5*s.* each per quarter; 50 at 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and 100 gratis. In the whole, about 300 boys are now constantly on this establishment.

The present building consists of the School House,

apartments for the ushers, a house for the head-master, a library, and a chapel: all of which were erected immediately after the Fire of 1666, at the expence of the company, on the site of the former school, which had been destroyed at that time. Several scholars from this establishment are annually sent to St. John's College, Oxford.

Schools under the patronage of the National, and the British and Foreign School Societies.—In the year 1798, Joseph Lancaster, of the respectable society of Friends, usually called *Quakers*, began the practice of a novel mode of instructing youth, which has, in an extraordinary degree, lessened the labour of teachers, and facilitated the improvement of their pupils. His late Majesty warmly patronized the scheme, soon after it was made public; but its advantages were not generally appreciated, nor did it attract national attention, till the year 1808. Between that year and the year 1816, the plan had been prosecuted with such success, that more than 200 schools for boys and 80 for girls had been established upon this system, in London and various parts of England; and each school educated from 150 to 500 children.

But, in the mean time, although the usefulness of the plan thus actively promulgated by Joseph Lancaster, with the assistance of some munificent friends, could not be questioned, the claims of that person to its invention or original introduction into this country, were warmly controverted by numbers of the religious party usually called the *High-Church*. They insisted, that not Joseph Lancaster, but the Rev. Dr. Bell, had introduced the system, and that the worthy doctor had himself only transplanted it from the shores of Hindostan. The conflict of opinions on this subject occasioned not merely the farther spread of the schools, then called *Lancasterian*, but also the foundation of a great number of new schools, on the same plan, but under the authority of Dr. Bell.

The schools thus instituted are styled the *National*, from a society, so called, supported by some of the first characters in the kingdom, having been formed to promote them. The grand principle on which they are founded is, that the English constitution being "fundamentally Pro-

testant," the doctrines of the English church alone should be inculcated in the minds of our youth, in order to their being brought up faithful and well-affected subjects and churchmen, and who should take the creed of the establishment as the only safe and orthodox exposition of the Bible itself. Upon this principle, the children of sectarian parents are not admitted into the National Schools. The *British and Foreign School Society* (formerly the Lancasterian), however, adopting wider and more liberal views, make neither religion nor country a barrier to admission into their establishments.

Not only in the metropolis, but likewise in other parts of the kingdom, schools for the instruction of the poor on the new system have been formed, under the patronage of both societies; and the advantages to the rising generation from these institutions must be numerous and of great moral importance.

The Schools of the metropolis alone, however, enter into the plan of this volume; and the stranger who may feel interested in a proper understanding of this valuable method of education, will not fail to avail himself of the permission afforded by the National Society, for any respectable person to inspect their *Central School*, in Baldwin's Gardens, in order to see the system in operation. A particular description of that school will, with propriety, follow here, and the reader may comprehend from it the leading features of the plan that prevails in all schools of the same kind, whether their system be called *Bell's* or *Lancaster's*.

The Central School, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane, is divided into two rooms, well lighted and ventilated: one for 600 boys, and the other for 400 girls, allowing six square feet for each child. The building is perfectly plain, and fitted up in the simplest manner, the walls white-washed, and the floor level. Writing desks, having in front a single row of benches, on which the children sit to write in successive divisions, are placed round each school room against the wall, with the top ledge about three inches from it, so as to admit the slates on which they write to hang from hooks fixed fourteen inches asunder in a slender deal rail, fastened to the wall

about half a foot above the ledge. In one aile are placed the *sand trays*, extending across the room, at which the alphabet and stops are taught, and the under-classes write a portion of their reading lessons. The room besides contains only a desk, on which lies a book for the insertion of visitors' names, and a few moveable forms in the boys' school, and two large work-tables and forms in the girls' school; the area being left as open as possible, to allow full space for the classes to form, and the children to pass freely to and from their places.

The schools, in which the National system is strictly observed, as well in the mode of tuition as in discipline, are divided into ailes, and each aile into classes of not more than forty children in each; the only rule for classification is formed by the qualifications of the children.

To each *class* is attached a teacher, and an assistant teacher, who have the entire management and direction of such class: the teachers are selected from a superior class, and the assistants from their own or the class immediately above them, and, in whatever class they have charge, they read a portion of the lesson in turn with the other children.

To each aile is appointed a sub-usher, who sees that the teachers do their duty; and over each school presides a head-usher or monitor.

Employment.—Morning.—The schools open precisely at nine with *Prayers*, consisting of the 2d and 3d collects of Morning Service, the Lord's Prayer, and "the Grace of our Lord," read by one of the children: every child not present at prayers, and not assigning a satisfactory reason for absence, is detained after school-hours from five to thirty minutes.

After prayers the first aile *cipher* till ten—learn by heart *religious exercises* till half-past ten — *write* till eleven — and *read* till the schools are dismissed, at twelve.

Second aile *write* till half-past nine — learn religious *exercises* till ten — *read* till eleven — and *cipher* till twelve.

Third aile learn *religious exercises* till half-past nine — and *read* and *write* alternately till twelve.

Afternoon.—The schools re-open at two. The girls'

school, still in classes, with teachers, assistants, &c., learn *knitting* and *needle-work* till half-past four, and *arithmetical tables* till five.

The boys' school—first aile *cipher* till three—*write* till half-past three—*read* till half-past four—and learn *arithmetical tables* till five.

Second aile *write* till half-past two—*read* till half-past three—*cipher* till half-past four—and learn *arithmetical tables* till five.

Third aile *read* and *write* till half-past four, and learn *arithmetical tables* or *cipher* till five; at which hour both schools are dismissed with the *Gloria Patri*, sung by the children, after prayers read by one of the children, as in the morning, with the substitution only of the 2d and 3d evening collects for the two morning collects.

The books in *reading*, for which the children are prepared by previous instruction on the *sand trays*, are—National Society Central School, No. 1, or cards (taught card by card, first by previcus spelling, then by words)—National Society Central School, No. 2, 3, &c. all taught in the usual way, except that the spelling columns, No. 3, are first read syllabically, and then by words: then follow the Bible and Prayer Book, to be put into the hands of such as, by means of this initiatory course, are capable of reading it. The *ciphering* exercises begin with "Arithmetical tables for the use of schools on the Madras System," in order; viz. the tables of Numeration, counting as far as 100 forwards and backwards, of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, and tables of money; after which the children proceed in the same order to the practice of the rules on slates, ending with Compound Multiplication and Division. The *writing* exercises begin with the letters, figures, and stops, in the *sand trays*, and then proceed to writing on slates, until sufficient progress is made for occasional writing in copy-books.

It may be added, that there are more than *thirty* schools, in London, only; each instructing from 200 to 1000 children, united to the National Society, and that the expense of books for the whole number, by which the scholars acquire reading and the rudiments of religion, is calculated

not to exceed *one penny* for each child. When, therefore, we annex to this fact, the consideration of the numbers of all classes, from the prince to the peasant, who unite their subscriptions to advance the objects of this society, we shall at once perceive how mighty is the *National* engine of instruction now at work, while we contemplate with delight the benefits it is conferring on the country and the age. — The British and Foreign School Society contribute a large additional proportion to these benefits; and the different *parish schools*, educating and clothing, as has been observed, on an average, at least 11,000 children, thereby increase the public good, and private advantage.

The mere mention of the principal of the remaining institutions for the education of the poor must suffice. They are —

The British Union School, Shakspeare's Walk, Shadwell. — Established in 1816, for educating the children of parents of every religious denomination.

The *Orphan Working School*, in the City Road, established in 1760, for the education and support of orphan children.

St. Anne's Society Schools, Aldersgate and Peckham.

The *Quaker's School*, Goswell Street Road, which, in the most exemplary manner, instructs a number of poor children, belonging to members of that persuasion.

The *Royal British Institution*, North Street, Finsbury Square, established in 1813.

Protestant Dissenters' Charity School, Bartholomew Close, established in 1717.

City of London School of Instruction and Industry, instituted in 1806, Mitre Street, Aldgate.

ALMS-HOUSES.

The nature and objects of these institutions are too well known to need explanation. They are very numerous in the metropolis and its vicinity; and most of the public schools are, by their charters, and the *letter* of their endowments, in part, at least, alms-houses. We can notice only the following: —

Morden College, Blackheath, erected and endowed by

Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the support of twelve decayed merchants. The founder died in 1708, leaving the whole of his estates, after the death of his lady, to this charitable institution.

The *Haberdashers' Alms-houses*, Hoxton, founded by the Company of Haberdashers, in 1692, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left 30,000*l.* for erecting and endowing them. This foundation maintains twenty poor haberdashers, besides supporting and educating the same number of boys. A new building has been recently erected in place of the old alms-houses.

The *Drapers' Alms-houses*, Greenwich, was founded and endowed by William Lambarde, the antiquary, in 1576.

St. Peter's Hospital, or *Fishmongers' Alms-houses*, Newington Butts, was founded 1618.

Norfolk College, Greenwich, is an hospital or alms-house, founded and endowed by Henry, Earl of Northampton, in 1613. The Mercers' Company are the trustees of this institution, the revenue of which is about 1100*l.* per annum.

The *Trinity Company* have endowed *Alms-houses* in Mile-end road, which were founded in the year 1695. These consist of 28 tenements, surrounding a quadrangle, and are appropriated to decayed commanders of ships, or mates, or pilots, with their wives, &c.

Bancroft's Alms-houses, Mile-end, founded in pursuance of the will of Francis Bancroft, made in 1727. The Drapers' Company are the trustees of this charity, the founder of which was interred in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate Street*.

At *Caron House*, Vauxhall, is an establishment, founded by Sir Noel De Caron, Dutch ambassador, in 1622. Its inmates are poor aged women of Lambeth parish; and it is said to have owed its endowment to the contrition of the ambassador for an amour with a milkmaid, during his long residence in England.

The *East India Company's Alms-houses*, Poplar, was founded about the beginning of the seventeenth century,

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* Bancroft was the grandson of Archbishop Bancroft, but his family being reduced, he became one of the lord mayor's officers, and by very discreditable means amassed the sum of

for the widows of officers and seamen in the Company's service.

Edwards' Alms-houses, Christ-church, Surrey, was established in 1717.

Stafford's Alms-houses, Gray's Inn Road, was founded in 1613.

Whittington's Alms-houses, was founded in 1415, and established at College Hill, in the city. A new, commodious, and very handsome suite of buildings has been recently erected at the bottom of Highgate Hill, for the reception of its inmates.

Henry VII.'s Alms-houses, Little Almonry, Westminster.

Dame Owen's Alms-houses, Islington, was founded in 1610*.

Emanuel Hospital, Tothill Fields, Westminster, was founded by Lady Dacre, in 1601, for decayed inhabitants of St. John's Parish, Westminster.

The *Fishmongers Alms' Houses*, in Kingsland Road, comprise a chapel in the centre, fourteen houses, and a dwelling-house for the chaplain. The establishment supports about forty persons and their families.

WORKHOUSES.

These receptacles for the helpless poor are very numerous in London; but they have been, in fact, by no means what the name imports, so few of them were there in

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28,000*l.*, which he bequeathed to the Drapers' Company, in trust for the foundation of his alms-house and a school. During his life he erected a vault for his interment; and he ordered that his body should be embalmed, and put into a chest with a lid on hinges and unfastened, having a piece of glass over the face of the corpse. He also directed that his tomb should be visited at intervals during a given period, as he expected to return to life; and he left 40 shillings a-year to the sexton of the church, for keeping his monument free from dust.

* An arrow from the bow of an archer, exercising in Islington fields, having pierced the hgh-crowned hat of the foundress, Dame Alice Owen, she endowed this charity, as a votive monument of gratitude for her escape.

which any work whatever was done. Yet, it cannot be supposed that such houses were ever intended to support the unfortunate poor in idleness; and, when we see this to be the case, rational benevolence must be compelled to regret, that a positive evil should have grown out of a contemplated good. We must, however, qualify these remarks, by the observation, that they apply rather to what the London Workhouses were, but very few years ago, than to what they are at present, many of them having been compelled, by the increased call upon their respective parish funds, to extract some provision for the support of their establishments, out of the industry of the poor themselves. The two following are among those which deserve praise for the manner in which they are conducted.

St. Mary-la-bonne Workhouse is situated in the New Road, near Mary-la-bonne Church. It was built in 1775, and contains usually more than 1000 persons. This house, and the infirmary adjoining, as a parochial concern, excite general admiration, for cleanliness, neatness, and good management.

St. Martin's, Castle Street, Leicester Square. — This workhouse occupies a large extent of ground. It was erected in 1772, at which time, 11,775*l.* were raised on annuities for the purpose.

At *St. Pancras Workhouse*, and some others, improved modes of management have also recently been adopted. The *London Workhouse*, Bishopsgate Street, on the contrary, though formerly constituting a very proper and efficient relief to distressed mechanics and the destitute poor, is said to be greatly neglected at present.

CHAP. IX.

Institutions for the Promotion and Support of Christian Knowledge, Religion, and Morals.

LONDON is distinguished among the capitals of Europe for the eminently religious character of its inhabitants. The places of worship, enumerated under the proper head, are abundant evidences of this; and it may be concluded, that the variety of opinion which prevails on religious matters, greatly tends to preserve the vital spirit of religion, and to prevent it from sinking into the mere superstitious observance of ceremonious practices on the one hand, or into the cold belief of the existence of a God of nature on the other.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, founded in the year 1699, continued its operations for upwards of a century upon a scale of unpretending, unobtrusive usefulness; but it has of late years immensely extended both its means and its sphere of action, stimulated by the successful example of another society, which derived its origin from Evangelical professors, and embraced a principal object of this original and venerable institution. Its chief purposes are to send out and establish missionaries to preach Christianity in heathen and other countries, particularly in the East; to spread the knowledge of the gospel; and to distribute bibles, prayer books, and other books and tracts, explanatory of the duties of a religious member of the Church of England, among the poor and uninstructed at home. This Society comprehends several thousand members, independently of the district societies, dispersed throughout the kingdom, which act in subserviency to the parent institution. Its funds are derived from donations and legacies, and from the annual subscriptions of the members, who are entitled to give orders upon the society to an almost indefinite extent, for bibles, &c., to distribute among their poorer neighbours, upon their becoming its debtors for a

certain fixed proportion of the expense. These orders are always addressed to the Secretary, at the office in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and must receive his signature, previously to their being executed by the society's highly respectable booksellers, Messrs. Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard, whose establishment there nearly vies in antiquity with the institution itself. This society reckons among its members all the archbishops and bishops, and other principal dignitaries of the establishment, together with a great number of the chief nobility of the kingdom.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was incorporated in 1701, for the purpose of furnishing the colonial possessions of the British crown with ministers of the established church. Its members consist of the Archbishop of Canterbury, several of the Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, and numerous other subscribers. The operations of the society have been principally carried on in North America and the West Indies.

Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. — The objects of this institution are chiefly promoted by means of instruction afforded to youth. More than 300 schools are conducted under the society's patronage, and upwards of 20,000 children educated. Royal charters of incorporation were granted in 1709 and 1738.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl Street, Blackfriars, has been established within the present century, and has for its sole object the circulation of the sacred Scriptures, 'without note or comment,' confining its efforts to no countries, Christian or Pagan, and being supported by the benevolent of all religious denominations.

The activity of this society, the progress it has made, and the amount of its expenditure, since its institution, afford a theme for surprise and admiration. The receipts of the charity, from annual subscriptions, legacies, sale of books, &c. is about 95,000*l.*; and the number of bibles and testaments it has circulated amounts to above two millions five hundred thousand! There are also auxiliary societies

in almost every part of the empire, which purchase of the parent institution at prime cost; and the example has been followed in many foreign countries, which have their several "Bible Societies," some in immediate co-operation with, and others independent of the one under notice.

The exertions of this society, in procuring and publishing translations of the Holy Writ into numerous languages, are particularly deserving of praise. Independently of their editions of the bible in Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, and Manks, for the service of the British Isles, they have published others in French, Dutch, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, modern Greek, Arabic, Ethiopic, Syriac, and many other languages.

The Prayer Book and Homily Society, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, was instituted in 1812, by members of the establishment, with a view to distribute, both at reduced prices and gratuitously, the authorised formularies, &c. of the Church of England, 'without note or comment,' like the Scriptures dispersed by the Bible Society. The society has distributed about 92,500 prayer books since its institution, together with above 705,000 homily *tracts*, 10,500 psalters, and complete copies of the homilies to a less extent. The income of this society is at present about 2000*l.* a-year; but its efforts are carried to the very extent of its funds, and are neither the less zealous nor the less commendable.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Methodist Missions, commenced by the celebrated Wesley, are now conducted on an immense scale, and extend their operations to all the four quarters of the globe. The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in 1820, were upwards of 31,000*l.* The office is in Hatton Garden.

The *Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East*, was established in the first year of the present century. This society expends annually considerably more than 5,000*l.* in furtherance of its benevolent objects. The

Missionary Register, published monthly under its auspices, gives an interesting periodical view of its proceedings.

The *Missionary Society* of the Calvinistic Methodists was instituted in 1795. The islands in the Pacific Ocean were first visited by the emissaries of this establishment, the design of which has been prosecuted on a very extensive scale. Their attention has since been directed to North America, the East Indies, &c. The publications of persons employed by the Missionary Society contain much curious information, relative to the countries and people they have visited. The society's office is in the Old Jewry.

There are also Missionary Societies conducted respectively by the *French Protestants*, the *Moravians*, the *Baptists*, and the *Swedenborgians;* besides the *Home Missionary Society*, an establishment of the Calvinistic Dissenters, and the *Continental Society*, instituted in 1818, by the Evangelical Episcopalians. The annual receipts of the Baptists' Missionary Society amount to about 15,000*l.*

The other institutions, which have for their object the promotion of religion, or the cultivation of good morals, are the following: —

Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Augmentation of small Livings of Clergymen.

Rev. Dr. Bray's Charity, for providing Parochial Libraries, instituted in 1696.

The *Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge* by distributing books to the poor, was instituted in 1750.

Naval and Military Bible Society, established in 1780.

Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools, throughout the British Dominions, instituted in 1785, Little Moorfields. Its object is to assist in the formation of Sunday Schools, by affording information, by pecuniary aid, and by furnishing books, &c.

Sunday School Union, an association of gratuitous Sunday School teachers.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons. This societ

which was formed under the patronage of the present Bishop of St. David's, sends missionaries to various parts of the world to convert the Jews, by preaching, and by the distribution of books. Within the last twelve months, 8,824 copies of the New Testament, and 74,000 tracts were distributed; and the total amount of subscriptions for the past year exceeded 10,000*l.*, of which sum Ireland contributed 1000*l.*

Episcopal Jews'-Chapel Ladies' Association, in aid of the fund for sending missionaries amongst the Jews.

Society for the Relief of Poor Clergymen of the Establishment, resident in the Country, instituted in 1780. The disbursements from the foundation to 1821, have been more than 37,000*l.*

Unitarian Fund, established in 1791, for the purpose of printing and distributing books written on the principles of Unitarianism.

Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. This society, since its establishment in 1818, has been instrumental in providing accommodation for 80,526 persons who are in the habit of attending the public worship of the church of England, and the amount of donations received up to May 1823, was 61,282*l.*, besides annual subscriptions amounting to 630*l.*

Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of Negro Slaves, incorporated by royal charter, 1794. This institution derives its origin from a charitable donation of the Hon. Robert Boyle; and was incorporated at the instance of the late Bishop Porteus.

Society for the Relief and Instruction of Poor Africans and Asiatics, instituted in 1805.

Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty.

Religious Tract Society, instituted in 1799.

Dissenters' Book Society, instituted in 1750.

The *Endeavour Society*, established in 1794, for the purpose of forming a library of books relating to the doctrines of the Established Church, of distributing religious works among the poor, &c.

CHAP. X.

Institutions and Establishments connected with Science, Literature, and the Arts: comprehending those for their furtherance and encouragement; Lectures; Exhibitions; and principal Literary Associations.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, &C.

The *Royal Society* originated from the private meetings of a few scientific members of the University of Oxford, and others, who, during the government of Oliver Cromwell, assembled in that city, to enjoy the benefits of improving conversation. The chief subject of their investigations was experimental philosophy, which, by tracing effects to their causes, and renouncing abstract reasonings and hypothetical speculations, tended to the advancement of genuine science. The meetings of these literati were adjourned to Gresham College, London, in 1658, for the purpose of attending the lectures there established; but the death of the Protector occasioned a serious interruption to their progress, as the College was then converted into barracks for soldiers. On the restoration of Charles II. the society assembled with fresh ardour; persons of rank were added to the list of members, and a charter of incorporation was granted by the king, on the 22d of April, 1663. When Sir Isaac Newton became its president in 1703, it attracted the notice of all Europe.

The society is governed by a president and council, consisting together of twenty-one persons. There are two secretaries, who conduct the correspondence, take minutes, read papers, register all experiments, and publish the transactions. Candidates for admission into the society, must be recommended by three fellows; their names and qualifications are then posted in the meeting-room, and, after ten meetings, a ballot takes place, when

the votes of two-thirds of the fellows present in favour of the person proposed, are necessary to ensure his election. Eight guineas are to be paid on admission, and afterwards four guineas, annually; or the sum of fifty guineas, at once, discharges from all future payments. Strangers can attend the meetings, by permission of the president and fellows present, but their names must be first read from the chair.

The business of the society, at its ordinary meetings, commences by one of the secretaries reading the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting; noting the ballots for candidates, the admissions and presents, if any; and, lastly, giving a circumstantial detail of the contents and particulars of such new communications and papers as have been previously read. These minutes are always heard with great attention, as embracing a clear and comprehensive account of the papers, separated from their extraneous and less material parts. The other secretary then reads such other papers as have been communicated to the society, either by its members or strangers.

The next care of the society is to select from the papers that have been read, such as are considered deserving of publication. For this purpose, and for managing the other concerns of the society, a committee meets once a month, when the papers are re-considered, and selected for publication by ballot; those which are not deemed worthy of that honour are, however, deposited among the archives. The annual volume, in this manner collected and sent forth to the world, is called "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London."

The meetings are held from the beginning of November till the conclusion of Trinity term, every Thursday evening, from about half-past eight o'clock till nine, or after, in a suite of apartments on the left-hand side of the gateway of Somerset Place, whither the society removed, by permission of His late Majesty, from their former house in Crane Court, Fleet Street, which had been purchased soon after the removal from Gresham College. Here is a large library of books, many of which are highly curious, a museum of subjects in natural history, &c. and a great variety of mathematical instruments and other apparatus.

The present president of the Royal Society is Sir Humphrey Davy, distinguished for his important discoveries in chemistry and natural philosophy, and especially for that useful invention, the "Safety Lamp," for the protection of miners. He succeeded the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. who set an example of a life devoted to science, and it would be fortunate for mankind generally, and this country in particular, were it more frequently imitated by persons of similar rank and independent property.

The Society of Antiquaries, consisting of a president, council, and fellows, was incorporated by George II. in 1751, and has apartments in Somerset Place, contiguous to those of the Royal Society.

The room in which the meetings are held is spacious and commodious. The library, on the ground-floor, is small, but so lofty as to be capable of holding a great number of books. Over the door is a likeness of the late Dean Milles, by Miss Black. In this room are many curious antiques: among them are some from Egypt, and others taken from the walls of the House of Commons, when that building was enlarged for the convenience of the members about the year 1800.

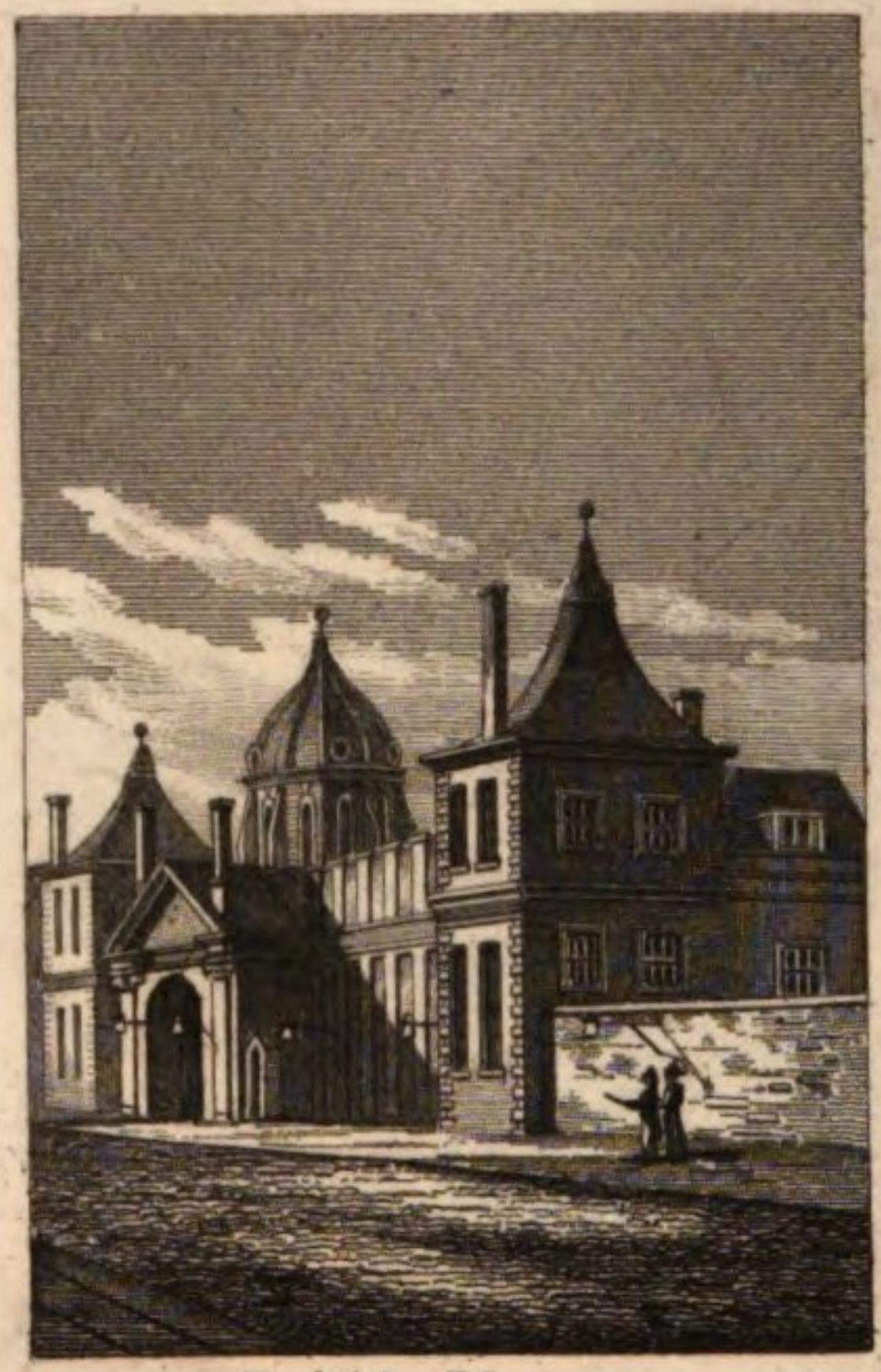
The fellows of this society meet on Thursday evenings, from the beginning of November till the end of Trinity term. Members pay, on admission, eight guineas, and four guineas a-year afterwards; but the sum of fifty guineas paid at once, exempts from all further payment. Eminent foreigners are admitted as honorary members, without payment of those sums. Visitors may attend, by the introduction of a member, and under the same permission, as in the Royal Society.

This society has published a number of volumes of Transactions, under the title of "Archæologia;" together with a great variety of curious engravings of English antiquities. Every person wishing to become a fellow, must be recommended by three or more fellows, and after his name has been hung up during four meeting nights, he is then balloted for. But peers are balloted for at the same meeting at which they are proposed.

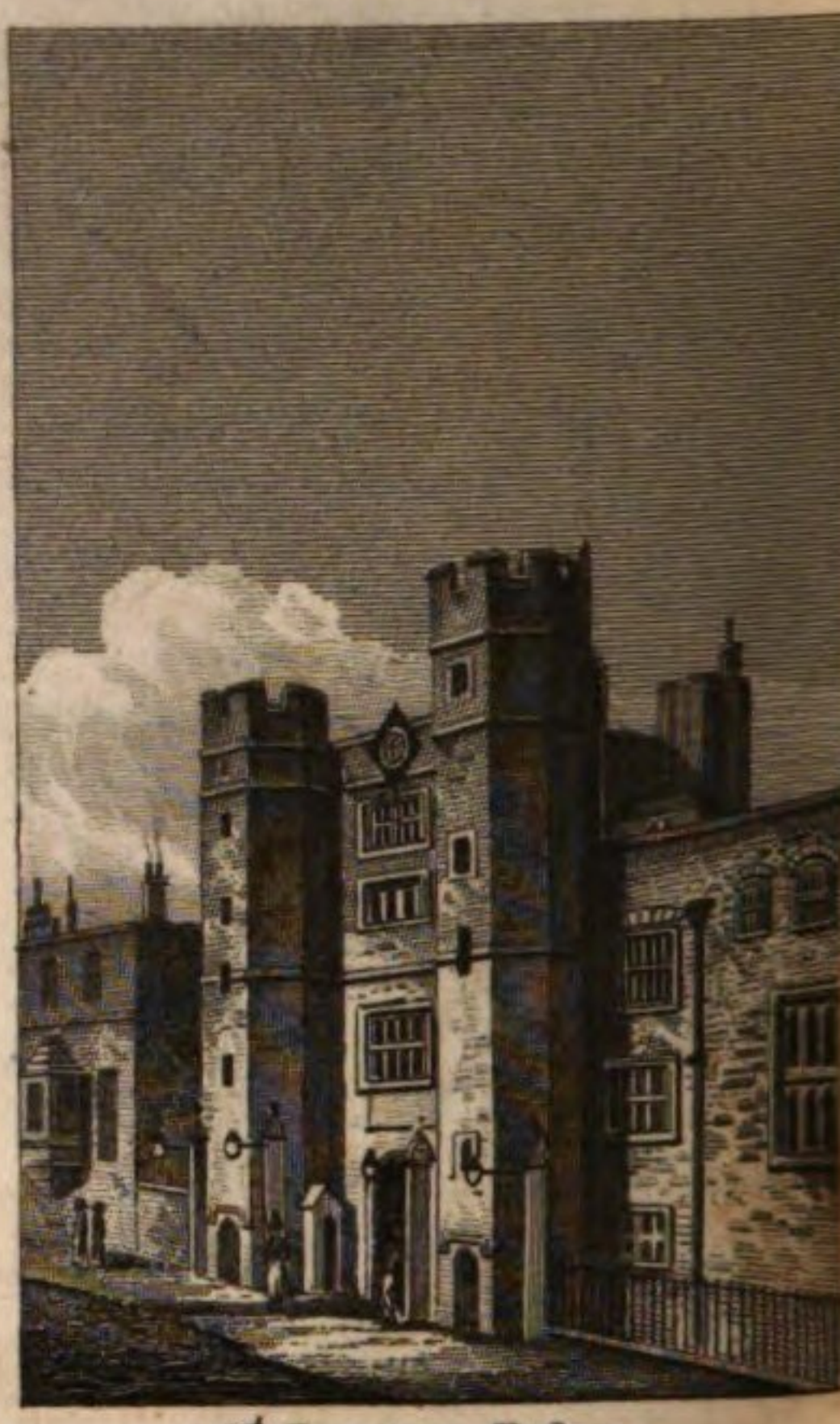
Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, John Street, Adelphi.—The chief objects of this society are the improvement of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, by offering and giving premiums for useful inventions, discoveries, &c. In pursuance of this plan, the society has already expended upwards of 60,000*l*.

Meetings are held every Wednesday, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday in June. The several committees, nine in number, meet on other evenings in the week during the session. Each member is entitled to propose persons who may be desirous of becoming members, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the society. Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on being proposed, immediately balloted for; but the name, and place of abode, of every other person, is delivered to the secretary, who reads the same, and inserts it in a list, which is hung up in the society's room until the next meeting, at which time such person is balloted for, when two-thirds in his favor, of the members present, ensure the election. He then pays either twenty guineas, for his life, or two guineas annually. Every member has the privilege of taking one stranger to the weekly meetings, and, by addressing a note to the housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, &c.; and it should be noticed, that the practice of requiring such models, upon the gift of every premium or bounty has procured for the society the finest collection of its kind in Europe. Each member has, likewise, the use of a valuable library, and is entitled to the annual volume of the Society's Transactions. The time appointed for admission to the models, is from ten to two o'clock, Sundays and Wednesdays excepted.

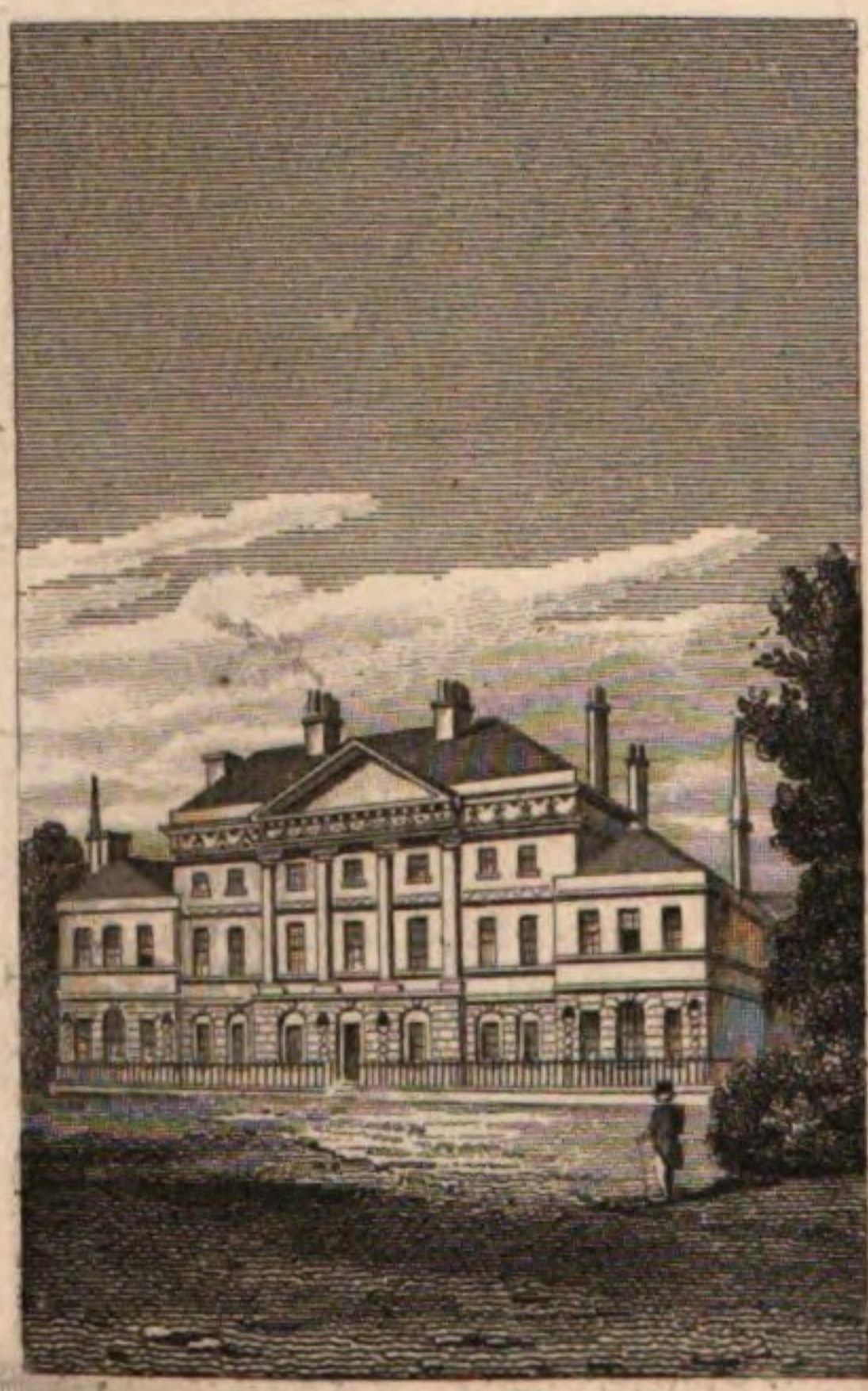
In the great room, 47 feet in length, 42 feet in breadth, by 40 feet in height, there is a series of very fine *pictures*, by the late James Barry, intended, by that highly gifted but eccentric artist, to illustrate the maxim, "That the Attainment of Happiness, individual and public, depends on the Cultivation of the Human Faculties." They constitute one of the finest moral efforts of the art ever produced,



British Museum.



St.t James's Palace.



Lansdowne House.

Earl Spencers, House.

and are an ornament to the capital, and an honour to the British school.

The first picture represents *Mankind in a savage state;* the second, a *Grecian Harvest Home*, or a *Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus;* the third, the *Victors* at the *Olympic Games;* the fourth, *Navigation;* the fifth, the *Society of Arts, &c.;* and the last, *Elysium*, or *the State of Final Retribution.* Strangers will find no difficulty in obtaining admission, by applying to any member of the institution for an order; and the politest attention is shewn to all applicants, by the present able and worthy secretary of the society, Mr. Arthur Aikin, who resides in the adjoining house.

This society was instituted in 1754. The plan was suggested by Mr. William Shipley, brother of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, and was patronized by Lords Folkstone and Romney, through whose public spirited exertions it was carried into execution. The institution consists of a president, sixteen vice-presidents, and various officers, besides the subscribers. The president is His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, upon the anniversary, held on the last Tuesday in May, distributes in person the premiums and bounties, either honorary or pecuniary, (the former consisting of gold and silver medals, &c.) which have been awarded, performing this pleasing task in a manner peculiarly apposite and impressive. This annual exhibition is always crowded, although of late years it has been held in the King's Theatre, or Opera House, and is particularly deserving of the stranger's notice: admission is obtained by tickets issued by the members.

The *British Museum.*—This grand national collection of antiquities, books, and natural curiosities, is placed in the house formerly belonging to the Duke of Montagu, in Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury. It was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left to the nation his museum, (which he declared in that instrument, had cost him upwards of 50,000*l.*), on condition that parliament paid 20,000*l.* to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious

for it. This proposal was readily adopted: several other valuable collections were united to that of Sir Hans Sloane, and the whole establishment completed for the sum of 85,000*l.* which was raised by way of lottery.

The additions to the Sloanean Museum comprise:

The Cottonian Library; *given* by Sir Robert Cotton to the public;

Major Edwards's Library of printed Books;

The Harleian collection of Manuscripts;

Sir William Hamilton's invaluable collection of Greek Vases;

The Townleian collection of antique Marbles;

The Manuscripts of the late Marquess of Lansdowne;

The Elgin Marbles from Athens;

Dr. Burney's Classical Library; and various other collections.

George II. gave the whole of the library of printed books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by our kings from Henry VII. to William III.

George III. gave a numerous collection of pamphlets, published in the interval between 1640 and 1660.

That Sovereign also contributed the two finest Mummies in Europe; a sum of money arising from lottery tickets, which belonged to his royal predecessors, amounting to 1,123*l.*; a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons; a collection of natural and artificial curiosities sent to him, in 1796, by Mr. Menzies, from the north-west coast of America; and several single books of great value and utility.

In 1803, the government deposited in this building many Egyptian antiquities, which were acquired from the French by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1802.

In 1824, a most valuable and extensive Library, formed under the direction of the late king, was presented to the museum by his present majesty, and will be removed from Buckingham House, where it has hitherto been kept, as soon as the building now in progress at the Museum, is completed.

The collection of printed books in this Museum is in a state of great and rapid enlargement, in consequence of an act of parliament that was passed in the year 1815, under which eleven copies of every new work are constrained to

be delivered, within one month after the same are demanded, to the following institutions, viz., the British Museum; Sion College; the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; the Public Library, at Cambridge; the University Library, and the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, at Edinburgh; the University Libraries, at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, in Scotland; Trinity College Library, and the King's Inn Library, at Dublin. The copy for the Museum must be of the best paper on which the work is printed. The act, under which this gratuitous delivery of eleven copies of every work is imperatively required, professes to be made for the "*Encouragement of Learning*," but it should rather have been described as passed for benefiting *affluent establishments*, at the expense of the author and the publisher.*

The trustees of the Museum have also added, at different times:

Greenwood's collection of stuffed birds;

The valuable collection of ancient law-books, and Manuscripts of F. Hargrave, Esq.;

Hatchet's cabinet of minerals;

Halhed's oriental manuscripts;

Tyssen's collection of Saxon coins;

Editions of several of the Greek and Roman classics, with Dr. Bentley's manuscript notes.

The Greville collection of minerals.

To the private donations may be added Dr. Birch's library, left by will of the learned doctor, together with an annual sum of 522*l.* 18*s.* towards the funds, for ever; a collection of fossils by Gustavus Brander, Esq.; a select library of classics by Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.; a collection of printed and manuscript books of Sir William Musgrave; and a most magnificent collection of printed books, prints, coins, medals, minerals, shells, gems, &c. which, by the

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* It is full time that this grievous, extortionate, and unjust act should be abrogated; for it is inconsistent with the principles of English legislation, and the freedom and independence of the fair trader; it is also oppressive to the author, and therefore demands an immediate and impartial re-examination by the powers that gave it existence, and vested it with all its arbitrary provisions.

munificence of the late Rev. C. M. Cracherode, was bequeathed to the public.

To these and some other benefactions may be added that of Sir Joseph Banks, of curiosities from the South Seas, and of Icelandic books; and many valuable books and other presents, from the Emperors Francis I. and II.; from the Empress Maria Theresa; from Catherine II. of Russia, and their Majesties Charles III. of Spain, and Frederic V. of Denmark; the library and collection of coins belonging to his late Majesty, by his present Majesty; from the Boards of Admiralty and of Longitude; and from the East India Company; as well as others from the various literary societies of London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Leyden, the Royal and Imperial Academies of Brussels, Lisbon, &c.

The present house is built in the French style, the architect was Peter Puget, who was sent from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing it. As a Museum, its whole economy is under excellent regulations, for which see the *Synopsis* published by the trustees.

On entering the gate of the museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building on the north, which measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height, to the top of the cornice.

Considerable additions have been made to the buildings of the British Museum within the present century. In 1804 an edifice was erected, from the designs of Mr. G. Saunders, to the north-west of the old house, for the reception of the Townley Marbles, &c. Attached to this structure, is a temporary building, by Mr. R. Smirke, in which the Elgin Marbles, &c. are at present exhibited.—The same architect is engaged in the erection of a new Museum, in the garden, to the north of that now standing. It will, when finished, surround a quadrangular court. The east wing, now building, is about 500 feet in length; it will include a gallery 300 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 high, intended to receive the library recently given by his Majesty. Over this will be a suite of apartments for pictures: and adjoining the King's Library there is

to be a hall to contain the manuscripts now belonging to the Museum; to the south of this, will be large and commodious reading-rooms.* The generous donation of Sir George Beaumont, Bart. of his valuable collection of pictures, is proposed to be arranged in these apartments.

The Ground Floor of the present building consists of sixteen rooms*, and contains the library of printed books; but strangers are not admitted to those apartments. The decorations of the staircase are not uninteresting. The ceiling was painted by Charles de la Fosse, who painted the interior of the dome of the Invalids at Paris. It represents Phæton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot. The landscape and architectural decorations were executed by James Rousseau.

In the *Hall* is the statue of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, which formerly adorned Garrick's Villa, at Hampton, and also a very curious piece of antiquity (found at the bottom of the Ganges), brought from the East Indies, surrounded by sculptured figures, in alto relievo, of dancing girls, minstrels, &c. On the landing-places, are preserved the skins of the white bear and musk ox, brought from the North Seas; a male and female cameleopard, or giraffe; a statue of Mrs. Damer, in white marble, and a bust of Sir Joseph Banks, in bronze.

Upper Floor.—The contents of the *First Room* are very miscellaneous. In the cases are arranged a variety of implements of war, and other articles, from the west coast of North America and from the South Sea Islands; the dresses of the Esquimaux, &c., brought by Captains Ross and Parry, and various large mineral specimens. On the tables in the windows are various manufactured mineralogical objects, including numerous specimens of lavas and other volcanic productions, and in the centre of the room is the general collection of fossil univalve shells.

Among the articles first mentioned is a rich collection of curiosities from the South Pacific Ocean, brought to England by Captain Cook. In the mourning dress of an Ota-

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* See "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," by J. Britton and A. Pugin, 1825., vol. i. p. 63.

heitean lady, taste and barbarity are singularly blended; opposite, are rich cloaks and helmets of feathers from the Sandwich Islands. In another case are the cava bowls, and above them battoons, and other warlike implements. The next objects of attention are the idols of the different islands, presenting, in their hideous rudeness, a singular contrast with many of the works of art formed by the same people; near these are drums and other instruments of music, and a breastplate, from the Friendly Islands. These selections, numerous as they are, are taken from a large store of similar curiosities deposited in a less conspicuous part of the house; and a preference is wisely given to such articles as serve best to illustrate some local custom, art, manufacture, or point of history. The ceiling of this room represents the fall of Phæton.

The *Second Room* contains the general and British collection of insects, crabs, &c.; the old Horti Sicci, of Sloane, Petivers, &c. and Smith's collection of fossils; all of which are at present under arrangement, and consequently not shewn without special permission.

The *Third Room* is devoted to the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, including the state papers of Lord Burghley; the papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls; and the historical collections of Bishop Kennet.

In the *Fourth Room* are the Sloanean and Birchean collections of manuscripts; and also oriental manuscripts collected by Halhed and others.

The *Fifth Room* contains great part of the Harleian library of manuscripts, and the *Sixth* the remainder of the same, together with numerous additions made to that collection since the establishment of the Museum. Here also are many volumes on music.

The *Seventh Room* is appropriated to the royal and Cottonian libraries of manuscripts, and to Madox's Collections relating to the exchequer. On a table, in a glazed frame, is the original of the Magna Charta, belonging to the Cottonian library. Against the press, No. 21, of the Cotton Collection, is the original of the articles preparatory to the signing of the great charter, perfect, with the seal.

The magnificent *Saloon* is filled with a most valuable collection of minerals, admirably arranged, and labelled for

study or inspection. Here, with the aid of the Synopsis, the philosopher or lover of nature may find amusement for many successive days or weeks. The dome of this saloon merits notice. It was painted by the before-mentioned La Fosse, and represents the birth of Minerva: the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer; and the architectural decorations by Rousseau. To enumerate the natural curiosities of this saloon would alone fill a volume. Among them are numerous fragments of *Meteoric stones*.

The *Eighth Room* contains the general collection of shells, (*mollusca*), amongst which are many very curious species, part of the valuable donation of Mr. Cracherode, and several recent additions from private persons, and purchases from the Tankerville aud other collections. Amongst others will be found the paper nautilus "which first taught man to sail," the oyster of the Nile (*Etheria*) &c. &c.; of the products of shells, as gloves from the beard of the pinna, and pearls, amongst which are scarce pink, red, and artificial Chinese pearls; of the wormshell, (*annilides*); of barnacles (*cirripedes*); and of corals and zoophytes; all these are arranged in the natural method and named for study. Round the room are some foreign birds, and near the windows are some birds' nests and eggs, and also the celebrated foot of the Dodo, which, with the head, at Oxford, are the only remains of that curious bird at present known.*

The *Ninth Room* is devoted to organic remains. It contains specimens of the Kirk-dale Cave fossils; the imbedded human skeleton from Guadaloupe; the immense English lizard from Lyme Regis; stags' horns from Ireland; and a collection of fossil zoophytes, crabs, sea eggs, sea lilies, rushes, fruit from Sheppy, and other fossil vegetables.

The *Tenth Room* contains part of an interesting collection of English minerals, arranged according to their counties.

The *Eleventh Room* is one of the most general interest in the building. It contains in its upper cases and between the window the general collection of quadrupeds, amongst

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* See Mr. Gray's paper in "The Annals of Philosophy," 1825.

which are several exceedingly interesting sorts, as the ourang outang, chimpanza, a new sort of zebra, the jerboa, the duck-billed platypus, &c. The collection of British birds are placed under the quadrupeds, and in the centre of the room are some Arctic birds, brought by Captains Ross and Parry and some given by the Hudson's Bay Company; and a table exhibiting the general arrangement of insects.

Gallery of Antiquities. — This department is very extensive and almost invaluable. The sculptures and other antiquities are deposited in a suite of rooms, built purposely for them, after the designs of Mr. Saunders. The principal articles of this magnificent assemblage belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, Esq. whose bust is placed over the door fronting the entrance to the *First room.* This apartment is devoted to the basso-relievos in terra cotta, deemed the finest in Europe.

The *Second* is a circular room, from which there is a view of the whole suite of apartments, with a fine discobolus, or ancient quoit-player, at the extremity. This room is devoted to Greek and Roman sculptures, among which is a fine candelabrum, some exquisite busts, and beautiful statues, particularly a Venus, found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia.

The *Third* and *Fourth Rooms* are also filled with Greek and Roman sculptures, including many fine basso-relievos. In the former is the celebrated Apotheösis of Homer, formerly the chief ornament of the Vatican.

The *Fifth* has a very fine collection of Roman sepulchral antiquities, and some remains of a fine mosaic pavement, discovered a few years ago in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of England, which was presented to the Museum by the Directors of that opulent institution. The *Sixth Room* contains Greek and Roman sculptures of various kinds. The *Seventh*, Roman antiquities; and the *Eighth*, which is on the left, Egyptian antiquities: among the latter are two mummies, with their coffins, presented by the late King; a manuscript, on papyrus, taken from a mummy; and an innumerable quantity of smaller articles, of great antiquity and curiosity.

The *Ninth Room* contains Egyptian sculptures, among

which is the celebrated sarcophagus, commonly called the tomb of Alexander the Great, with many other antique curiosities, especially the head of Memnon, and other specimens collected by Mr. Salt and Belzoni, and the celebrated Rosetta Stone.

The *Tenth Room* has many Greek and Roman sculptures of singular beauty.

The *Eleventh Room* is devoted to ancient and modern coins and medals, arranged in geographical order, but can only be seen by special permission. The basis of this collection was formed by the cabinets of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane; but it has been greatly enlarged by donations and purchases: it includes the munificent bequest made by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.

In the centre of an *ante-room*, at the head of the great stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini Vase, which was, for more than two centuries, the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace at Rome; but which, having been purchased of Sir William Hamilton by the Duchess of Portland, about forty years since, is now generally known as the Portland vase. This is of glass, except the figures in relief, which are of a kind of opaque white enamel. This vase was found within a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchral chamber beneath the eminence called *Monte del Grano*, about two miles and a half from Rome. Here is also a fine collection of gems, seals, and bricks from Babylon.

The *Twelfth Room* contains the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton; consisting of penates, or household gods, bronze vessels, utensils, &c. specimens of antient glass, necklaces, bullæ, fragments of relievos and antient armour, tripods, knives, pateræ, lamps, seals, weights, sculpture in ivory, bracelets, bits, spurs, and antient paintings, from Herculaneum; Babylonian bricks, and an unrivalled collection of Greek vases, the greater part of which were found in the sepulchres of Magna Græcia.

In the *Thirteenth Room* is deposited the extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. The contents of this room can

be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission.

The *Fourteenth* and *Fifteenth Rooms* contain the Phigalian marbles, and the Elgin collection, which includes upwards of 300 pieces of most beautiful sculpture, although but very few are perfect.

The two *Reading Rooms* of the Museum are kept open from ten till four o'clock every day in the week; except Saturdays and Sundays, and one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on Thanksgiving and Fast-Days. One of the librarians constantly attends during the above hours. Persons desirous of admission to these rooms are to send their applications in writing to the principal librarian, who will lay the same before the trustees.

All the open parts of the Museum may be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (except in Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, and in the months of August and September), between the hours of ten and four; the visitor being required to enter his or her name and place of abode in a book, kept for the purpose, and no other application or form is now requisite. Scientific students and artists are admitted to study on the private days by especial permission.

The Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. The meetings of this Institution commenced in the year 1800, shortly before which the proprietors obtained a charter of incorporation under the denomination of "THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN," for the purpose of facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. This establishment is chiefly indebted for its origin to the celebrated Count Rumford. The house of the Institution is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes to which it is applied. On the right of the entrance-hall, is the newspaper room, which opens into the reading library, containing periodical publications and books presented by various persons since the opening of the In-

stitution. On the left of the hall is the clerk's office; beyond which is the room where the proprietors and subscribers read the English newspapers and journals: beyond the hall is the cabinet of minerals.

On the top of the staircase to the right, is the apparatus-room, communicating with the theatre, in which the lectures are delivered, and which is approached by a gallery surrounding it. The theatre is semicircular, and fitted up with rising benches, for the accommodation of seven hundred persons; there is also a gallery which will hold two hundred more.

On the second floor are apartments for the Professor and other persons belonging to the establishment, to whom the managers have thought proper to allot rooms.

On the left of the staircase is the room which was lately the small lecture room, now fitted up as a library. This apartment, which is fourteen feet high, and forty-eight feet long, has a gallery for the conveniency of reaching the upper books. It is furnished with a great number of scarce and valuable historical, classical, and scientific works. On the death of Thomas Astle, Esq. an opportunity presented itself of enriching the collection with his valuable library, which consisted of many valuable books relating to topography, antiquities, parliamentary, and numismatic history, relating to the history of Great Britain. These were purchased of his executors.

On the basement story is the chemical laboratory, fitted up according to the plan of one of the managers, on a scale of magnitude not before attempted in this country, with suitable accommodations for the subscribers, who may attend the experimental lectures delivered here by the Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. Brande is the Professor, and reads lectures on philosophical chemistry three days in the week, during part of the year, to crowded audiences. He is the author of some scientific treatises, and elaborate papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and has made himself particularly celebrated, by his experiments on physiological subjects. In addition to Mr. Brande's lectures, the managers engage other scientific gentlemen, who have rendered themselves conspicuous by their lectures on various sub-

jects; as Sir J. E. Smith, on Botany; Mr. Millington, on Mechanical Philosophy, &c. &c.

The repository, containing the models of various curious and useful machines and productions of the arts, is extremely interesting. This promises to become a highly valuable branch of the Institution, and the managers at present occupy themselves with increasing the collection by every means which its laws and funds permit them to employ. The important investigations and discoveries made here by Sir Humphry Davy (who succeeded Dr. Garnett, the first lecturer in chemistry) have conferred a great and justly-merited celebrity on the establishment.

The Institution has of late years undergone a very considerable change in its constitution. In consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, it was proposed to the proprietors to relinquish their proprietary claim by an act of parliament, and become shareholders for life, only; with an additional proposal, that those who were unwilling to accede to such terms should sell their respective shares to the Institution for a stipulated sum. These points were carried: and the new regulation was adopted; but the funds are still small; and the income derived from annual subscriptions, which is the chief support of the establishment, is not adequate to the annual expenses.

The London Institution was formed in the autumn of 1805, by the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals. The establishment was first fixed at a house in the Old Jewry, now occupied by the Missionary Society, and afterwards at one in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; but it has since been transferred to an edifice in Moorfields, erected from a design of William Brooks, Esq., and now forms part of the Circus.

The cost of this building was partly defrayed from the funds of the society, and partly from voluntary contributions of those members who were friendly to the measure. The first stone was laid by the lord mayor, accompanied by several of the aldermen, and a large body of proprietors, on May the 4th, 1815; but both the architect and the builder (Mr. Cubitt) having many difficulties to contend with, it was not opened until the 21st of April, 1819

The length of the building is 108 feet, exclusive of the wings, each of which extends 16 feet. The theatre, or lecture-room, is 63 feet by 44, the library 97 feet by 42, with a gallery on each side. The entrance-hall, the newspaper, magazine, and committee rooms, clerks' office, &c. occupy the ground-floor. The entrance-hall is decorated with pilasters and columns, and at the end is the great staircase that leads to the library. On the first landing of the stair-case is the entrance to a hexagon vestibule which leads to the lecture room. Behind the latter is a laboratory and an apparatus room.

This institution is at present confined to three objects, viz. the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library; the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures and experiments; and the establishment of a reading-room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best new publications, may be provided for the use of the subscribers. The library contains a great and extremely well-selected variety of scarce and valuable classical, antiquarian, historical, and miscellaneous books. The collection of English topography, and that relating to the fine arts, is unusually valuable. (See account of this Institution with plan, elevations, &c. in "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," vol. i.

The *Russell Institution*, Great Coram Street. — The edifice devoted to the purposes of this establishment, is in itself worthy of attention, the front having a handsome portico with four Doric columns and a pediment.

This building which was erected for an assembly-room, about 1800 (and, in 1808, purchased and appropriated to its present purpose), contains an extensive library, consisting of useful works in ancient and modern literature; and is provided also with periodical publications, and pamphlets on literary and scientific subjects. The library is a spacious room. The lectures which commenced in 1819, are both scientific and literary. There is also a newsroom, in which the morning and evening papers may be regularly seen.

The books are circulated among the subscribers, under certain regulations. The proprietors are limited to 700,

at twenty-five guineas each, and the annual subscribers pay three guineas each. The average annual expenditure for the last four years has been 1015*l*. Every proprietor contributes one guinea annually.

Gresham College. — The building so called, which has been long since pulled down, was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, for professors of seven liberal sciences, viz. divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric. The lectures are still delivered gratuitously to the public, twice a-day, in a small room in the Royal Exchange, during term-time; they are, however, ill arranged and almost useless. The trustees of this college have deviated, in the time of delivering the lectures, from the will of the founder; and it is to be hoped that they will be induced to make a farther deviation, in applying to parliament for authority to have the lectures, and the funds appropriated to their support, transferred to the London Institution, or to some similar establishment, in order that they may become efficient, and answer the design of their original founder, by making the institution, a practical school of science and philosophy, to which nothing can be more opposite than its present state.

Sion College is situated near London Wall, to the south of Fore Street. It was founded on the site of Elsing Hospital, in the year 1623, by Thomas White, rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the advantage of the London clergy. The whole body of rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of this college, and all the clergy in and near the metropolis may have free access to its extensive and valuable library. The edifice is very plain, consisting of brick buildings, surrounding a square court. In the hall and library are several curious portraits and other paintings. Under the library are alms-houses for twenty poor persons.

Red-Cross Street Library is an institution for the use of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting clergyman, who died in 1716. It contains nearly

17,000 volumes; a collection of portraits of Nonconformist ministers; with other objects of interest to the Dissenting body in general. Access to this library may be obtained by procuring a written order from one of the trustees: the days of admission are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and three, except during the month of August, and the Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas weeks.

The *Linnæan Society* is a chartered institution, devoted to botany and natural history; holds its meetings in Soho Square, in the house formerly inhabited by that liberal patron of science, Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed it to the members for that purpose. This society, was instituted by Sir J. E. Smith, in 1788. It was incorporated in 1802, and consists of a president, treasurer, secretary, council, and an indefinite number of fellows. They have published fourteen volumes of their Transactions, and reports of their proceedings are regularly published in the Philosophical Magazine. The bye-laws, &c. of the Society are contained in the 7th volume of the Transactions.

The *Geological Society* was instituted in February, 1813, and holds its meetings at No. 20. Bedford Street, Covent Garden, for the purpose of investigating and ascertaining the formation and structure of the earth, and the principles of mineralogy. Several volumes of the Transactions of this society have been published. Mr. Greenough, the president, has been indefatigable in establishing this useful institution.

The *Philosophical Society* of London was founded in 1810, by the exertions of a few persons from the professional and trading classes of society. For some years it held its meetings in Crane Court, in the original house of the Royal Society; and was patronised by princes of the blood, and assisted by the co-operation of several men of high rank and character, if not of distinguished scientific eminence; but its founders, and all its former principal

members, have resigned; a remnant only of "the Philosophical Society of London" still hold their meetings at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, instead of the hall where they were previously accustomed to assemble.

The *Mathematical Society*, Crispin Street, Spital Fields, has been the means of propagating much useful knowledge, and has had to boast of Thomas Simpson among its members. It was originally formed in 1717, by an association of journeymen mechanics. Lectures are delivered here on philosophical and scientific subjects during the winter season from November to April.

The *Horticultural Society*, instituted in 1804, is chartered for the purpose of improving the growth of useful fruit trees and other vegetable productions, and has proved its beneficial purposes by some volumes of Transactions of singular worth and beauty. This Society has a spacious garden at Turnham Green. The members assemble at No. 23, in Regent Street. Mr. Sabine, the present Secretary, has zealously promoted the ends of this very popular and laudable society.

The *City Philosophical Society* was instituted in 1808, as a practical school of natural philosophy, and for the diffusion of scientific knowledge by lectures and conversations, which are supported by the gratuitous exertions of the members. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the Society's room, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

Among the various other Societies formed in London for the promotion of science and literature are the *Cymmrodorian Society*, or *Metropolitan Cambrian Institution*, established in 1820; the *Philomathic Society;* the *Astronomical Society*, 1820, which meets at 55, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the *Meteorological Society*, 1823; the *Society of Civil Engineers;* and the *Phrenological Society:* the two last assemble in Buckingham Street, Strand.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

London may boast, if not of an unrivalled, at least of an unsurpassed degree of eminence in medical knowledge; and the mode in which the healing art is practised in the metropolis greatly favours the beneficial influence of that knowledge. This has resulted from the laws and regulations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and of the Company of Apothecaries.

The *College of Physicians* was established by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1523, which authorized its council to prevent any person from publicly acting as a physician, within seven miles of London, without becoming a fellow, or a licentiate of the college. No person can be chosen a fellow without having taken the degree of bachelor, or doctor of medicine at Oxford or at Cambridge: nor can any one be admitted a licentiate without studying two years at an English University, or obtaining a diploma from Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin, and submitting to an examination as to his professional knowledge, before the censors of the college. On the first institution of this society, Dr. Thomas Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., gave to the president and fellows a mansion in Knight-Rider Street, Doctors' Commons, whence they subsequently removed to Amen Corner. The college having been destroyed in the fire of 1666, a piece of ground was purchased on the west side of Warwick Lane, where an edifice was erected in 1674, by Sir Christopher Wren, which is still standing, but altered and adapted to the "Equitable Loan Company," the physicians having removed their establishment to Pall Mall East, where an elegant and commodious building has lately been erected from the designs of Mr. Smirke, for their use.

The *Royal College of Surgeons*. — The surgeons were incorporated as one of the city companies by Henry VIII. in conjunction with the *barbers*, but in 1800 they received a royal charter constituting them a separate corporation.

The surgeons have their own hall, now called a college, a spacious building in Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a back

front in Portugal Street. The principal front exhibits a portico of the Ionic order. The *Museum* within is a large oblong room, with galleries, in which are deposited the collections of the great John Hunter, purchased by government, and committed to the care of this college. By this eminent anatomist these were classed in the following order: — first, the parts designed for motion; secondly, the parts essential to animals respecting their own internal economy; thirdly, parts superadded for purposes connected with external objects; fourthly, parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and protection of the young. — This collection of comparative anatomy must be considered as a proof of talents, assiduity, and labour, which cannot be contemplated without unfeigned admiration. Mr. Hunter's design was to exhibit the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and complex of the animal creation. By his art and care he was able to expose and preserve, in a dried state, or in spirits, the corresponding parts of animal bodies, that the various links in the chain of a perfect being may be readily followed and clearly understood. The greater part of these preparations are displayed in the gallery: among the curious objects is the embalmed *wife* of the celebrated Martin Van Butchell.

Sir Joseph Banks was also a large contributor to the Museum, and Sir William Blizard presented 500 specimens of natural and diseased structure: many of natural history also have been given by Sir E. Home, besides his contributions to the library. Two courses of lectures, one on comparative anatomy, and one on human anatomy and surgery, are annually delivered here; as well as an annual oration, called the Hunterian, on the 14th of February. The dissection of murderers, executed in London, is also under the direction of the master and governors of this college. The superintendence of the museum is committed to a certain number of *curators*, to whom application must be made to view it, except during the months of May and June, when on previously leaving the names of those who wish to have this gratification, it may be seen, in parties, every Tuesday and Thursday.

The *Apothecaries' Company*, though a livery company of the city, may be properly noticed in this place. It has exclusive privileges and immunities; formerly any person, however ignorant, might vend medicines to the public, in any part of the city, provided he were free of any other city company; but a recent act of parliament has set aside this right. Those who desire to have unadulterated drugs may place the most secure reliance on what are sold at Apothecaries' Hall, in Water Lane, Blackfriars. This company was originally incorporated with the *Grocers* in 1606, but in 1617, the Apothecaries obtained a distinct charter, by which the vending of drugs and medicines was exclusively confined to them.

This company has an establishment at Chelsea, called the Botanic Garden, the freehold of which was given to them by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that 50 new plants should be presented annually to the Royal Society till the number amounted to 2000; and upwards of that number were delivered more than fifty years ago.

The *Medical Society* is established in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. This distinguished professional institution was formed in 1773, and has since benefited the world with some valuable volumes of its Transactions. Dr. Lettsom, who was one of the first members, gave the present house to the society in 1788. Its library comprises at least 30,000 volumes.

The *Medical and Chirurgical Society*, founded in 1805, and meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, has analogous objects to the Society in Bolt Court, and includes among its members some of the most eminent of the faculty in London. Its library consists of upwards of 50,000 volumes on the science and practice of medicine.

There is a *Physical Society* at Guy's Hospital.

The *Westminster Medical Society* is held, at present, at Great Marlborough Street.

The *Anatomico-Chirurgical Society* meets at Mr. Brookes's, Blenheim Street, Oxford Road.

The *Philo-Medico-Chirurgical Society* meets at Mr. Carpue's, Dean Street, Soho.

LECTURES CONNECTED WITH THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The Medical Lectures delivered in the metropolis are attended by a great number of students from every part of the world, who have many favorable opportunities for prosecuting the study of practical anatomy, and witnessing the medical and surgical practice of the Hospitals.

Of these lectures, there are two courses usually given in the season, one commencing in October, the other in January. The terms and hours of attendance are specified in the cards and printed proposals, which may be had at the houses of all the lecturers.*

Eight or nine hundred students, at least, come every year to London for the purpose of attending the different hospitals and lecturers; so that, though this city does not confer medical degrees, as a university, it contributes more to the advancement of medical science, in its practical branches, than any other city in the British dominions, not excepting Edinburgh itself.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill Street, courses of Lectures are delivered on *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, *Pathology*, and *Surgery*, by Charles Bell, F.R.S.E. Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and by Mr. Shaw, accompanied with dissections.

At St. George's Medical, &c. School, George Street, Hanover Square, Lectures on the *Practice* of *Physic*, with the Laws of the *Animal Œconomy*, *Materia Medica*, by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S., Senior Physician to St. George s Hospital; and on the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Surgery*, by B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. Great Windmill Street.

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* See also "The Medical Student's Guide," 1824, 12mo., published by Cox, Berners Street.

Sir Everard Home gives Lectures on *Surgery* gratuitously to the Pupils of St. George's Hospital, at No. 42, Windmill Street.

At the Middlesex Hospital, Lectures on the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Physic* are read by Dr. Southey.

On *Midwifery*, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Merriman and Dr. Ley.

On *Chemistry*, and on the *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, by Mr. Wood.

At the Anatomical Theatre, Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street, Mr. Brookes gives lectures on *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, and *Surgery*. This gentleman possesses a valuable museum.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, by Mr. Abernethy.

On *Surgery*, by Mr. Abernethy.

On *Chemistry* and *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Hue

On the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Physic*, by Dr. Hue.

On *Midwifery*, by Dr. Gooch and Dr. Conquest.

On *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Hue and Mr. J. L. Wheeler.

At St. Thomas's Hospital, on *Anatomy* and *Operations* of *Surgery*, by Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. and Mr. Green.

On the *Principles* and *Practice* of *Surgery*, by Mr. Green, and Mr. Key.

Medical School of Guy's Hospital, on the *Practice* of *Medicine*, by Dr. Cholmley and Dr. Bright.

On the *Theory of Medicine*, by Dr. Cholmley and Dr. Addison.

On *Chemistry*, by Mr. Allen, Dr. Bostock, and Mr. Aikin.

On *Experimental Philosophy*, by Mr. Millington and Mr. Allen.

On *Midwifery*, and *Diseases* of Women and Children, by Dr. Blundell.

On *Physiology*, by Dr. Blundell.

On the *Structure* and *Diseases* of the *Teeth*, by Mr. Thomas Bell.

On *Practical Botany*, by Dr. Bright.

At the London Hospital, on *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, by Mr. Headington.

On *Surgery*, by Mr. Headington.

On *Chemistry*, by Dr. Gordon.

On *Midwifery*, by Dr. Ramsbotham.

On *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Billing

On *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, *Pathology*, and *Surgery*, by J. C. Carpue, F. R. S., No. 72, Dean street, Soho.

On *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, and the *Operations* of *Surgery*, by Mr. Cusack, No. 41, Berners Street.

On *Anatomy*, &c. by Mr. Dermott, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Holles Street, Wardour Street.

On *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, by Mr. Sleigh, No. 23, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square.

Principle and *Practice* of *Surgery*, by Mr. Pettigrew, at the Royal West London Infirmary, Villiers Street, Strand.

On *Surgery*, by Mr. Guthrie, at the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Warwick Street, Golden Square.

On *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, and *Surgery*, by Mr. Herbert Mayo, No. 18, Berwick Street.

Miscellaneous Lectures. On the *Practice* of *Physic*; on *Chemistry*, and *Materia Medica*; with daily Examinations to facilitate the Acquisition of Medical and Chemical Knowledge, by Sir George Tuthill, M. D., No. 19, Cavendish Square. On the *Practice* of *Physic*, by Dr. Macleod, Great Windmill Street.

On the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Physic*, by Dr. Agar, No. 69, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

On the *Principles* and *Practice* of *Physic*, by Dr. Armstrong, at the Theatre, Webb Street, Maze Pond.

On the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Medicine*, by Dr. Clutterbuck, No. 36, Aldersgate Street.

On the *Principles* and *Practice* of *Physic*, by Dr. Copland, No. 1, Bulstrode Street, Cavendish Square.

On the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Medicine*, by Dr. G. Gregory, No. 60, King Street, Golden Square.

On the same subjects, by Dr. Ramadge, No. 21, Ely Place, Holborn; by Drs. Shearman and Mitchell, at the

Infirmary, Villiers Street, Strand; by Dr. Temple, at the Dispensary, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square.

On *Chemistry*, &c., by Dr. Agar, Margaret Street; by Mr. Brande, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street; by Dr. Clutterbuck, No. 36, Aldersgate Street; by Mr. G. F. Collier, No. 20, Norfolk Street, Strand; by Mr. Gurney, No. 7, Argyle Street; by Mr. Richard Phillips, at the Theatre, Webb Street.

On *Midwifery*, by Mr. Blagden and Mr. Stone, No. 26, Argyle Street; by Dr. H. Davies, at the Infirmary, Warwick Street; by Dr. D. Davis, at the Theatre, Webb Street, and at No. 29, George Street, Hanover Square; by Dr. Golding, at the Institution, Villiers Street, Strand; by Dr. Power, Leicester Street, Leicester Square; by Mr. J. Cholmondeley, No. 3, Nottingham Place, Portland Place.

On the *Anatomy*, &c. of the *Ear*, by J. H. Curtis, No. 10, Dean Street, Soho.

On the *Anatomy*, &c. of the *Eye*, by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Tyrrell, at the Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields; by Dr. Forbes and Mr. Guthrie, at the Infirmary, Warwick Street.

On the *Anatomy*, &c. of the *Eye* and *Ear*, by Mr. Stevenson, No. 12, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road.

STATE OF THE ARTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

London has, within the present century, made a great and rapid progress in the cultivation and appreciation of the fine arts. Her artists are numerous, abound in varied and distinguished talents: a spirit of laudable rivalry and emulation prevails, and each is endeavouring to surpass not only his immediate rivals, but his glorious predecessors in the arts. Patrons and amateurs are equally abundant, are liberal, and, in general, are discriminating. The number of annual and continued exhibitions of works of art are popular illustrations of these remarks, and we may, therefore, venture a few other comments on the subject.

The commotions of recent years upon the Continent occasioned many of the finest works of ancient and modern times to be brought into this country, where a considerable number of them were ultimately domesticated, and are now in the private collections of our nobility and gentry, chiefly in and about the metropolis.

Although Italy, from the changes that have taken place since the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon in 1814, may now again possess the greatest number of the larger works of the old masters, yet England undoubtedly retains almost the whole of their finest performances; which will not appear extraordinary when it is recollected, that the invariable practice of the great painters was to bestow their utmost exertions upon their *easel* pictures, (that is, upon such as were not too large to be painted actually by themselves) while they had inferior assistance in their larger works. Pictures, therefore, of this kind being extremely valuable, (and at the same time portable) England became the only place where they could obtain an adequate price during the convulsions on the continent; and such was the wealth and spirit of individuals in this country, that some of the pictures alluded to were purchased at the vast prices of ten and twelve thousand guineas each.

But still, with all her *native*, as well as imported treasures in art, London does not excel in her *public galleries* of painting and sculpture, and but few private collections are open to strangers. The latter circumstance is partly owing to the domestic arrangements of the houses, and partly to the character of the people; for although singularly magnificent in all that relates to our national concerns, we shrink from the ostentation of shewing to strangers our private possessions, forgetting that the productions of genius belong to the world, and that their proprietors are but trustees for the public. The consequence is, that foreigners are impressed with an opinion that this country is not only poor in pictures and statues, but that its inhabitants are deficient in a due taste, for those productions, the moral effects of which assimilate the powers of "the painter's pencil" with those of the "poet's pen." Were it, however, for a moment con-

sidered, that since the institution of the Royal Academy, employment has been given to a greater number of artists in London than perhaps ever appeared at the same time together in any one country; and that among them have been many entitled to take a high place in the first class of painters and sculptors, it must be obvious that the number of their works is far beyond what any conjectural estimate can pretend to determine. It is not, however, by the magnitude of the collections to which the public are allowed access, that the riches of London in works of art can be properly appreciated; for in all those collections we have but specimens, as it were, of the innumerable exquisite works distributed, literally and without exaggeration through ten thousand different mansions. — After mentioning the *public exhibitions*, we shall refer to those best known among the collections that may properly be called *private*, but to which the proprietors, on a proper application being made, liberally give admission.

The Royal Academy. The annual exhibition of pictures, sculptures, &c. by the members of the academy, and the principal artists of the empire, at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, is one of the most interesting displays of art presented in this metropolis.

The Academy was established by royal charter in 1768. It consists of forty members, called Royal Academicians, twenty Associates, and six Associate Engravers. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the second the late justly celebrated Mr. Benjamin West, on whose death Sir Thomas Lawrence was chosen to succeed, and now occupies that office with great honour to himself, to his fascinating profession, and to the country.

The academy possesses a collection of casts and models from antique statues; a school of colouring, from pictures by the old masters; copies by Sir James Thornhill from the cartoons of Raphael, at Hampton Court, and others from some of the works of Rubens, &c.

The coved ceiling of the library, on the first floor, was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Cipriani. The centre by the former, represents the theory of the art

under the form of an elegant female, holding in one hand a compass, in the other a label, on which is written, "*Theory is the knowledge of what is truly Nature.*" The four compartments are by Cipriani, and represent Nature, History, Allegory, and Fable.

The council room is more richly decorated. In the central compartments of the ceiling are five designs painted by Mr. West. That in the centre represents the Graces unveiling Nature; the others, the four Elements, from which the imitative arts collect their objects, under the description of female figures, attended by genii, with Fire, Water, Earth, and Air, exhibited in different forms and modifications. The large oval subjects adorning the two extremities are by Angelica Kauffman; representing Invention, Composition, Design, and Colouring. Besides these nine larger designs, there are, in the angles or spandrells, four coloured medallions, representing Apelles, the painter; Phidias, the sculptor; Apollodorus, the architect; and Archimedes, the mathematician; and, round the great central circle are eight smaller medallions, sustained by lions, on which are represented in chiaro-scuro, Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Fiamingo, Raphael, Domenichino, Titian, and Rubens, painted by Rebecca. This room contains also the probationary pictures and sculptures presented by the members of the academy on their election. There are likewise pictures by several of the original members; among others, whole-length portraits of George III. and his consort, painted by Reynolds.

The stated Professors of the academy, in its different departments, are required to read six lectures each to the students, during the winter season. There are five professors, viz. 1. Of *Anatomy*, Mr. Green, who was chosen on the resignation of Mr. Carlisle, at the commencement of 1825. 1. *Painting*, now vacant in consequence of the decease of Mr. Fuseli in April, 1825; 3. *Sculpture*, Mr. Flaxman; 4. *Architecture*, Mr. Soane, and 5. *Perspective*, Mr. Turner. Admission to the lectures is obtained by tickets from an academician or an asssociate.

Prize medals (of silver) for the best academy-figures and drawings of buildings, are delivered once a-year; and gold

medals, for historical composition in painting, sculpture, and designs in architecture, once in two years: these medals are presented to the respective students in full assembly, and are generally followed by a discourse from the president. Students have, at all times, except during the regular vacations, an opportunity of studying the naked figure from well-chosen models, and of drawing from antique casts, many of which were presented by his present Majesty (when Prince Regent), to whom they had been sent by the late Pope, in testimony of his gratitude for the exertions of England in promoting the restoration of the Holy See. The immense gas-light chandelier in the great exhibition room, which had been made for Carlton Palace, was likewise the gift of his Majesty.

The Annual Exhibition at Somerset House generally opens on the 1st Monday in May, and every person who visits it pays one shilling for admission, and may obtain a catalogue for an additional shilling. The number of works of art annually exhibited, consisting of paintings, pieces of sculpture, models, proof engravings, and drawings, has, of late years, been upwards of one thousand. In 1825, they amounted to 1072, of which number 87 were busts, statues, &c., in the model academy. The exhibition closed on the 9th of July. It has recently been intimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Royal Academy will be removed to Carlton Palace upon the completion of the new palace, on the site of Buckingham House.

The Gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, was founded on the 4th of June, 1805, under the patronage of his late Majesty, George III., for the encouragement and reward of the talents of British artists, and it exhibits, during half the year, a collection of the works of living artists for sale. During part of the other half-year, it is furnished with pictures, painted by the most celebrated masters, for the study of the academic and other pupils in painting. It is indebted for its origin to the praise-worthy exertions of the late Sir Thomas Bernard.

This Institution is patronized by his present Majesty,

and is supported by the subscriptions of the principal nobility and gentry; the number of pictures annually sold, under their influence, is very considerable. The gallery was first opened on January the 18th, 1806.

In 1813, the public were gratified here by a display of the best works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, procured by the activity and influence of the Committee from the private collections of the royal family, the nobility, and gentry; and in 1814, by a collection of 221 pictures, by Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Wilson. Since which, they have regularly had two annual exhibitions of the nature already described.

The Directors of this laudable Institution have also procured the loan of, and exhibited, several of the cartoons of Raphael for the improvement of the students, an annual private exhibition of whose productions also takes place about the 6th of December in each year, to which admission may be obtained by a card from a director or subscriber, or by the introduction of one of the artists. The directors frequently purchase the best pictures exhibited in their rooms, or reward the artists by pecuniary gifts. They also occasionally give commissions at a liberal price, and afford other equally generous and enlightened encouragement. The number of hereditary governors is about 120, and that of life-governors about 80, all of whom have subscribed 100 guineas each. From those bodies 20 gentlemen are chosen as directors. — Admission 1*s*. Catalogue 1*s*.

The house of the British Institution in Pall-Mall is that formerly known as the *Shakspeare Gallery*, it having been erected by the late Mr. Alderman Boydell for the display of the pictures painted for his engraved illustrations of the works of our great bard. The sculpture in front represents Shakspeare attended by Poetry and Painting: in the Hall is an unfinished statue of Achilles lamenting the loss of Briseïs They were both the production of Banks.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-Mall East. This society was formed in 1804, for the purpose of giving due importance and encouragement to an interesting branch of art which had been slighted at the exhibitions of Somerset House. Paintings in water-colours, however

beautiful, harmonize so little with paintings in oil, that it was to be lamented this society should, for so many years, have deviated from its original object, and mixed with its own exquisite productions various pictures in oil. The more recent exhibitions, however (since 1821), which were as brilliant and interesting as any former ones, afforded unmixed pleasure to every visitor; and in them the society was found to have returned to its legitimate design of admitting paintings in water-colours only. The exhibitions were first opened in April, 1824, at the present gallery (which was erected for the purpose in 1823). The society consists of twenty-three members, and ten associates, who alone are privileged to exhibit in the gallery. — Admission 1*s*. Catalogue 6*d*.

The *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, is a new institution, having made its first public Exhibition in 1824; and its second in the year 1825. This society consists of 28 members, and, like the Royal Academy, admits the works of artists generally who are not of its own body. From the greatly-increased number of English Artists within the last ten years, it was found that the rooms, not galleries, of the Royal Academy could not display half the works that were annually sent for exhibition. A great number was consequently rejected, and many that were received were hung either so high, or so low, or in such obscure corners, that they could not be seen to advantage. Dissatisfactions and jealousies naturally arose among the artists, and some who felt themselves most aggrieved, planned and carried into effect the society above named. — Admission 1*s*. Catalogue 6*d*.

West's Gallery, Newman Street. — The late President of the *Royal* Academy, who occupied the Chair nearly 29 years, painted more *historical* pictures than all the other English artists together, during the last century. His works at Windsor, Buckingham House, and Grosvenor House, are numerous, and all of the first historical class; he also bequeathed to his two sons a large collection, for the exhibition of which they have built a new and spacious gallery, from the designs of Mr. Nash. Every lover of

art, as well as every historian and man of taste, cannot fail of deriving both pleasure and information from a careful and even repeated examination of this artist's truly national works.*

Linwood Gallery, Leicester Square.—This Exhibition consists of copies, in needle-work, by Miss Linwood, of the finest pictures of the English and foreign schools.

The principal room is a gallery 100 feet in length, hung with scarlet broad-cloth, gold bullion tassels, and Greek borders. Turning to the left, near the canopy, a long and obscure passage prepares the mind, and leads to the cell of a prison, in which is seen a portrait of Lady Jane Grey, visited by the abbot and keeper of the Tower, the night before her execution. The scenic deception of the whole is truly admirable. A little farther appears a cottage, the casement of which is open, and the hatch at the door closed: on looking into the interior, we observe a finished copy of Gainsborough's cottage children, standing by the fire, with chimney-piece and cottage furniture complete. Near this is Gainsborough's Woodman, exhibited in the same scenic manner; and farther on is seen a den with a Lioness. Returning into the large gallery, we enter a room devoted to sacred subjects,—Christ blessing the sacramental Bread and Wine; and David with his Sling, after Carlo Dolci; St. Peter, after Guido; Jephtha's Rash Vow, after Opie; and others.

There are also copies of Westall's Gleaner; Virgil's Tomb by Moonlight; and the Cottage in Flames, by Wright; Reynolds's Laughing and Sleeping Girls; Landscapes from Francisco Mola; a portrait of Buonaparte, &c.

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* A very interesting and well written pamphlet has lately been printed (not for sale), giving an ample account of Mr. West's numerous pictures, and appealing to the liberality as well as to the patriotism of the country to purchase and appropriate them to a public gallery. The proposition and subject are not only entitled to, but demand, the serious and candid attention of ministers. A view of the gallery, with an ample account of it, has been published in "The Magazine of the Fine Arts.'

This exhibition is open from nine o'clock until dusk. Admission 2*s*. Catalogue 6*d*.

Barker's Panorama, Leicester Square.—Paintings of this nature may be fairly entitled *the Triumph of Aerial and Linear Perspective*. Here are two circles, an upper and a lower, in which are constantly exhibited views of great cities, of battles, &c. The illusion is so complete, that the spectator may imagine he is present at the actual display of the objects represented. There is a *Panorama*, also, at No. 168, Strand, belonging to Messrs. *Barker* and *Burford*, in which either one or two views of celebrated places may constantly be seen. The admission to each subject is 1*s*. Descriptive accounts with an outline Sketch, 6*d*. A new building, on a grand scale, from the designs of Decimus Burton, esq., architect, is now erecting in the Regent's Park, for the exhibition of a *Panoramic View of London*, and the surrounding country, from the summit of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, painted by Mr. T. Horner. The buildiug is erected upon the plan of the Pantheon at Rome; and from the acknowledged abilities and intrepidity of the artist, as well as the architect, we may anticipate something original and extraordinary in the works of both.

The *Diorama*, Regent's Park, is an Exhibition of architectural and landscape scenery, so arranged and illuminated as to display changes of light and shade, and to represent, with surprising accuracy, the appearances of nature. The building consists of a vestibule, with doors opening into the Boxes and Saloon, the floor of which turns on a pivot, in order to bring the spectators, successively, opposite to openings like the proscenium of a theatre, behind which are the picture-rooms. Two large paintings, placed in these, are lighted by windows behind, and by skylights in the roof. By the aid of transparent and opaque curtains before the windows, various effects of light, shadow, and gradations of colour are produced; and many others may be similarly executed.* The elevation

* "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, by J. Britton and A. Pugin, 1825," vol. i. p. 71.

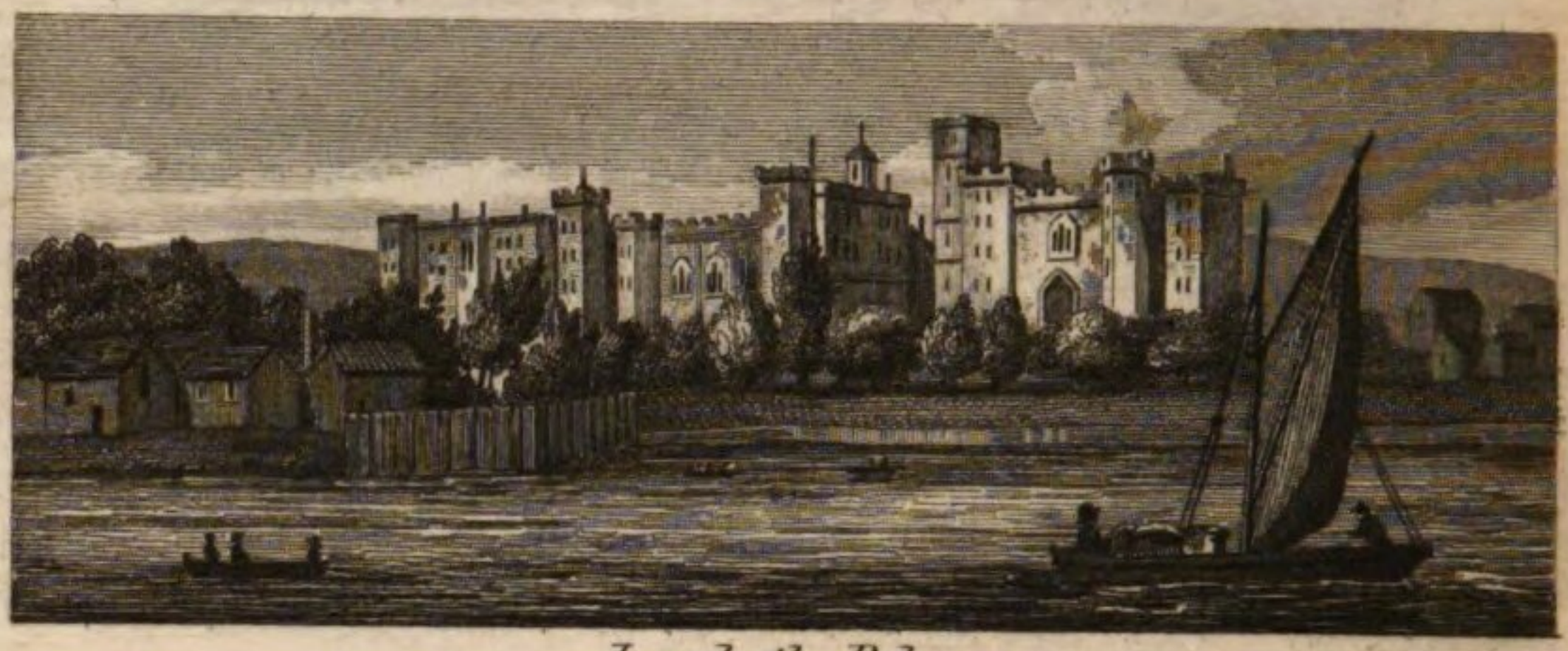
of the building was designed by Mr. Nash, and the theatre, &c. by Messrs. Pugin and Morgan. It was finished and opened in October, 1823. The pictures hitherto exhibited have been painted by Messrs. Bouton, and Daguère. Admission prices to the Boxes 3*s*., Pit 2*s*.

The *Cosmorama*, Regent Street, is an Exhibition for the display of views of celebrated remains of antiquity, combined with modern subjects, both of cities and particular edifices, and natural scenery. This was removed in 1824 from St. James's Street (where it was first opened for a few years). The new room, which is elegantly fitted up, includes two galleries, in each of which are seven views, which, being seen through glazed apertures, have an effect of reality. Admission to each gallery 1*s*. Descriptions, 6*d*. each.

The *National Gallery*, Pall Mall.—This small Collection (formed by the late Mr. Angerstein) includes some of the finest works of Vandyke, Claude Lorraine, Parmegiano, Rembrandt, Annibal Caracci, Titian, Correggio, Rubens, and other celebrated masters, together with Hogarth's Marriage-à-la-Mode. In March, 1824, the Earl of Liverpool, on the part of his Majesty's Government, purchased from the executors of Mr. Angerstein, for the sum of 57,000*l*., nearly the whole of this very valuable collection, to form the foundation of a National Gallery of Art; and a small but beautiful picture, by Correggio, has recently been added to it. The pictures at present are open for inspection at the residence of the late proprietor; but a handsome and appropriate gallery is intended to be erected for their reception, and for other pictures, &c.

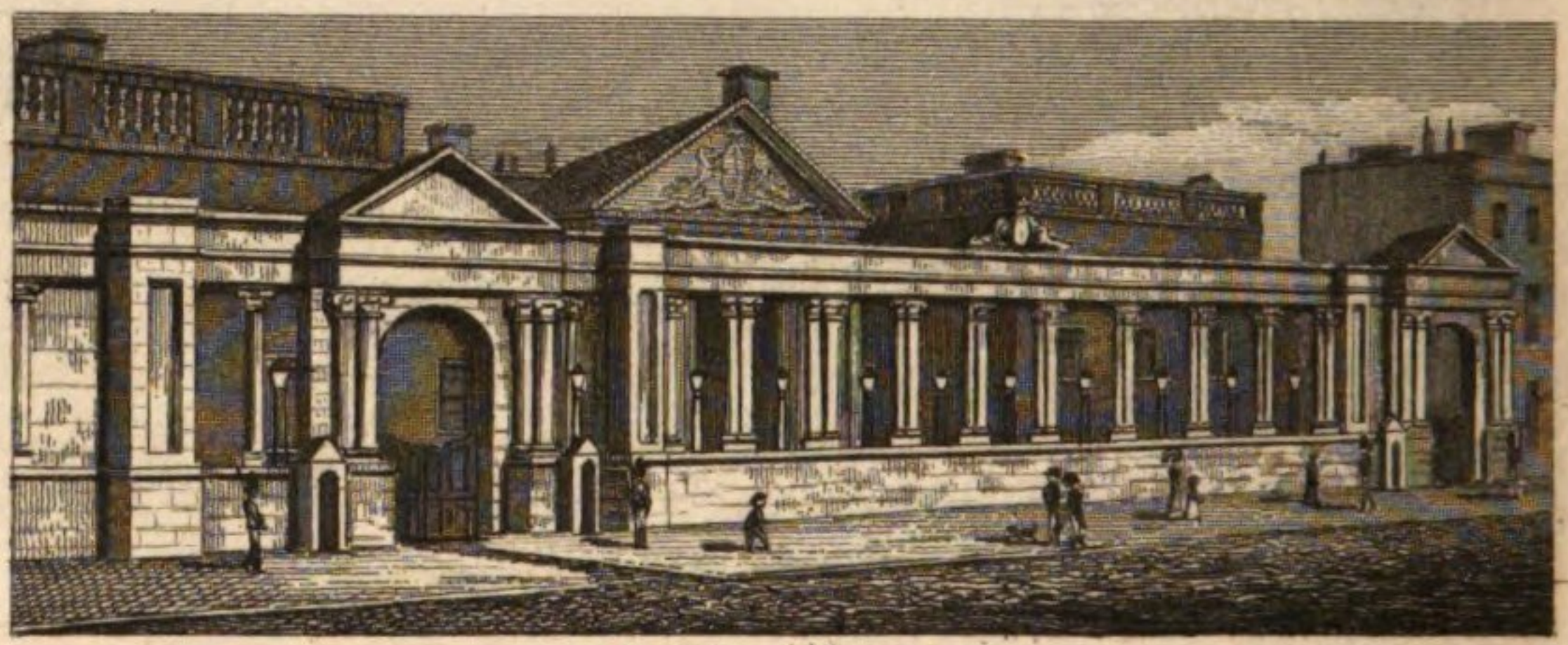
PRIVATE COLLECTIONS AND EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS, &c.

The Royal Collections at Carlton Palace, Buckingham House, and Kensington Palace, have already been mentioned, but under the present head it will be desirable to give some additional particulars of each assemblage.

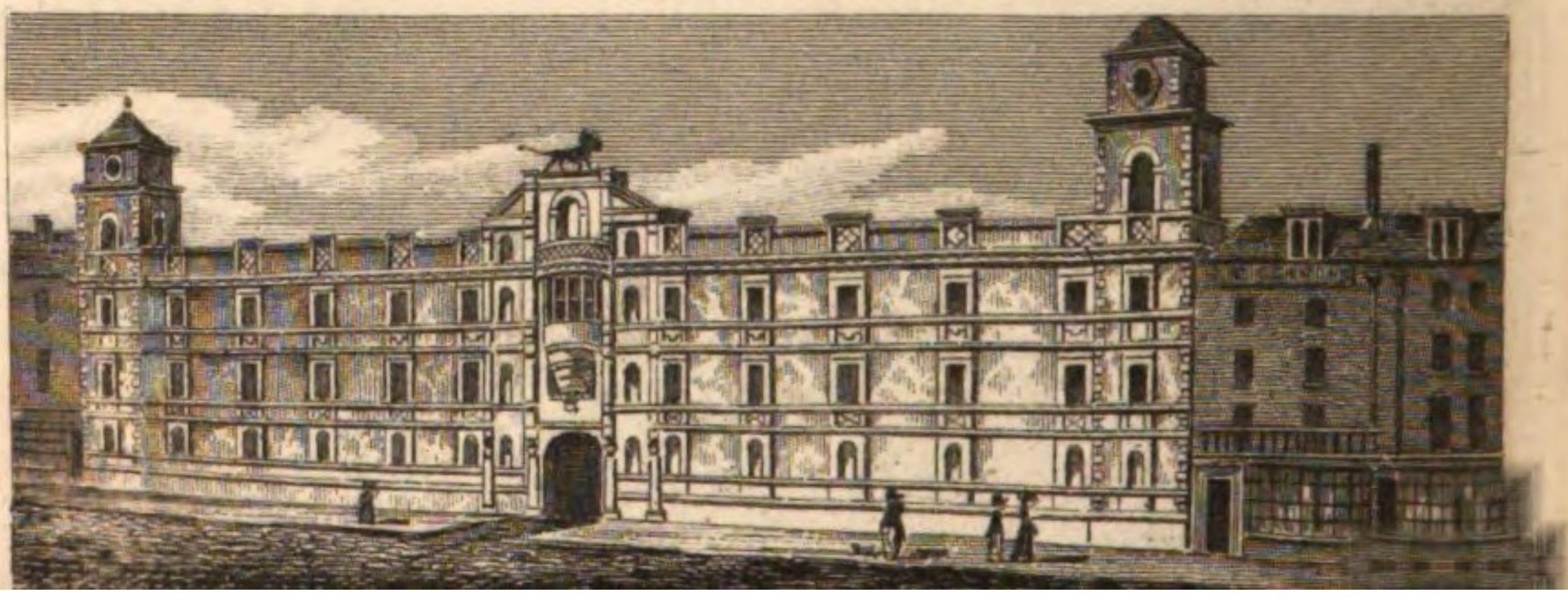


Lambeth Palace.

Buckingham House.



Carlton House.



Carlton Palace, in the splendour of its decorations, probably exceeds every other royal residence in Europe. The pictures are all of the very highest order, and distributed through the apartments with so much attention to propriety, that the general effect of the rooms is particularly impressive. The chief parts of the collection are of the Flemish and Italian schools, and their excellency is such, that almost every picture may be regarded as the finest specimen of the great artist by whom it was executed. From the want of extent in this palace, his Majesty has been necessarily confined more to cabinet and small pieces, than to grand historical compositions; but those which his taste and munificence have selected, are perfect *chefs-d'œuvre* of art. Among them, are pictures by Vandyke, Rembrandt, Rubens, Teniers, Cuyp, Bercham, P. Wouvermans, Ostade, Vandervelde, Paul Potter, Mieris, Gerard Douw, and Karel du Jardin. No person is admitted to view the interior of this palace without particular permission, which, for obvious causes, can be granted only to few persons.

Buckingham House, St. James's Park. — This palace recently contained a number of fine pictures, including an historical series of paintings, by Mr. West, executed at the command of the late King. Here, likewise, were some fine portraits by Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, Zoffany, and Rubens, and several pictures by Guercino, Claude Lorraine, Andrea del Sarto, and Paul Veronese. At the time this account is penned, the old palace of Buckingham House is doomed to be taken down, and a new and magnificent national palace to be raised on its site. The design is by Mr. Nash, and from his acknowledged taste, the public may look for something grand and worthy of our country.

Kensington Palace contains a very numerous, but by no means a select, Collection of paintings by divers masters, among whom are Albert Durer, Lucas Van Leyden, Frank Hals, G. Palma, Carlo Cignani, Schalken, Guercino, Holbein, Mabuse, Elsheimer, Kneller, Wotton, &c. The Siege of Tournay, by the latter, in the King's drawing

room, is remarkable from the circumstance of its containing, in the fore-ground, portraits of the principal officers of the combined armies (including the great Duke of Marlborough) who were present at the siege.

Cleveland Gallery, St. James's Place. — This is one of the richest and most numerous Collections of the works of the old masters in England. The Marquis of Stafford, its possessor, was the first patron of the arts in the metropolis, who opened his valuable assemblage for the inspection of the public, an example which has since been imitated by many others, much to the advantage of the national taste. Admissions were first granted in May, 1806, since which time his Lordship has appropriated one day in the week (Wednesday, from the hours of 12 to 5 o'clock), during the months of May and June, for the public to view his pictures. Tickets are obtained by application at the house, on any day except Tuesday, if the party is known to the Marquis or to any member of the family, or is recommended by some distinguished person, either of noble family or of known taste in the arts.

Artists are admitted by recommendations from any member of the Royal Academy. Visitors will find Mr. Britton's *Catalogue Raisonné* a useful companion round the rooms, as it not only describes the pictures, but contains plans of the gallery, and critical and historical observations on most of the paintings.

The *Grosvenor Collection*, Grosvenor Street. — The first effectual foundation of this superb Collection was laid by the purchase of the late Mr. Agar's pictures for thirty thousand guineas, and it has since been gradually enlarged until it has become one of the finest in England. It is not confined to the works of the old masters, but embraces the best productions of some of the most celebrated modern painters in various ages and countries. The pictures are so disposed as to appear in due subordination as ornaments to the apartments, and the apartments, without having any exhibitional character about them, are of handsome proportions and splendidly furnished. The Earl of Grosvenor has, for some years, been in the habit of admit-

ting the public in the months of May and June, to inspect his pictures under restrictions similar to those at Cleveland House. — See Young's Catalogue.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly. — This noble mansion is adorned with some of the best pictures in England; but it is not opened to the public. In fact, here, as in numerous other permanent London residences, the productions of refined art hold but a subordinate place to the general uses of the apartments.

Thomas Hope, Esq., Duchess Street, has a valuable collection of works of art, altogether unrivalled, and comprising paintings, antique statues, busts, vases, and other relics of antiquity, arranged in apartments, the furniture and decorations of which are in general designed after classic models, by the highly enlightened possessor himself. Some of the antique sculptures have been recently removed to Deepdene, near Dorking, where Mr. Hope has erected a gallery and an amphitheatre for their reception. The pictures and unique collection of vases are, however, left in London, as well as the statue of Venus rising from the bath, by Canova. Visiters are admitted between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on Mondays, during the season of the Nobility being in town, under restrictions similar to those adopted by the Marquess of Stafford.

Sir John F. Leicester, Bart., Hill Street, Berkeley Square, has obtained an enviable distinction by the formation of a collection of pictures by British artists, which has made many a worshipper of the old masters blush for his inattention to the merits of his countrymen. We know not, indeed, any house in London to which we would more proudly conduct a foreigner, unacquainted with the progress which the fine arts has made in England, than to the mansion of this gentleman. It is there alone that we would venture to defy both France and Italy to show an equal number of pictures, of the same degree of excellence, produced by contemporary artists. This collection is liberally opened to the public occasionally during the spring season; but tickets must be obtained of the proprietor previously to viewing it.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne*, Berkeley Square, has one of the finest Collections of ancient marbles in this metropolis; and he also possesses the Venus of Canova, one of the most esteemed productions of modern art. For this statue, it is said, the Princess Borghese, a sister of Buonaparte, *stood*, unveiled, to the artist.

John Soane, Esq., R. A. architect, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—This gentleman has one of the most extensive Collections in England of ancient sculpture, architectural antiquities, and models; besides being the proprietor of Hogarth's Rake's Progress, and his Humours of an Election, the view of which alone would repay the trouble of a visit, when the stranger is favoured with admission. He recently purchased, for the sum of 2000*l*., the famous alabaster Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni, among the ruins of the ancient Egyptian city of Thebes.

Mr. Chantrey's Casts from the Antique, &c. Pimlico.—This excellent sculptor has, adjoining his residence, formed a small Gallery containing a selection of the best casts from the most celebrated statues that adorned the Louvre, whilst France was under the government of Buonaparte. With these are generally exhibited some of the highly admirable statues and busts executed by Mr. Chantrey himself.

Mr. Westmacott, of South Audley Street, possesses a fine and interesting collection of casts, from antiques, and others from his own numerous works.

The *Earl of Suffolk*, Harley Street, has several fine pictures of the Dutch masters, and one by Leonardo da Vinci that is greatly esteemed.

Lord Ashburnham's, Dover Street.—In this mansion are several first-class pictures by Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Rembrandt, Rubens, and many others, chosen with excellent judgment.

Henry Bone, Esq., No. 15, Berners Street. The match-

less Collection of Enamels, painted by this eminent artist, which includes the portraits of nearly all our principal statesmen, warriors, and nobility of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., is, with great liberality, permitted to be seen by tickets, in the months of May, June, and July. A most magnificent picture of Henry VIII., with those of several of his Queens; Mary, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; and James I. form a part of the collection.

There are many other private collections of pictures in the metropolis, but, like several of those just mentioned, they cannot be inspected without the special permission of the proprietors. The following are among the number: The Duke of Northumberland's, Charing Cross, a magnificent assemblage; Lord Radstock's, Portland Place; George Hibbert's, Esq., Portland Place, which contains some choice productions of the Dutch school; as does likewise the collection of Jeremiah Harman, Esq., Finsbury Square; Sir Thomas Baring, Devonshire Place; and Alexander Baring, Esq., Piccadilly.

Sales of Pictures. The admirers of the fine arts have, of late years, obtained a high degree of gratification in viewing pictures offered for sale, (temporary collections for this purpose very frequently occurring,) the number, excellence, and variety of which constitute a species of entertainment that exists no where else, to the same extent. In fact, Picture-dealing has become a considerable branch of trade in London, and not only affords employment to men of talent, but is conducted on a scale that requires the command of a large capital. Entire galleries are now frequently imported from the continent; and it is a common practice with noblemen and gentlemen to sell their inferior pictures, in order to improve their collections by the purchase of others of a higher class; the effect of which produces a constant circulation of the works of art, and tends to increase that interest which the public have lately taken in these elegant efforts of taste and talent.

EMINENT PAINTERS, &c.

Whose galleries and works may, in general, be viewed at proper times by permission of their respective owners.*

Cook, Richard, R. A. No. 41, North Audley Street.
Howard, Henry, R. A., and Secretary to the Royal Academy, No. 5, Newman Street.
Halls, J. J. No. 296, Oxford Street.
Hilton, W., R. A., Percy Street.
Martin, J. No. 30, Alsop's Buildings, New Road.
Mulready, Wm. R. A. No. 16, Kensington Gravel Pits.
Northcote, James, R. A. No. 8, Argyle-Place, Regent Street.
Sharp, M. W. 19, Charles Street, Middlesex Hosptal.
Singleton, H. No. 21, Charles Street, St. James's Colonade.
Smirke, Robert, R. A. No. 3, Upper Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square.
Thomson, Henry, R. A. No. 15, Newman Street.
Westall, Richard, R. A. No. 6, South Crescent, Alfred Place, Bedford Square.
Wilkie, David, R. A. Terrace, Kensington.
Wyatt, M. No. 49, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

Portrait Painters.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A. No. 65, Russell Square, Principal Painter to His Majesty.
Beechey, Sir W. No. 13, Harley Street.
Clint, Geo. A. No. 83, Gower Street.
Drummond, Samuel, A. No. 14, Church Street, Soho.
Geddes, A. No. 58, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
Green, J. No. 27, Argyle Street.

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* The subjoined list of the names and addresses of artists does not profess to embrace one-half of the number in London, but merely points out a few of the more distinguished; the stranger is referred to the Catalogues of the Royal Academy, of the Water Colour Society, and Society of British Artists, for more ample information.

Haydon, H. B., Connaught Terrace.
Jackson, John, R. A. No. 7, Newman Street.
Joseph, G. F.,—A. No. 15, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place.
Lane, S., No. 60, Greek Street, Soho.
Lonsdale, J., No. 8, Berner's Street.
Oliver, A. J.,—A. 4, London Road.
Phillips, Thomas, R. A., No. 8, George Street, Hanover Square.
Reinagle, R. R., —R. A. No. 54, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
Renton, J., Finsbury Place, Moorfields.
Shee, Martin Archer, R. A. No. 24, Cavendish Square.
Wood, John, No. 90, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

Miniature Painters.

Chalon, A. E.,—R. A. No. 11. Great Marlborough Street.
Engleheart, J. D., No. 77, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square.
Green, Mrs., No. 27½, Argyle Street.
Haughton, M., No. 38, Great Marlborough Street.
Jones, Miss E., No. 40, Foley Place, Portland Chapel.
Mee, Mrs., No. 66, Upper Berkeley Street.
Newton, W., No. 8, Argyle Street.
Robertson, A., No. 34, Gerrard Street, Soho.
Stump, S. J., No. 7, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.
Sharp, Miss, No. 44, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
———,M. W., No. 19, Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital.
Wright, John, Burlington Gardens, Old Bond Street.

Enamellers.

Bone, Henry, R. A. No. 15, Berner's Street.
Grimaldi, W., No. 1, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Landscape Painters, &c.

Arnald, George, A. No. 2, Weston Street, Pentonville.
Bigg, W. R.,—R. A. No. 116, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square.
Callcott, A. W.,—R. A. Kensington Gravel Pits.

Chalon, J. J., Great Marlborough Street.
Collins, W.,—R. A., No. 11, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place.
Constable, J. A., No. 35, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
Daniel, William, R. A. No. 14, Russell Place, Fitzroy Square.
Dewint, P., No. 10, Percy Street.
Glover, J., No. 61, Montague Square.
Turner, J., M. W.—R. A. Queen Anne Street, West.
Varley, I., No. 10, Great Titchfield Street.
Varley, C., No. 52, Upper Thornhaugh Street, Bedford Square.
Vincent, W., Kentish Town.
Westall, William, No. 19, Mornington Place, Hampstead Road.

Of Animals, &c.

Chalon, H. B., No. 24, Beaumont Street, Devonshire Place.
Cooper, Abraham, R. A. No. 13, New Millman Street, Lambs Conduit Street.
Hills, R., No. 15, London Street, Fitzroy Square.
Ward, James, R. A. No. 6, Newman Street.

Sculptors.

Bacon, J., No. 17, Newman Street.
Baily, E. H.,—R. A. No. 8, Percy Street.
Behnes, W., 91, Dean Street, Soho.
Bubb, J. G., Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road.
Chantrey, Francis, R. A. Belgrave Place, Pimlico.
Flaxman, John, R. A. Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square.
Garrard, G.,—A. No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Brompton.
Rossi, Charles, R. A. No. 41, Lisson Grove, North.
Rossi, H., No. 7, Wellesley Street, King's Road, Chelsea.
Sievier, W., No. 34, Southampton Row, Russell Square.
Turnerelli, P., No. 67, Newman Street.
Westmacott, Richard, R. A., No. 14, South Audley Street.

Architects.

Abraham, Robert, 27, Keppel Street.
Angell, Samuel, Langbourn Chambers, Leadenhall Street.

Bailey, Wiltshire, 2, Buxton Place, New Bethlem.
Baker, Henry, (District Surveyor), Berner's Street.
Barry, Charles, 39, Ely Place, Holborn.
Basevi, George, jun. 19, Albany.
Beazley, Charles, (District Surveyor), Whitehall.
Beazley, Samuel, 4, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street.
Bond, John, Newman Street,
Biggs, Benjamin, 12, Lemon Street, Goodman's Fields.
Boothe, William J., Red Lion Square.
Broadbridge, Benjamin, 17, Caroline Street, Bedford Square.
Brooks, William, Salvador House, White Hart Court, Bishopsgate Street.
Burton, James, Regent's Park.
Burton, Decimus, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street.
Cantwell, Jos., (District Surveyor), Oxford Street.
Chawner, Thomas, (County and District Surveyor), 82, Guildford Street.
Cockerell, S. P., (District Surveyor), 27, Saville Row, Bond Street.
Cockerell, Robert, jun., 80, Burlington Street.
Craig, Charles Alexander, (District Surveyor) Great George Street, Westminster.
Cresy, Edward, 6, Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.
Crundon, John, 20, Hereford Street.
Darley, Robert, 97, Jermyn Street, St. James's.
Deykes, John, 2, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.
Dixie, B. Winchester House, Old Broad Street.
Davis, John, Warnford Court, City.
Donaldson, James, (District Surveyor), 8, Bloomsbury Sq.
Donaldson, Thomas, 7, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.
Edwards, William, (District Surveyor), City Road.
Fowler, Charles, 9, Great Ormond Street.
Gandy, Joseph, Percy Street, Rathbone Place.
Gandy, Peter, M., Regent Street.
Goodwin, Francis, 29, Francis Street.
Gutch, Geo., (District Surveyor), Tottenham Court Road.
Gwilt, Joseph, 20, Abingdon Street.
Gwilt, George, 8, Union Street, Borough.
Hakewill, Henry, 3, Hinde Street, Manchester Square.
Hardwick, Thomas, 35, Berners Street.

Hardwick, Philip, 36, Great Marlborough Street.
Hill, Charles Hamor, (District Surveyor), 6, Scott's Place, Islington.
Inman, William, Lombard Street.
Inwood, William and Son, 68, Euster Square.
Ireland, Joseph, 28, Old Burlington Street.
Jeffreys, — (District Surveyor), Oval, Kennington.
Jupp, William, 6, Broad Street Chambers.
Jenkins, — Red Lion Square.
Kinnaird, William, (District Surveyor), 5, Euston Grove, Euston Square.
Laing, David, Lincoln's-inn Fields.
Lee, Thomas, 16, Norton Street, Fitzroy Square.
Lugar, Robert, 52, Great Marlborough Street.
Maliphant, George, 20, Blenheim Street.
Medland, J., Union Buildings, Kent Road.
Moneypenny, George, 3, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.
Montague, William and James, (District Surveyors), Guildhall.
Nash, John, Regent Street.
Papworth, J. B., 11, Caroline Street, Bedford Square.
Parke, Henry., 90, Dean Street, Soho.
Pilkington, William, (District Surveyor), Whitehall Yard.
Porden, C. F. 49, Marchmont Street, Brunswick Square.
Pugin, Augustus, 105, Great Russel Street.
Poynter, Ambrose, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street.
Rhodes, Henry, 15, Norton Street, Portland Road.
Robinson, P. J., 29, Lower Brook Street.
Savage, James, 34, Walbrook.
Seward, H. H., (District Surveyor), 40, South Audley Street.
Shaw, John, 28, Gower Street, Bedford Square,
Smirke, R.,—R. A. 5, Stratford Place.
Smith, George, (District Surveyor), 8, Bread Street Hill.
Soane, John,—R. A. 13, Lincoln's-inn Fields.
Tappen, G., 9, Charles-Street, St. James's Square.
Tatham, C. H., Alpha Cottages.
Taylor, G. L., Navy Office.
Tyrrell, Charles, 17, Aldermanbury.
Vulliamy, Lewis, 103, Regent Street.

Ward, John, (District Surveyor), 11, Air Street, Piccadilly.
Ware, Samuel, 5, John Street, Adelphi.
Wyatt, Benjamin, 2, Foley Place.
Wyatt, H. T., 27, Gerrard Street, Soho.
Wyatt, Lewis, Albany.
Wyattville, Jeffrey, —R. A. 50, Lower Brook Street.
Wallace, — Regent Street.
Wilkins, William A., R. A. 36, Weymouth Street.

VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS OF THE ARTS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Week's Museum, Tichborne Street, Haymarket, is extremely interesting. The grand room, 107 feet long, and 30 feet high, is covered with blue satin, and contains a variety of automatical figures, of most ingenious mechanism, such as a steel *Tarantula Spider*, composed of 115 pieces, &c. Besides which, there are two magnificent clocks, representing temples, made for the Emperor of China, of splendour and richness almost indescribable. Admission 2*s.* 6*d.*

Brooke's Anatomical Museum, Blenheim Street, may be viewed gratuitously by any respectable stranger, on his addressing a note to the Curator for that purpose, mentioning name and residence.

Wigley's Promenade Rooms, Spring Gardens. Here are constantly on exhibition various objects of curiosity, principally connected with works of art. These promenade rooms are open from ten o'clock in the morning till ten at night.

The *Gothic Hall*, Pall Mall, contains a large collection of specimens of ancient armour, from the age of William the Conqueror to the period of its entire disuse. Here are also some very curious and interesting mechanical and musical automatons. Admission 1*s.*

Croggon's (late *Coade* and *Sealy*'s) *Scagliola Works*, New Road, Tottenham Court Road, and near Westminster Bridge. The manufacture of ornamental stone and scag-

liola marble, was originally established by the late Mr. Coade, at Narrow Wall, Lambeth. All kinds of architecturai ornaments, executed from the antique, and from models of eminent modern sculptors, are displayed for sale, and the exhibition is open to any respectable persons, permission being previously obtained of the proprietor. This establishment exhibits numerous statues, busts, vases, pedestals, architectural decorations, &c., modelled in a composition, and afterwards, by baking, rendered harder and more durable than any species of stone. In several parts of the metropolis specimens of the productions of this art may be seen, particularly at the Admiralty, the Bank, Somerset Place, the Trinity House, the Pelican Office, Lombard Street, and many other assurance and fire-offices, and public halls; also in frout of the works in the New Road.

Missionary Museum, 26, Austin Friars. The London Missionary Society having procured from various parts of the world curious specimens of natural productions and of the manufactures of rude nations, have opened a room for their exhibition, to which admission may be obtained on Wednesdays, between 10 and 3 o'clock, by tickets from the directors of the society.

The *Egyptian Hall*, Piccadilly, was erected by Mr. Bullock in 1812, from the designs of G. F. Robinson, architect, and it received its name from having been designed in imitation of the style of architecture peculiar to Egypt. It was originally occupied by a curious collection of natural and artificial curiosities, called the London Museum, which has since been dispersed by auction. It has since been divided into several exhibition and auction rooms.

Finn's Glass-working Exhibition, 161, Strand, is extremely curious, and well deserving notice. Open from eleven in the morning till eight at night; and specimens to the amount of the admission-money, (one shilling) are given to the visitors.

Wax Works, Fleet Street, formerly Mrs. Salmon's.

These consist of nearly 300 figures, all of the natural size, and arranged in five rooms. Among the most remarkable persons here presented to the spectator are, their late and present Majesties; her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, and the late Princess Charlotte of Wales; the Emperor of Russia; the Duke of Wellington; the Archduchess Maria Louisa; Buonaparte; Milton; the late ministers, Fox and Pitt; Daniel Dancer, the Miser; Johanna Southcott, &c. &c. Admission 1*s*.

The *Royal Grand National Ménagerie*, Exeter Change, Strand, consists of a Collection of living Beasts and Birds, the most extensive and curious in the world; and far surpassing the Royal Ménagerie in the Tower, both in variety and numbers. Among the more extraordinary quadrupeds, is the colossal male elephant, which some years ago was exhibited in one of the dramatic spectacles at Covent Garden theatre: it is now ten feet high, and is about five tons in weight, and is very remarkable for its intelligence and docility. Here likewise are several lions and lionesses, a royal Bengal tigress, panthers, leopards, hyænas, the oriental bear, emews, the camelus pacos, or alpacos, llama's, the bison, an Ethiopian zebra, the condor of South America, kangaroos, the boa constrictor, cameleons, rattle snakes, &c.; the whole forming one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever seen. There are three rooms; the admission to the first, in which the elephant has a large apartment, is 1*s*. 6*d*., and to each of the others 1*s*. The admission to the second and third rooms is 2*s*., and to the *whole* menagerie 2*s*. 6*d*. At 8 o'clock in the evening all the animals are fed, to see which 6*d*. extra, is charged. The voracious and savage nature of the beasts is most interestingly displayed during the feeding time, and particularly as contrasted with their familiarity to their keeper before.

Corbett's Museum, 63, Piccadilly, contains a variety of quadrupeds, birds, an enormous serpent, &c. Admission 1*s*. Children 6*d*.

Various other exhibitions, of temporary interest, or but

of short duration, are frequently opened in London: these are advertised in the newspapers, or rendered sufficiently public by placards in the principal streets.

Logier's New System of Musical Education. A considerable sensation has been of late years produced in the musical world, by the introduction of a new system of musical education; the author of which, Mr. Logier, is a native of Germany, though many years resident in Dublin, where he first established his system; and that it is *really* an improvement upon former modes of instruction may be securely relied upon from its rapid extension through Ireland, Scotland, and England. It was introduced into the metropolis by Mr. Webbe, jun., whose merit as a musical professor, as also that of his late father, is universally acknowledged. Many academies have been established upon this plan.

Mr. Logier, in order to the better promulgation of his system, has united himself to Mr. Webbe's establishment, and as a proof of the rapid prevalence of his system in London, many other professors of high respectability have already applied to Mr. Logier to be made acquainted with his modes of tuition. An extraordinary facility and readiness in playing the piano forte is obtained in these schools by the aid of an ingenious machine called a *chiroplast*, and the acquisition of the theory is imbibed through so simple a process as to become intelligible and interesting even to children.

Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square. The direction of this establishment is vested in a committee of twenty-five persons: its professed object is to facilitate the cultivation of music in our own country, and among our own people. The school is supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions. The pupils are divided into classes: the first class is elected by ballot, and each pupil for the first year pays 15 guineas, and subsequently 10 guineas per annum. The second class is composed of the children of professors, who, when elected, pay 10 guineas for the first year, and afterwards 8 guineas per annum. The third class consists of extra

students, who require only the recommendation of a subscriber, but each pays 20 guineas per annum if boarded in the establishment, and 33 guineas otherwise. The students, severally, are instructed in writing and arithmetic, in the Latin and English languages, and in harmony, composition, and the piano-forte: they are also directed in the study of any particular branch of music by the principal professors of the establishment, accordingly as their respective talents may indicate a distinct bias or proficiency.

The *Apollonicon*, 101, St. Martin's Lane. It is well known to the least scientific of the public, that there are two distinctions of organs, the finger and the barrel. A most superb instrument combining both has been invented and built by Messrs. Flight and Robson, at an immense expence, under the patronage of his Majesty. This truly wonderful effort of musical science and mechanism plays the most celebrated overtures by its own self-acting powers; and that with a precision and effect surpassing the performance of the most scientific orchestra. It will also admit of being played by a single performer, or by six performers at the same moment. — Admittance, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, 1*s.*; or to the performance in the evening, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Concert of Ancient Music. The concert of ancient music (at present more generally known by the appellation of the King's Concert) is a branch that seceded from the Academy of Ancient Music, and is held in the great room, Hanover Square. It generally commences in February, and continues weekly till the end of May. The performances are on a Wednesday. Six directors, chosen from among the nobility, select in turn the pieces for the night, and regulate all its principal concerns. Its leading feature is the utter exclusion of all modern music. The vocal performers are always of the first class, and are liberally paid.

The *Cecilian Society*, for the performance of Sacred Music, is held at Coachmaker's Hall, Noble Street,

Cheapside. Since the formation of this Society, in the year 1785, it has had the support of many eminent performers, who have occasionally presented it with many valuable and much-admired compositions. The society is supported principally by its own members, about seventy in number; but their subscriptions being inadequate to the expenditure, it has been found necessary to issue monthly and quarterly subscription tickets, which may be had of any of the members of the committee at a very trifling expense. There are usually three grand nights in the year, viz.— on St. Cecilia's Day, Christmas Eve, and one during the first quarter. The society meet every *Thursday* at eight o'clock in the evening, and continue their performances about two hours.

LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

The *Royal Society of Literature, &c.* 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a recent institution, established under the particular patronage of his Majesty, George IV., and the immediate superintendence of the learned and venerable Dr. Thomas Burgess, late Bishop of St. David's, but now Bishop of Salisbury, to which he was promoted in the spring of 1825. The constitutions and regulations of the Society, which had been under consideration about three years, received his Majesty's approbation at the beginning of June, 1823, and its first public meeting was held on the 17th of that month. Its sole object is the *Advancement of Literature*, on the principle of that advance being the efficient means by which the most solid advantages can be secured to the nation, and the general happiness of mankind be most effectually secured. This great end is proposed to be obtained,— "By the Publication of inedited remains of Ancient Literature, and of such Works as may be of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character, which usually claims the attention of publishers:—By the promotion of Discoveries in Literature:—By endeavours to fix the standard, as far as practicable, and to preserve the Purity of our Language by the critical Improvement of our Lexicography:—By the reading, at Public Meetings, of interesting Papers on History,

Philosophy, Philology, and the Arts; and the Publication of such of those Papers as shall be approved of in the Society's Transactions: — By the assigning of Honorary Rewards to Works of great Literary Merit, and to important Discoveries in Literature; and By establishing a Correspondence with Learned Men in Foreign Countries, for the purpose of Literary Enquiry and Information." —The Society consists of Fellows, Royal and Honorary Associates, and Honorary Members; its direct management being vested in a President, eight Vice-Presidents, and a Council of sixteen Fellows. There are at present about 210 Fellows, and ten *Royal Associates;* each of the latter receiving 100 guineas yearly, from the annual generous benefaction of 1155*l.* made by his Majesty, the remaining 100 guineas being appropriated to the conferring of medals. It is purposed also, when the funds are sufficiently flourishing, that there shall be ten *Society Associates,* each of whom will receive a similar sum. All the Associates are elected by the Council. The meetings are held once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock in the afternoon; except during a short vacation in the summer season. Fellows are elected by ballot, at the fourth meeting after being proposed. The recommendatory paper or certificate must be signed by three Fellows, at least, and suspended in the Society's room, during three meetings. The payment for entrance is three guineas, and the annual payment either two, three, five or ten guineas, and upwards, at the pleasure of the person elected.

The *Metropolitan Literary Institution,* No. 6, Chatham Place, was established in 1823, after the dissolution of the Surrey establishment, which, for nearly twenty years, had been seated at Parkinson's Museum, near Blackfriars Bridge. This very useful Institution owes its origin to a meeting of ten gentlemen at the York Hotel, New Bridge Street, who were convened by James Jennings, Esq. late Honorary Secretary, and now one of the Managers, by whose indefatigable exertions, aided by many other members, and particularly by Thomas Saunders, Esq., its final establishment took place on the 7th of November in the above year. This Institution was designed to consist of

three hundred proprietors at twelve guineas each, every share being subject also to an annual payment on the 1st of May, of three guineas. Persons belonging to the family of a proprietor are admitted to all the general advantages of the institution, on the payment of two guineas for one person, three guineas for two persons, and one guinea for every additional admission. Subscribers, likewise, are admitted for three guineas annually; and other measures are now in contemplation to render this establishment still more accessible to the public. A valuable and select Library, both for reference and circulation, is already formed; ten daily newspapers, and the principal periodical publications and new works are provided for the news and reading rooms, and gratuitous lectures on subjects of science, literature, and the arts, are occasionally delivered here. Under the auspices of this institution, a Metropolitan Literary Journal was commenced, but is now discontinued. Mr. G. H. Hunter is the present secretary. The presents of books to the library have been numerous.*

General Literature. London is the focus of British literature, and the grand mart for publications of every kind. New works are yearly issuing from the press in thousands and tens of thousands, and the demand is still increasing with astonishing rapidity in consequence of the new and vast impulse which has been given to the public mind by the establishment of schools for the lower classes on the Bell and Lancaster Systems, by the formation of Reading Societies, and Libraries for the middle ranks, and by the establishment of Scientific and Literary Institutions for the upper and affluent classes. The progress of knowledge among the multitude has been greatly extended by means of the Bible and Religious Tract Societies, by the gratuitous distribution of *millions* of religious tracts and books annually, and by the publication of standard works and magazines, both of science and miscellaneous information, in cheap weekly, monthly, and quarterly numbers. Another great cause of the advance of Literature

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* For accounts of the Royal, London, Russell, and other Literary and Scientific Institutions, see p. 282—303.

within the last fifty or sixty years, has arisen from the important improvements made in *Children's Books*, which previously to the year 1760 were chiefly confined to the Horn Book, Royal Primer, Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales, Goody Two Shoes, the Seven Champions, and others of a like description; but about that time, a publisher, named *Newbury*, who was a man of ability, compiled several books himself, and had others written under his direction, of a far higher character, by which the education of children was much advanced. Of later years, persons of taste and cultivated intellect have vied with each other in producing books for youth of a very superior kind, in which information is imparted in such an agreeable and attractive manner, that the progress of both sexes has been most materially facilitated. In this respect Dr. Aikin, his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hannah More, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Trimmer, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Helme, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. West, and many others, deserve the gratitude of their country.

The great increase in the number and circulation of Magazines, Reviews, and Newspapers, has a most important influence on the promulgation of general information. We have now magazines, not as formerly, confined to mere amusement, and the furnishing of a little historical and biographical intelligence, but extended even to the most recondite principles of philosophy and science, whilst our Reviews have assumed a character for information and analytical inquiry utterly unknown to former times; and the circulation of the Edinburgh and the Quarterly Reviews is as extensive as that of all the Magazines and Reviews together that were published thirty years ago.

To Reading Societies and Book Clubs, (many of which now exist even among the clerks of our public establishments), the middle classes are greatly indebted, for they furnish them with books of real information, which are too much excluded from the Public Circulating Libraries, of which Novels form the main feature. Journeymen mechanics, by their now easy access to scientific publications, are become more intelligent than most of their masters formerly were; and Cyclopædias, possessing general information on almost all subjects, by being

published in parts and weekly numbers, have been rendered accessible to almost every person.

The delivery of Lectures at Public Institutions has created an extensive taste for Philosophical and Chemical pursuits, and there are, at present, no fewer than ninety periodical journals, besides eight Medical ones; none of which existed thirty years ago. The establishment of Parochial Libraries by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, under the direction of Ministers of Parishes, in which many useful books, besides those on religious subjects, have been introduced, have likewise had a very beneficial effect; and most of our principal Schools, also, have useful Libraries supported by subscriptions among the scholars.

From the best calculation that can possibly be made, it may be estimated that there are from 1800 to 2000 Book-Clubs and Reading Societies, including Subscription Libraries and Literary Institutions, now flourishing in Great Britain; scarcely any of which were formed till long after the commencement of the late reign. The Public Circulating Libraries, which are now so very numerous throughout the country, had scarcely any existence till after the middle of the last century; those established of late years have much improved in the selection of books, from the superior literary information of the general public.

From what has been stated, it may be at once inferred, as is the fact, that there never were so many periodical publications as at the present period. On the last night of every month, Paternoster Row and its vicinity exhibit, from the bustle and activity that prevail, a kind of *fair*, upwards of 2000 parcels being then packed, and sent off by the coaches and waggons, containing from 80,000 to 100,000 parts and numbers of periodical works, besides numerous books and pamphlets. It is impossible, perhaps, to ascertain the amount of the annual returns arising from the printing and selling of books, but it is evident, that it must be immense, at the present time, and is progressively increasing.

Alphabetical List of Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers.

Arnold, C. S., Tavistock Street, Covent Garden
Bagster, S., Paternoster Row
Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, ditto
Boys, T., Ludgate Hill
Butterworth and Son, Fleet Street
Cadell, T., Strand
Clarkes, law publishers, Portugal St,
Colburn, Henry, New Burlington Street.
Cowie and Co., Poultry
Dean and Munday, Threadneedle St.
Duncan, J., Paternoster Row
Hamilton and Co., Paternoster Row
Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, Pall Mall East
Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch Street
Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly
Hessey, Fleet Street
Holdsworth, B. J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Hunt and Clarke, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden
Hurst, Robinson, and Co., Cheapside, and Pall Mall
Jennings, R., Poultry
Kelly, T., Paternoster Row
Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall Street
Kirby, R. S., Warwick Lane
Knight, Charles, Pall Mall East
Knight and Lacey, Paternoster Row
Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Paternoster Row
Mawman, J., Ludgate Street
Miller, J., Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Murray, J., Albemarle Street
Newman and Co., Leadenhall Street
Nichols and Son, Parliament Street
Nicol, G. and W., Pall Mall
Payne and Foss, Pall Mall
Pickering, W., Chancery Lane
Priestley and Weale, High Street, Bloomsbury
Richardson, John, Royal Exchange
Richardson, James, Cornhill
Rivington, C. and J., St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place
Rodwell and Martin, New Bond Street
Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street
Scholey, Robert, Paternoster Row
Seeley and Son, Fleet Street
Sherwood and Co., Paternoster Row
Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court
Souter, J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Taylor, Josiah, architectural library, Holborn
Taylor, Waterloo Place
Tegg, T., Cheapside
Underwood, T. and G., Fleet Street
Westley, Francis, Stationer's Court
Whittaker, G. B., Ave Maria Lane
Williams, E., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

Dealers in Second-hand Books.

Anderson, W., Piccadilly
Arch, J. and A., Cornhill
Arnould, J., Spring Gardens
Bain, Mews Gate
Barnes, Piccadilly
Barrington, C., Strand
Baynes and Son, Paternoster Row
Baynes, R., ditto
Bigg, J., Parliament Street
Bohn, J., Henrietta Street
Boone, T., Strand
Booth, J., Duke Street, Portland Place
Carpenter and Son, Old Bond Street
Christie, J., Holborn
Clark, F., Piccadilly
Clarke, W., New Bond Street
Collingwood, J., Strand
Cuthell, John, Middle Row, Holborn
Darcy, J., Holborn
Denley, Catherine Street, Strand
Doyle, M., ditto
Eaton, D., ditto
Egerton, T., Charing Cross
Evans, R. H., Pall Mall
Evans, G., Great Queen Street
Geeves, Strand
Ginger, College Street
Gossling and Egley, New Bond St.
Greenland, G., Finsbury Place
Harding, Triphook, and Co., Pall Mall East
Hayes, S., Henrietta Street, Covent Garden

Jeffery and Son, Pall Mall
Laycock, Mrs., High St., Bloomsbury
Longman and Co., Paternoster Row
Major, J., Fleet Street
Maxwell, A., Bell Yard
Maynard, J., Panton Street
———, Fleet Street
Nattali and Combe, Tavistock St., Covent Garden
Nornaville and Fell, New Bond Street
Nunn, J., Great Queen Street
Payne and Foss, Pall Mall
Pickering, W., Chancery Lane
Priestley, R., Holborn
Priestley and Weale, High Street, Bloomsbury
Setchell, KingStreet, Covent Garden
Steel, Tower Hill
Thorpe, Thos., Bedford St., Covent Garden
Warder, R. and W., Change Alley
Wicksteed, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Whitmore and Fenn, Charing Cross
Wood, W., Strand.

Dealers in Modern Books, chiefly by Retail.

Allason, W., New Bond Street
Arch, J. and A., Cornhill
Black and Co., Tavistock Street
Booker, J., New Bond Street
Booth, J., Duke Street, Portland Place
Bowdery and Kirby, Oxford Street
Boys, T., Ludgate Hill
Budd and Calkin, Pall Mall
Bumpus, T., Holborn Bars
———, J., Newgate Street
Burton and Smith, Leadenhall Street
Butcher, Regent Street
Capes, J., Fleet Street
Carpenter and Son, Old Bond Street
Chapple, C., Pall Mall
Clarke, F, Piccadilly
———, W., New Bond Street
———, W., Royal Exchange
Crewe, F., Grenville Street
Dowding, J., Newgate Street
Edwards, Newgate Street
Gardiner and Son, Princes Street, Cavendish Square
Ginger, W., College Street
Gossling and Egley, New Bond St.
Gray and Fell, Piccadilly
Harding, J., St. James's Street
Hardy, J., High Street, Shadwell
Harris, J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly
Hearne, J., Strand
Henshaw, J., Gloucester Place
Hessey, Fleet Street
Hill, R., Borough
Hodgson, H. T., Wimpole Street
Holdsworth, B. J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Hone, W., Ludgate Hill
Hughes, T., Ludgate Street
Hunter, R., St. Paul's Church Yard
Jennings, R., Poultry
Ilbery, J., Titchfield Street
Kerby, E, Stafford Street
Kershaw, City Road, and Paternoster Row
Kingsbury and Co., Leadenhall Street
Leigh, S., Strand
Lindsell, W., Wimpole Street
Lloyd and Son, Harley Street
Mackie, G., Greek Street
Marsh, Oxford Street
Mason, T., Great Russell Street
———, W., Holywell Street
Moore, R P., Store Street
Mudie, T., Wigmore Street
Nisbet, James, Castle Street, Oxford Street
Porter, J., Pall Mall
Reynolds, W., Oxford Street
Richardson, J. M., Cornhill
Richardson, J., Royal Exchange
Ridgway, J., Piccadilly
Rivington, C. and J., Waterloo Pl.
Robins and Sons, Tooley Street
Rodwell and Martin, New Bond St.
Sams, W., St. James's Street
Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill
Smith, G., Strand
Souter, J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Steuart, Cheapside
Stockdale, Mrs., Piccadilly
———, J. J., Pall Mall
Taylor, Waterloo Place
Tegg, T., Cheapside
Warden, J., Borough
Walker, W., Strand
Westley, F., Stationers' Court
———, J. C., Strand
Williams, E., Strand
———, Holborn
———, W., Sweeting's Alley
Wilson, E., Royal Exchange
———, G., Essex Street
———, T., Doctor's Commons
Wright, P., Broad Street, Bloomsbury

Medical Booksellers.

Anderson, J., West Smithfield
Burgess and Hill, Windmill Street
Callow and Wilson, Prince's Street
Churchill, J., Leicester Square
Cox and Son, St. Thomas's Street, Borough
Highley and Son, Fleet Street
Longman and Co., Paternoster Row
Underwood, T. and G., Fleet Street.

Juvenile Libraries.

Bowdery and Kirby, Oxford Street
Cox, J., Berner's Street
Darton, W., Holborn Hill
Hailes, N., Piccadilly
Harris and Son, St. Paul's Church Yard
Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch St.
Hoitt, T. and J., Upper Berkeley St.
Souter, J., St. Paul's Church Yard
Thomas, H. R., Hanover Street, Hanover Square
Wallis, E., Skinner Street.

Law Booksellers.

Butterworth and Son, Fleet Street
Butterworth, H., ditto
Clarke, J. and W. T., Portugal Street
Hunter, C., Bell Yard
Peall, E., Fleet Street
Pheney, R., Inner Temple Lane
Reader, C., Bell Yard
Stevens, R., ditto
Sweet, S., Chancery Lane
Walker, W., Strand
Wilson, G., Essex Street.

French and Italian Booksellers.

Bain, Mews gate
Boosey and Sons, Old Broad Street
Bossange and Masson, Great Marlborough Street
Dulau and Co., Soho Square
Treuttel and Wurtz, Soho Square
Zotti, Broad Street, Golden Square.

German Booksellers.

Bohn, J., Henrietta Street, Covent Garden
Bohte, York Street
Boosey and Sons, Old Broad Street.

American Booksellers.

Miller, J., Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Souter, J., 73. St. Paul's Church Yard.

Circulating Libraries.

The first circulating library in London was established about the year 1740, by a bookseller of the name of Batho, at his house now No. 132, in the Strand. Such institutions have since proved so useful, and have spread so extensively, that almost every small town in the kingdom now possesses its circulating library. That of Edinburgh, established in 1725, by the celebrated Allan Ramsay, was the first of the kind in Great Britain.

The principal circulating libraries in London are,

Anderson's, (Medical Books), West Smithfield
Andrews's, New Bond Street
Booth's, Duke Street, Portland Pl.
Burgess and Hill's, (Medical Books), Windmill Street
Callow's, (Medical Books), Prince's Street
Capes's, Fleet Street
Carpenter's, 314, High Holborn
Cawthorne's, Cockspur Street
Chapple's, Pall Mall
Earle's, Berkeley Square
Ebers's, Old Bond Street
Hebert's, 88. Cheapside
Hodgson's, Wimpole Street
Hoitt's, Upper Berkeley St., Portman Square
Hookham's, Old Bond Street
Horne's, Queen Street, Cheapside
Ilberry's, Titchfield Street
Iley's, Somerset Street, Portman Sq.
Keys's, Coleman Street
Newman's, Leadenhall Street
Rice's, Berkeley Square
Sams's, St. James's Street
Saunders and Otley's, Conduit St.
Steuart's, Cheapside
Swale, Great Russell St., Bloomsbury
Wilson's, Gracechurch Street

Reading Rooms.

Booth's, Duke St., Portland Pl.
Hatchard's, Piccadilly
Hookham's, Old Bond Street
Lett's, Cornhill
Lloyd's, Harley Street
Relfe, L., Cornhill
Lowe's, Lamb's Conduit Street
Reynold's, Oxford Street
Rice's, Berkeley Square
Sams s, St. James s Street
Steuart's, Cheapside
Westley, J. G. Strand.

N. B. Many of the latter take in the Daily Newspapers.

Monthly and other Periodical Publications.

The periodical publications, independently of the advantages which result from the knowledge they diffuse over the country, are highly useful to literature, by creating a monthly circulation of books, in conjunction with them, through every part of the empire. The value of the various periodical works, circulated on the first day of every month, is little short of 6000*l.*, and they are the means of giving circulation, at the same time, to 15,000*l.*'s worth of other works.

The Periodical Publications consist of Miscellanies, embracing all the various subjects of Literature and Science, of Reviews of New Books, or of Journals, devoted to particular objects. They may be arranged in the following classes:

Reviews. (Those with a * are published quarterly.)

Monthly Review, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Hurst, Robinson, and Co.
*British Critic, 6*s.*, Mawman.
Eclectic Review, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Holdsworth.
*Westminster Review, 6*s.*, Baldwin and Co.

*Retrospective Review, 5*s.*, Baldwin and Co.
*Edinburgh Quarterly Review, 6*s.*, Longman and Co.
*Quarterly Review, 6*s.*, Murray.
*British Review, 4*s.*, Seeley.
*Cambridge Review, 6*s.*, Mawman.
*Musical Review, 5*s.*, Baldwin and Co.
*European Review, 5*s.*, Pouchée.
*Theological Review, 6*s.*, Rivington.

Magazines.

*Knight's Quarterly Magazine, 6*s.*, Knight, Pall Mall East.
Monthly Magazine, 2*s.*, G. B. Whittaker.
Gentleman's Magazine, 2*s.*, Harris.
European Magazine, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Miller.
New Monthly Magazine, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Colburn.
London Magazine and Review, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Hunt and Clarke.
Imperial Magazine, 1*s.*, Fisher.
Edinburgh Magazine, Constable's, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Hurst and Co.
————, Blackwood's, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Cadell.
Harmonicon (chiefly on music), 2*s.* 6*d.*, Pinnock.
Asiatic Journal, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Kingsbury and Co.
Sporting Magazine, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Pitman.
Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette, 2*s.* 6*d.* Sherwood, and Co.
The English Spy, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Oriental Herald, 5*s.*, Arnot, Old Bond Street.
Intellectual Repository, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Hodgson.
Newcastle Magazine, 1*s.*, Richardson.
*Farmer's Magazine, 3*s.*, Hurst.
*Spanish Magazine, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Arliss's Pocket Magazine, 6*d.* and 1*s.*, Knight and Co.
Sailor's Magazine, 6*d.*, Offor.
Indo-Chinese Gleaner, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Literary Magnet, or Monthly Journal, *is* , Wright.
American Monitor, 4*s.*
Dublin and London Magazine, 1*s.*, Robins.
Monthly Repository, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.

Drama.

Drama, 6*d.*, Gifford.
Dramatic Biography, weekly, 3*d.*, Smeeton.
Oxberry's Drama, 1*s.*, Simpkin.

Scientific Works in Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, &c.

Philosophical Magazine, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Star Office.
Annals of Philosophy, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Baldwin and Co.
Repository of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture, 3*s.*, Sherwood and Co.
Technical Repository, 2*s.*, Cadell.
London Journal of Arts and Sciences, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Botanical Magazine, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Edward's Botanical Register, 4*s.*, Ridgeway
Botanical Cabinet, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*, Arch.
*Brewster's Philosophical Journal, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Cadell.
Curtis's British Entomology, 3*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Donovan's Naturalist's Repository, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Rivington.
*Journal of Literature, Science, and Art, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Murray.
*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Hurst.
Dublin Philosophical Journal, 6*s.*, every six months, Longman and Co.
Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, 3*s.*, Hurst.
Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, 5*s.*, Sherwood and Co.
——— Shells, 4*s.* and 6*s.*, ditto.
Sweet's Geraniums, 3*s.*, Ridgway.
——— Flower Garden, 3*s.*, Simpkin.
Flora Londinensis, 16*s.*, Sherwood and Co.
*Zoological Journal, 9*s.*

Medical.

London Medical and Physical Journal, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Souter.
London Medical Repository and Review, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Underwood.
*Edinburgh Medical Journal, 6*s* , Hurst.
Family Oracle of Health, 1*s.*, Bullock.
Gazette of Health, 1*s.*, Reece.
*Medico-Chirurgical Journal, 6*s.*, Burgess and Co.
Cottage Physician, 1*s.*, Sherwood.
*Journal of Foreign Medicine, 4*s.* 6*d.*, Anderson.

Works on Theological Subjects.

Baptist Magazine, 6*d.*, Holdsworth.
Christian Observer, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Hatchard and Son.
Christian Remembrancer, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Mawman.

Christian Instructor, 1*s.*, Hamilton and Co.
Christian Guardian, 6*d.*, Seeley.
Christian Reformer, 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Evangelical Magazine, 6*d.*, Westley.
Catholic Miscellany, 1*s.*, Cuddon.
Gospel Magazine, 9*d.*, Day.
Monthly Repository, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Methodist Magazine, 6*d.* and 1*s.*, Kershaw.
Missionary Register, 6*d.*, Seeley.
Home Missionary Magazine, 6*d.*, R. Baynes.
Edinburgh Christian Instructor, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Longman and Co.
Jewish Expositor, 6*d.*, Duncan.
Orthodox Journal, 1*s.*, Cuddon.
Herald of Peace, 1*s.*, Hamilton.
Free-thinking Christian Register, 2*s.*
Critica Biblica, 1*s.*, W. Booth.
Jones's History of the Christian Church, 3*s.*, Jones.
New Baptist Magazine, 6*d.*, Jones, Lovell's Court.
Evangelical Resister, 6*d.*, Jones.
Spiritual Magazine, 6*d.*, Palmer.
Select British Divines, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Seeley.
Christian Repository, 1*s.*, Westley.
Pulpit, 3*d.*, Knight and Lacey.

Education.

Assistant of Education, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Baker.
National School Magazine, 1*d.*, Rivington.
Teacher's Offering, 1*d.*, Westley.
Child's Companion, 1*d.*, Davis.
Cottage Magazine, 3*d.*, Sherwood and Co.
Servant's Magazine, 2*d.*
Sunday School Teacher's Magazine, 6*d.*, Hamilton.
Sunday Scholar's Magazine, 2*d.*, Holdsworth.
Tract Magazine, 1*d.*, Davis.
Youth's Magazine, 4*d.*, Hamilton.
Youth's Instructor, 4*d.*, Kershaw.
Juvenile Friend, 4*d.*, Souter.
Cottager's Monthly Visitor, 6*d.*, Rivington.
Wilson's Children's Friend, 1*d.*, Seeley.
Friendly Visitor, 1*d.*, Seeley.

Publications for Ladies.

Lady's Magazine, 2*s.* 6*d.*, S. Robinson.

Ladies' Museum, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Dean and Munday.
La Belle Assemblée, 3*s.*, G. B. Whittaker.
Lady's Pocket Magazine, 6*d.*, Robinson.
Ackerman's Repository, 4*s.* Ackerman.
Townsend's Parisian Costumes, 1*s.* 6*d.* Arnold.
World of Fashion, 2*s.*, Anderson.

Miscellaneous.

*Classical Journal, 6*s.*, Valpy.
*Pamphleteer, 6*s.* 6*d.*, Valpy.
Army List, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Egerton.
Navy List, 2*s.*, Murray.
Literary Advertiser, 8*d.*, 10th of every month, Waterloo Place.
Magistrate, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Stocking.

Weekly Periodicals, exclusive of Newspapers.

Literary Gazette and Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c., 8*d* or 1*s.* stamped, Scripps, 362 Strand.
Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction, 2*d.*, Limbird, Strand.
Portfolio of Literature, Entertainment, and Science, 2*d.*, Wright.
Economist, 2*d.*
Literary Chronicle, 6*d*, or 10*d.* stamped, 335. Strand.
News of Literature, Science, and Art, 8*d.*, or 1*s.* stamped, 17. Brydges Street, Covent Garden.
Cobbett's Political Register, 6*d*, W. Cobbett, Fleet Street.
Mechanic's Register, 3*d.*
———-- Journal, 3*d.*
———-- Magazine, 3*d.*
Recorder of Science and Art, 3*d.*
Every-Day Book, 3*d.*, Hone, Ludgate Hill.
Terrific Register, 2*d.*
Lancet, 6*d.*, 210. Strand.
Scientific Gazette, 8*d.*, Boys.
Medical Adviser, 6*d.*, Martin.

Any of the above works are sent to the Colonies, and all parts of Europe and America, by the Clerks of the General Post Office, on their receiving six or twelve months payment in advance. The terms may be known, by application to Mr. Thornhill, Sherborne Lane.

Newspapers.

The circulation of the different newspapers varies from 700 to 7000 per day; and together, they give employment to a great number of reporters, collectors of news, editors, translators, printers, newsmen, &c. The first expense of establishing a successful paper is from 2000*l*. to 5000*l*. The sources of profit, besides that which arises from the sale and the advertisements, are from paid paragraphs, puffs, interested notices, &c. Of the Morning Papers, there are sold altogether nearly 20,000 daily. Of the Daily Evening Papers, upwards of 15,000; and of those published every other day, about 8,000. There are also about 70,000 of the Weekly Papers sold: and of the Observer, Sunday Paper, alone there are vended not less than 10,000. In all, the enormous number of 328,000 copies per week are circulated, yielding to the government the annual revenue of more than 465,450*l*. for *stamp* and *advertisement duties* only.

Daily Morning Papers.

British Press, 181. Strand.
Morning Chronicle, 169. Strand.
Morning Post, 335. Strand.
Morning Herald, 18. Catherine Street.
Morning Advertiser, 127. Fleet Street.
Public Ledger, 10. Warwick Square.
Times, Printing-house Square, Blackfriars.
New Times, 153. Fleet Street.

Daily Evening Papers.

British Traveller, Black Horse Court, Fleet Street.
Courier, 348. Strand.
Globe and Traveller, 127. Strand.
Star, Pickett Place, Pickett Street, Strand.
Sun, 112. Strand.

Weekly Papers, every *Saturday.*

Baldwin's Journal, Union Street, Blackfriars.
Cobbett's Register, 183. Fleet Street.

Literary Chronicle, 355. Strand.
Literary Gazette, 362. Strand.
News of Literature and Fashion, 7. Brydges Street, Covent Garden.
Truth Teller, 3. Chapter House Court, St. Paul's.

Weekly Papers, Sunday and Monday.

Observer, 169. Strand.
Bell's Messenger, Bride Court, Fleet Street.
John Bull, 11. Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.
News, 28. Brydges Street.
Examiner, 38. Tavistock Street.
Egan's Life in London, 113. Strand.
Fleming's Express, 25. Fleet Street.

Weekly Papers, every *Sunday.*

Dispatch, 39. Fleet Street.
Englishman, 192. Strand.
Sunday Monitor, Fleet Street.
Bell's Life in London, 169. Strand.
Weekly Register, 127. Fleet Street.
Sunday Times, 135. Fleet Street.
Sovereign, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.
The Age, 1. Catherine Street, Strand.
English Gentleman, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.
Common Sense, 311. Strand.

Weekly Papers, every *Monday.*

County Chronicle, 18. Warwick Square.
Exley and Dimsdale's Corn Exchange Circular, 33. Trinity Square.
Farmer's Journal, 29. Budge Row.

Weekly Papers, every *Tuesday.*

Price Current, London Mercantile, 7. Old Broad Street.
Surrey and Sussex Gazette, 135. Fleet Street.

Weekly Papers, every *Wednesday.*

British Guardian, 1. Wellington Street, Strand.
British Mercury, 11. Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

Weekly Papers, every *Thursday*

Law Advertiser, 5. Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
Law Chronicle, 15. Peter's Hill, Doctor's Commons.
Law Gazette, ditto.

Weekly Paper, every *Friday*.

County Herald, 18. Warwick Square.

Papers, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*.

Evening Mail, Printing-house Square, Blackfriars.
London Packet, Union Street, Bridge Street.

Paper, every *Monday and Thursday*.

London Evening Chronicle, 2. Dove Court, Lombard Street.

Papers, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*.

English Chronicle, 12. York Street, Covent Garden.
St. James's Chronicle, Union Street, Blackfriars.

Papers, every *Tuesday and Friday*.

Courier de Londres, Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Price Current, Prince's, 22. 'Change Alley.
Price Current, New, 127. Fenchurch Street.

Paper, every *Tuesday and Saturday*.

London Gazette (by authority of government), Cannon Row, Westminster.

Paper, every *Third Week*.

Hue and Cry, (Police Gazette) 240. Strand.

Paper, Tenth of each Month.

Literary Advertiser, Waterloo Place.

Sixteen Numbers in the Year.

Racing Calendar, 7. Oxendon Street.

Newspapers are sent into the country through the General Post Office; and, by a late regulation of parliament, it is no longer necessary to write the name of a member of parliament on the envelope, but both ends must be left open as formerly. The news-venders assemble every morning and evening at the *News Hall*, as it is called, in Black Horse Alley, Fleet Street, where transfers and exchanges of papers are made, and an extraordinary bustle is exhibited by the different distributors (men, women, and boys) on preparing to set out for their respective walks.

CHAP. XI.

The Theatres, and other Places of Public Amusement.

The Public Amusements and Spectacles in London may be classed as follow:

WINTER SPECTACLES.

Drury Lane Theatre, Brydges Street.
Covent Garden Theatre, Bow Street.
The King's Theatre, or Italian Opera House, Hay Market.
Adelphi Theatre, Strand.
Cobourg Theatre, Waterloo Road.
Olympic Theatre, Newcastle Street, Strand.
East London Theatre, Well Street, Wellclose Square.

SUMMER SPECTACLES.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.
The English Opera, Strand.
Sadler's Wells, near the New River Head.
Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge.
Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars Road.
The West London Theatre, Tottenham Street.
Vauxhall Gardens.

Concerts.

The King's (or Ancient) Concert.
Philharmonic Concert.
Oratorios, in Lent, at Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.

It is a prevailing weakness among mankind to depreciate the merit of every thing contemporary, and to refer all greatness to past ages. This prejudice tinctures the writings of dramatic, not less than those of other critics; yet we are convinced, that in all the varied and essential features of Dramatic entertainments, no age has approximated so nearly to perfection as the present. We may not have as contemporaries a Shakspeare, an Otway, a Rowe, a Dryden, and a Congreve, nor were those men contemporaries of any single age, but the time of George III., it must be remembered, produced Sheridan, the two Colmans, Cumberland, O'Keefe, Tobin, Murphy, Inchbald, Morton, Holcroft, the Dibdins, Reynolds, and Kenney, names which will be duly estimated by posterity, when viewed in connexion with their predecessors in the general retrospect of past ages.

In like manner, if, in regard to actors, we do not enjoy the contemporaneous talents of such performers as Garrick, Booth, Cibber, Quin, Woodward, Foote, Shuter, Pritchard, and Clive; yet the last reign also elicited the talents of Kemble, Siddons, Lewis, Munden, Fawcett, Cooke, Young, Farren, King, Bannister, Jordan, Emery, Matthews, Liston, Elliston, Johnstone, Dowton, C. Kemble, Macready, Jones, O'Neal, and Kean. Neither did any prior age present a theatrical *system* of such excellence, as that which, under the able management of the late Mr. Thomas Harris, and the late Mr. J. P. Kemble, reduced the business of the stage to the precision of a science. Several of the actors last mentioned are still our contemporaries, and it is impossible to *prove*, that they were ever surpassed.

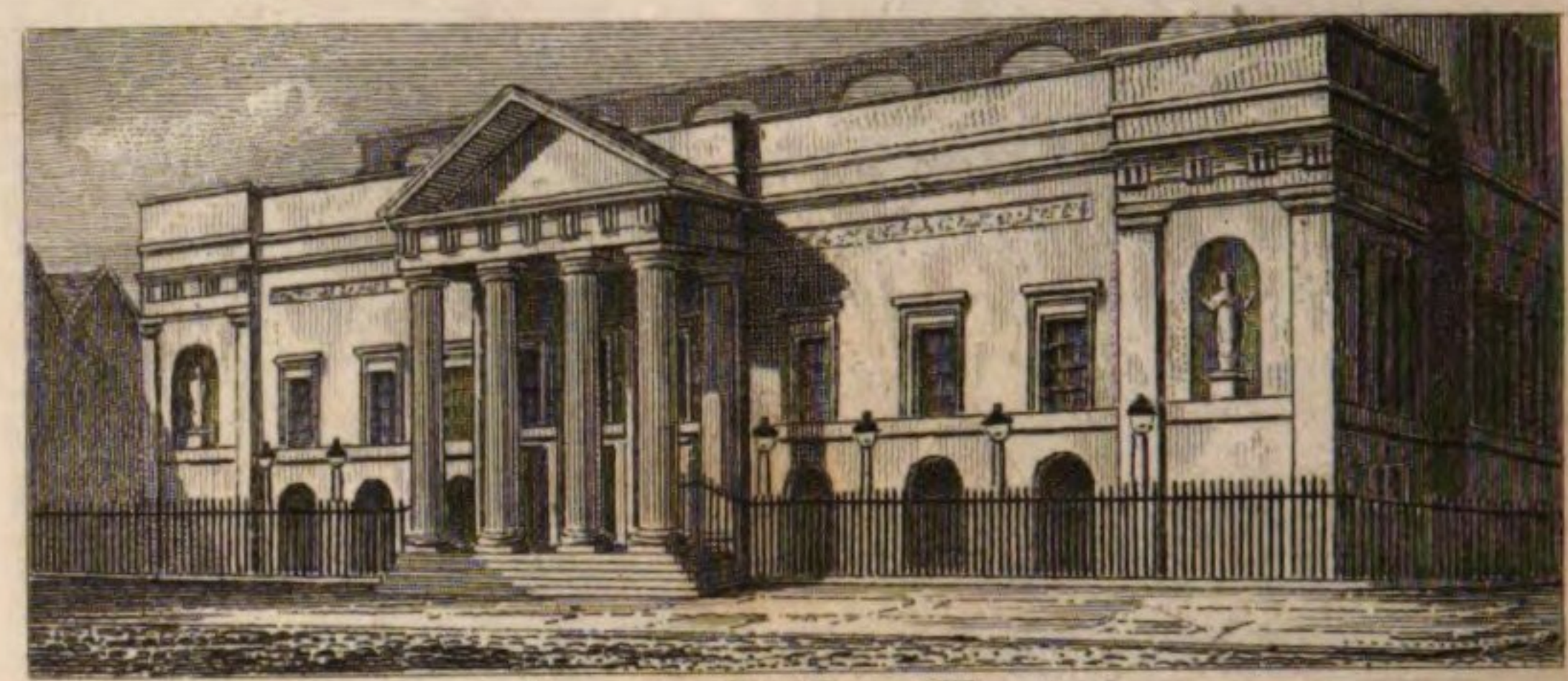
Drury Lane Theatre. — This externally substantial, and internally superb and well-contrived theatre, was rebuilt

in 1811, on the ruins of the former edifice, which had been burnt down in 1809. The architect was Benjamin Wyatt, Esq., and his skill was powerfully and liberally aided by an intelligent and public spirited committee, of which the late Mr. Whitbread was chairman. The front towards Brydges Street is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order. Previously to the commencement of the season of 1822, the interior of the theatre was entirely new-modelled, by Mr. Peto, from designs by S. Beazley, Esq. Architect. The house was originally built to afford sitting room for 2810 persons; viz. 1200 in the boxes, 850 in the pit, 480 in the lower gallery, and 280 in the upper gallery; but, under the present arrangements, it will contain 3060 persons. The house was completed for 112,000*l.*; including lamps, lustres, furniture, &c. 125,000*l.*; and including scenery, wardrobe, and other properties, nearly 150,000*l.* The chief entrance to the boxes is from Brydges Street, through a spacious hall, which also communicates with the pit entrances. This hall opens into a rotunda of great beauty, on each side of which are passages to the great staircases, which are remarkably spacious and grand. The entire architectural design of this part is at once grand, convenient, and commodious.

The *saloon* is eighty-six feet long, circular at each extremity, and separated from the box-corridors by the rotunda and principal staircase. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns, painted, in imitation of variegated marble, at each end, with eight duplicated corresponding pilasters at each side, is magnificent. At the extremities of the saloon are rooms for coffee and refreshments.

The interior of the theatre has been altered to the lyre or horse-shoe form, as seen from the stage. There are three circles of boxes, with family, or private boxes behind them. The *coup d'œil* is extremely impressive, especially since its effect has been heightened by suspending from the ceiling a most magnificent glass chandelier with gas lights.

The principal actors of this house are Messrs. Kean, Elliston, Pope, Wallack, Harley, Knight, T. Cooke, Fitzwilliam, Horn, &c.; and the females, Miss Kelly, Mrs.



Covent Garden Theatre.

Somerset House, from the Thames.

Adelphi

St. Pauls Cathedral N.E.

Glover, Mrs. W. West, Miss Povey, Miss Graddon, Mrs. Orger, Mrs. Harlowe, &c.

Previously to the fire, the concerns of this Theatre were in an embarrassed state; but on the occurrence of that accident, a composition was entered into with the creditors, and the house was rebuilt, and put under the management of a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who conducted the affairs in a way by no means profitable to the proprietors, nor agreeable to the public; so that the creditors were forced to accept a trivial composition for their claims, and it was resolved to let the Theatre to the highest bidder. It was consequently leased to Mr. Elliston, for fourteen years, at an annual rent of 10,200*l.*; and on the 4th of October, 1819, it was opened under his management, with the popular Comedy of *Wild Oats*.

The details of the business of this Theatre, since it has been rented by Mr. Elliston, have been conducted chiefly by Mr. Winston, whose active exertions and knowledge of theatrical concerns cannot be exceeded. A competent judgment of this concern can only be formed by persons, who, on a formal application for the purpose, obtain permission to see the vast interior in the day-time. The wardrobe, the painting rooms, the machinery above and below the stage, the provisions for preventing or extinguishing fire, all excite the just admiration of those who have opportunities of examining them.

The Drury Lane Company usually commence their performances in September, and close in July. The prices of admission are 7*s.* to the boxes, 3*s.* 6*d.* to the pit, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* to the galleries. The doors open at half-past six o'clock. The performances commence at seven o'clock. Half price is taken after the third act of the first piece.

Covent Garden Theatre.—This theatre, which, like the former, was destroyed by fire, in September, 1808, was rebuilt from the designs of Robert Smirke, Esq. R.A., and opened in September 1809, about ten months only having been occupied in its erection.

The order of the architecture is Grecian Doric; the portico consists of four columns, supporting a pediment;

they are very large, fluted, without bases, and elevated upon a flight of steps. Near the lateral extremities of this front, are niches, containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by J. Flaxman, R. A. And over the windows, on each side the portico, are compartments, containing emblematical representations, in basso relievo, of the Ancient and the Modern Drama. The architect merits great approbation; he has displayed much grandeur of conception, and reared a more majestic theatre than any this nation had hitherto possessed.

The interior is elegant; the vestibule grand; and the staircase, ascending between two rows of Ionic columns, between each of which is suspended a beautiful Grecian lamp, has a splendid effect. At the head of the staircase is an ante-room, surrounded with Ionic pilasters, in which is a statue of Shakspeare, by Rossi. The lobby to the lower tier of boxes is in the same style of Ionic architecture, and is divided by arched recesses. The fronts of the boxes are rich, though simple; the rose, thistle, and shamrock adorn the tiers, upon a pale-coloured ground. Slender pillars, richly gilt, separate these boxes from each other. From the centre of the ceiling, over the pit, depends a superb gas-chandelier, and from gilt brackets over the lower boxes, cut glass lustres are suspended, each furnished with three gas lights.

The stage is large, and well calculated, by its depth, for the exhibition of processions and extensive scenery. Two very elegant and lofty pilasters support a semi-elliptical arch, over which are the royal arms. A crimson fall of drapery, in rich folds, appears within the arch, and covers the supporters of the curtain. The new drop-scene is splendid in the extreme. It represents a magnificent profusion of drapery, partly drawn up, and displaying the interior of a palace. The ceiling is painted to resemble a cupola, divided into compartments, and surmounted by the figure of an ancient lyre. The shape of the house before the curtain is that of a rounded *horse-shoe*, wide at the heel. The shape is continued from the bottom to the top of the house, with an unbroken uniformity, and by that means every sound, as it enters, is regularly diffused. The width of the *proscenium* is such as to present the scenery com-

plete to the view of even those at the sides of the pit, or in the side-boxes.

The present theatre was opened on the 18th of September, 1809, with the Tragedy of Macbeth, on which occasion the Proprietors, with a view the more speedily to cover the loss they had sustained, raised the prices of admission to the boxes and pit, and increased the number of private boxes. These arrangements gave origin to the famous O. P. (Old Prices) Row, or riot, which, after continuing fifty nights, was terminated by the submission of the Proprietors, who agreed to throw open a number of the private boxes, and lower the admission price to the pit. Half price is taken, as at Drury Lane.

The introduction of *Gas*, at this and the other theatre, forms a new era in theatrical concerns. No obstruction impedes the direct view of the stage, and the whole interior, in both houses, is illuminated by a soft radiant light, which, without dazzling the eye, enables the spectator to see the features of the entire auditory.

The principal performers here are Messrs. C. Kemble, Macready, Yates, Abbot, Cooper, Liston, Jones, Fawcett, and W. Farren; Miss Stephens, Miss Hallande, Miss Tree, Miss Foote, and Miss Lacy.

The prices of admission, and time of commencing the performances, are similar to those of Drury Lane.

The *King's Theatre*, or *Italian Opera House*, is one of the public places chiefly resorted to by the members of the world of fashion. The stage of this theatre is devoted exclusively to music and dancing, a prevailing taste for which, in this country, seems to have originated towards the commencement of the last century. when a theatre on the site of the present edifice was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh.

The principal part of the existing edifice was built by M. Novosielski about 1790, and no material changes have been made in the interior since it was finished. But the exterior was completed in 1820, from the designs of Mr. Nash and Mr. G. Repton. Three sides of the theatre are encompassed by a colonnade of the Roman Doric order; and on the west side is a covered arcade. The front to-

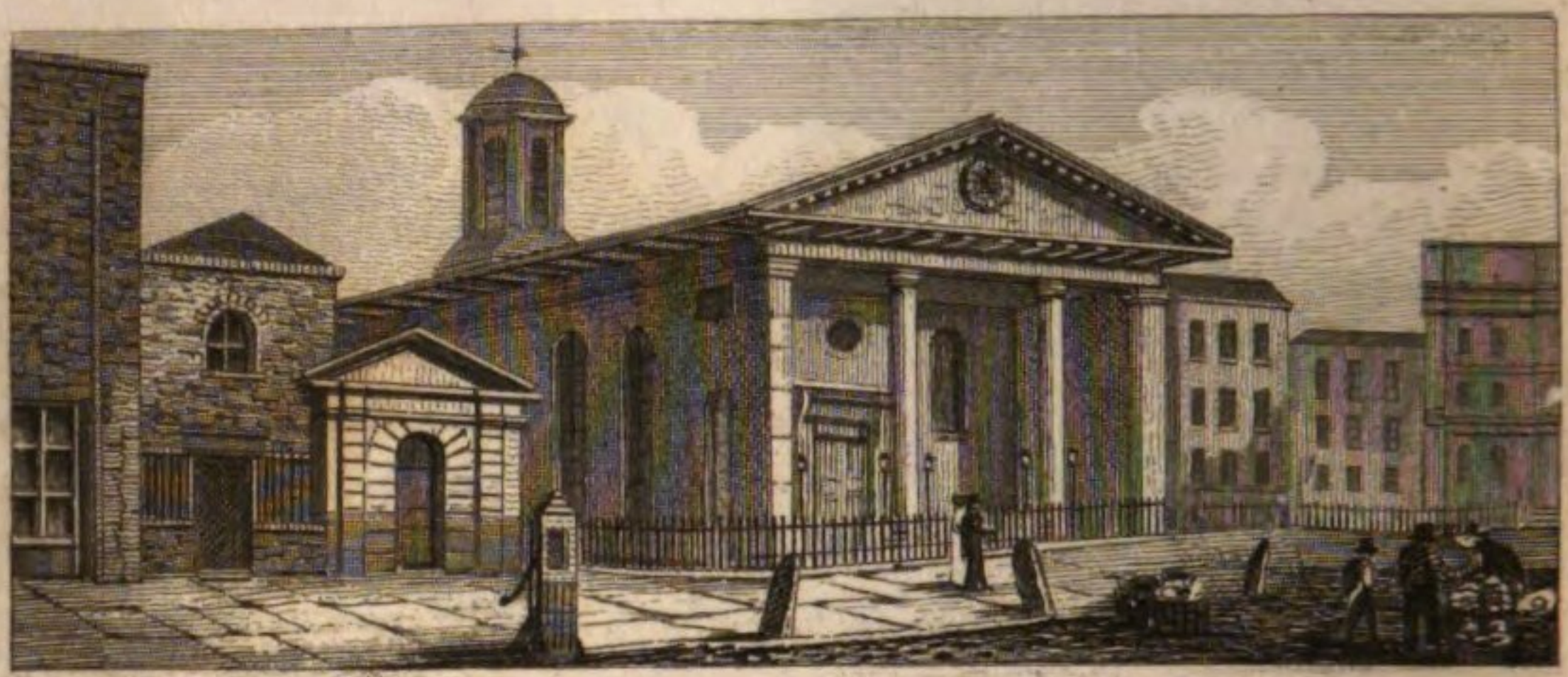
wards the Haymarket is decorated with a long panel filled with groups of emblematic figures, in basso-relievo, illustrative of the Origin and Progress of Music and Dancing, executed in artificial stone, by Mr. J. G. Bubb.

In dimensions, the Opera House very nearly approaches the great theatre at Milan. The stage is sixty feet deep, and eighty feet wide. From the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes, the pit is sixty-six feet in length, and sixty-five in breadth, and contains twenty-one benches, besides a passage about three feet wide, which goes round the seats and down the centre. It will hold eight hundred persons. The height is fifty-five feet, from the floor of the pit to the dome. There are five tiers of boxes, and each box is about seven feet in depth, and four in breadth, and so constructed as to hold six persons with ease, all of whom command a full view of the stage. Each box has its curtains to inclose it, according to the fashion of the Neapolitan theatres, and is furnished with six chairs, but these are not raised above each other like the seats of the English theatres. The boxes hold nearly nine hundred persons. They are private property, or let, for the season, to some of the most distinguished votaries of fashionable life.

The gallery is forty-two feet in depth, sixty-two in breadth, contains seventeen benches, and holds eight hundred persons. The lobbies are each about twenty feet square. The great Concert room is ninety-five feet long, forty-six broad, thirty-five high, and is fitted up in the first style of elegance.

The Opera usually opens for the season in January, and continues its representations, on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week, till August. The attractions of this house, in a musical point of view, have been already noticed. It remains to be added, that the ballets are got up in a superior style of splendour: and the dancing is by the most celebrated performers. The doors are opened at a quarter before seven, and the performances begin at eight o'clock.— Admissions to the boxes and pit are each 10*s*. 6*d*., and 5*s*. to the gallery.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket. This theatre was erected from the designs of John Nash Esq., and opened for dra-



St. Pauls Covent Garden.

Opera House.

Regent Street.

Quadrant.

matic exhibitions, July 4, 1821. The front is distinguished by a handsome Corinthian portico of six columns; and above the pediment are nine circular windows, connected by sculptured work, in a tasteful manner. The auditory is remarkable for having the sides rectangular and the centre very slightly curved, differing in this respect from any other theatre in London. The fronts of the boxes are decorated with gold chequered work, on a purple ground; and the whole interior is elegantly fitted up. This house opens during the summer months, for the representation of plays and farces. The term of its performances, formerly restricted to the period within the patent, viz. from the 14th of May to the 14th of September, has been recently extended to seven months.

The price of admission to the boxes is *5s.*, to the pit *3s.*, to the first gallery *2s.*, and to the second gallery *1s.* The doors open at half past six o'clock, and the performance begins at seven. Half price is not taken at this, as at the larger English theatres.

English Opera House. This theatre originated from a Society of Artists, who, previously to the institution of the Royal Academy, erected a room on its site for the public exhibition of their productions, and called it the *Lyceum.* In 1790, a theatre was first built here, which, in 1808, was purchased by the present proprietor, S. A. Arnold, Esq. The house was, immediately after, appropriated to the use of the Drury Lane Company, during the rebuilding of that theatre. The present English Opera House was erected from the designs of S. Beazley, Esq., and opened as a summer theatre, for dramatic performances, (chiefly comic pieces, similar to the French *Vaudevilles*,) in 1816. For several seasons past, this house has been open in the winter months, for the exhibition of the very amusing comic entertainments, expressively termed *Monopolylogues*, which display, in a surprizing degree, the versatile genius of the performer, Mr. Charles Matthews. During Lent, Astronomical Lectures are usually delivered here, by Mr. Bartley, and illustrated by a beautiful Orrery and detached scenes.

The interior of this theatre is fitted up in a splendid

style. There are two spacious saloons, one of which is decorated with flowering shrubs, and with paintings on the walls.

The English Opera is under the joint management of Mr. Arnold, as proprietor, and Mr. Bartley, as stage manager, and their system evinces superior taste and great public spirit. But the patent limits them to a short season, and any attempt to enlarge that season has been warmly, and hitherto successfully, opposed by the managers of the larger theatres. The prices of admission are. boxes 5*s*.; pit, 3*s*.; lower gallery 2*s*.; upper gallery 1*s*. — Half price commences at 9 o'clock.*

The *Cobourg Theatre*, built in 1816-1818, stands at the southern extremity of the road leading from Waterloo Bridge; and, in dramatic attractions, it fully equals most of those called *Minor* Theatres. It is, besides, most admirably arranged; and, from its situation, is well attended by visitors from both banks of the Thames. The pieces performed are, principally, of the melo-dramatic kind. Admission: boxes, 4*s*.; pit, 2*s*.; gallery, 1*s*. Half price is taken here, as at all the other minor theatres.

Adelphi Theatre, Strand. This theatre opens under a license from the Lord Chamberlain, for the performance of burlettas, ballets, and pantomimes. The pieces presented here are, generally, highly ingenious. Boxes 4*s*.; pit 2*s*.; gallery 1*s*.

The Olympic Theatre is a small building, which was originally erected by Mr. Astley, the elder, and is neatly fitted up for burlettas, under a license from the magistrates. Boxes 4*s*.; pit 2*s*.; gallery 1*s*.

The East London, formerly called the *Royalty Theatre*, is situated in a part of the metropolis where it encounters no rivalry; for it is the only place for dramatic amusement

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* Plans, sections, views, and ample historical and descriptive accounts of all the Theatres, are published in "Illustrations of the public Edifices of London," vol. i. 1825.

in the eastern suburbs of London, a circumstance that does not seem to have a favourable influence on the exhibitions which take place here, and which are chiefly melo-dramas and other light pieces. Boxes 4*s*.; pit 2*s*.; gallery 1*s*.

West London Theatre. This house was formerly termed the Regency theatre. The summer performances are analogous to those at the other minor theatres; but in the winter and spring it has, for a few seasons, been occupied by French comedians, who have exhibited dramas, *vaudevilles*, &c., in their native language, to fashionable and crowded audiences. Summer prices of admission — Boxes, 4*s*.; pit, 2*s*.; gallery, 1*s*.— Admission, by subscription tickets, to the French performances, — Boxes, 7*s*.; pit 3*s*. 6*d*.,

Sadler's Wells. This theatre is situated a little to the south of Islington, near the New River Head. Its amusements are limited to burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, melo-dramas, &c. like those of all the minor Theatres, but it has a leading feature in the occasional exhibition of a concluding scene, on a large sheet of water, extending the entire length and width of the stage, on which vessels of large size, aquatic pageants, &c. are produced: no other theatre here, or on the continent, presents an exactly similar attraction. The present stage-manager, and author of the pieces acted here is Mr. T. Dibdin. This theatre opens on Easter Monday, and continues open till October. The doors are opened at half-past five, and the performances begin at half-past six. Admission: boxes, 4*s*.; pit 2*s*.; gallery 1*s*. Half-price began to be taken here at Whitsuntide, 1825. Wine is sold at 3*s*. 6*d*. per bottle, from the *wood*, or in proportion for larger quantities, in the Saloon and Wine Room. This is an old custom, which had been discontinued in 1807, but was revived at the commencement of the present season.

Royal Amphitheatre, late *Astley's*. This theatre is situated in the Westminster Road, near the bridge, and the building contains one tier of boxes, a pit, gallery, and ride. It opens on Easter Monday, and its amusements continue

till October, or November. Feats of horsemanship, and *manéged* horses, form the grand attractions of this house. The prices of admission are, boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; and gallery, 1*s.* The doors open at half past five, and the performance begins at half past six.

The *Surrey Theatre* was originally erected for equestrian exhibitions, and was called the Royal Circus. Here, under an annual license from the magistrates of the county, burlettas, melo-dramas, dances, and pantomimes are performed in a good style. It is at present under the management of Mr. Charles Dibdin, who, for many years, was manager of Sadler's Wells. Some years since, this theatre was rented by Mr. Elliston, who introduced the novelty here of performing pieces, but very little dissimilar from those of the regular drama; and his example has since been imitated by all the minor theatres, under the support and encouragement of the public, although several attempts have been made to suppress such performances, by the proprietors of the Winter theatres. Admission: boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

Vauxhall Gardens. This delightful and much frequented place of summer amusement, which was the great resort of the gay world even in the early part of the last century, is situated about a mile and a half from Westminster bridge, on the south side of Lambeth. The gardens are extensive, and contain a variety of walks, which are brilliantly illuminated, on public nights, with variegated coloured lamps, and terminated with transparent paintings; the whole disposed with so much taste and effect, as to produce sensations bordering on enchantment in the visitor, who, on entering, might suppose himself to be suddenly transported to one of the terrestrial paradises described in the Arabian Tales. Foreigners universally acknowledge, that no continental country possesses any thing of the kind that can compare with *Vauxhall.*

Facing the western entrance is a large and superb orchestra, decorated with a profusion of lights of various colours. This edifice is of wood, fancifully ornament-

ed; and here, in fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed by a select band of the best vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very good organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at eight o'clock; and to this are added several songs, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about twelve o'clock, though the company seldom depart till one or two o'clock in the morning.

A curious piece of machinery was formerly exhibited here, which was announced by the ringing of a bell. By raising a curtain, a landscape, in perspective, was displayed, of a fine open hilly country, with a miller's house, a bridge, and a water-mill, all illuminated by concealed lights. The exact appearance of a waterfall was then seen flowing down a declivity, and, turning the wheel of the mill, it rose up in a foam at the bottom, and glided away. This moving picture, attended with the noise of the cascade, had a very pleasing effect, both on the eye and ear. But this performance was set aside to introduce the dancing, and the wonderful *aerial ascent* of Madame Saqui, to a most astonishing height, on the tight-rope, — an exhibition that again transported the spectator, in imagination, to fairy land, since the ease, grace, and rapidity, with which that lady ascended, aided by the light of the fire-works that encompassed her, and still more by the darkness of the surrounding atmosphere, combined to give to her performance the appearance of the flight of some celestial being to a higher sphere. Fireworks, of the most ingenious kind, are profusely displayed in these gardens: and the glitter of upwards of twenty thousand coloured lamps among the dark green tints of the trees, the sound of music in various directions, the promenading, or dancing, and the groups of the company, all add to the delightful enchantment of the scene.

The gardens were purchased, in 1821, by Mr. Bish, the lottery office keeper; since which, various improvements have been made in the exhibitions, particularly by the

introduction of ballets and other dramatic representations. Mr. Blackwell succeeded Madame Saqui, in performing on the tight-rope, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wilson.

In cold or rainy weather, the musical performances are given in a great room, or rotunda, which is seventy feet in diameter, and contains an elegant orchestra. The roof is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. Adjoining it, is an arcade of five arches, which opens into a semi-circle, with a temple and cupola at each end, where refreshments are served.

The original price of admission to these gardens was one shilling; but, of late years, it has been raised to three shillings and sixpence, a sum comparatively trifling, when we consider the great nightly expenditure of the proprietors to render the gardens convenient and attractive. The best refreshments are provided with the utmost attention, and charged according to a bill of fare, with the prices annexed. From five to sixteen thousand well-dressed persons are frequently present. The gardens open early in June, should the weather be promising, and close about the end of August. The doors open at 7 o'clock; the concert begins at 8, and the fire-works are let off at 12 o'clock. These gardens are only opened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with the exception of one evening, on a Saturday, for the express entertainment of the Juvenile class.

TEA GARDENS.

The following are much frequented by the middling classes, on Sundays especially.

White Conduit House, near Islington.
Hornsey Wood House, three miles north of London.
Highbury Barn Tea Gardens.
Chalk Farm, near Primrose Hill.
Canonbury House, near Islington.
Bayswater Tea Gardens, near Paddington.
Copenhagen House, between Holloway and Maiden Lane.
Bagnigge Wells, near Battle Bridge.

New Bagnigge Wells Bayswater.
Yorkshire Stingo Tea, Gardens, Lisson Green.
The New Ranelagh, Millbank.
Camberwell Grove House and Garden.
Montpelier, Walworth.
Mount Pleasant, or High-Hill Ferry Gardens, Clapton.
Mermaid Gardens, Hackney.
St. Helena Gardens, near the Lower Road, Deptford.
Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall.
Kilburn Wells, Edgeware Road.
Eel-Pye, or Sluice House, near Hornsey.
Union Gardens, Chelsea, corner of Ranelagh.

CONCERTS AND BALLS.

Besides the concerts before mentioned, others are frequently given during the winter and spring seasons, at *Willis's Rooms*, King Street, St. James's; at the *Hanover Square Rooms;* at the *Argyle Rooms;* at the *Free Masons' Tavern*, Great Queen Street; at the *Crown and Anchor Tavern*, Strand; at the *London* and *City of London Taverns*, Bishopsgate Street; and at the *Albion* in Aldersgate Street; particulars of which are advertised in the public papers, or may be had at the respective houses. Balls at *Almack's*, *Willis's*, and those at the *Argyle Rooms*, are particularly splendid, and numerously attended by the fashionable world: the rooms themselves, at the latter, are in a style of no common magnificence. At the *Argyle Rooms*, a new *Theatre* for French Dramas is now building.

CHAP. XII.

General Public Accommodations.— Subscription, and Club-Houses. — Hotels.— Taverns. —Coffee-Houses. — Inns. —Conveyances. — Markets, &c.

LONDON excels in accommodations for temporary residents, as well as for its inhabitants. In many of the finest situations at the west end of the town, are hotels that even

the spoiled children of fortune will not disdain, either for their lodging or tables. In every eligible street throughout the whole metropolis, are to be found private lodgings, that are not equalled, for cleanliness and other comforts, by those of any city of Europe.* All the principal quarters of the town are amply furnished with taverns and coffee-houses. Nor are the less wealthy, who visit London on business, banished from commodious lodgings, or excellent food; the former they will readily find at the houses of reputable tradesmen, and the latter at eating-houses, which are places where provisions are served up to individuals in the smallest quantities they may require, and at the lowest possible charge. But though it may be just to acknowledge that to this liberal statement there may be some exceptions, yet no traveller is driven to the necessity of remaining at an inn where there are bad accommodations.

The capital is supplied with 1200 hackney coaches and chariots; and with a number of cabriolets, and sedan-chairs; and 3000 wherries, or boats, ply on the Thames for hire. Stage coaches, for conveyance to and from the circumjacent towns and villages, abound to a degree no where else to be seen, and their fares are extremely reasonable. There are a number of livery stables (chiefly towards the skirts of the town), at which the saddle-horses of individuals are kept at a certain price per week, and where horses may be hired at

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* Ready-furnished lodgings, by the week or month, may be met with in private houses, in most of the second, third, and fourth-rate streets, on terms which vary according to the quality and extent of the apartments. Upon the first floor in respectable houses, ready-furnished rooms may be had at from two to three, four, or six guineas per week; and on the second floor, they are about two-thirds of those prices. When a lodging is taken, it is necessary to be very particular about the articles which are to be furnished, and the attendance which is expected. An agreement should also be made as to what notice shall be given on quitting, when lodgings are taken for an uncertain period.

a certain rate per day. Post chaises and private coaches are also to be hired in every quarter, with perfect facility, by the distance or day.

SUBSCRIPTION HOUSES.

Subscription or Club Houses to which the Members are elected by close Ballot; highly useful to eminent political and fashionable Characters.

Albion, 85. St. James's Street.
Alfred, Albemarle Street.
Arthur's, 69. St. James's Street.
Atheneum Club, 12. Waterloo Place.
Boodle's, St. James's Street.
Brooke's, ditto.
Cocoa Tree, ditto.
Colonial, 60. ditto.
Graham's, 87. ditto.
Imperial, Bennet Street.
Oriental Club, 16. Grosvenor Street.
Parsloe's, St. James's Street.
Royal Guards, 49. ditto.
Royal Naval Club, 30. Albemarle Street.
St. James's Club, 106. Pall Mall.
Stratford, 1. Stratford Place.
Union Club, Union Square, Cockspur Street.
United Service, Regent Street, corner of Charles Street.
United University, Pall Mall East.
White's, 38. St. James's Street.

Chambers, or Houses divided into, and let in Floors or Sets of Apartments.

The City Chambers, near the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.
The Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street.
East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street.
Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch Street
Temple Chambers, Temple.
Gray's Inn Chambers, Gray's Inn Lane.
Buckingham Street Chambers, 19. Buckingham Street, Strand.
Bury Chambers, St. Mary Axe.
The Albany, Piccadilly.
Covent Garden Chambers, the end of King Street, Covent Garden.
Green Park Chambers, Piccadilly.
Waterloo Place Chambers, Waterloo Place.

Hotels for Families or Single Gentlemen.

Bailey's (late *Thomas's*), Berkeley Square, is one of the first Hotels in London, both for situation and accommodation.
Barnett's, Spring Gardens.
Bath and Oxford, corner of Arlington Street, Piccadilly.
Batt's, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Beale's, Jermyn Street.
Bedford, Great Piazza, Covent Garden
Blake's, 57. Jermyn Street.
Blenheim Hotel and Coffee House, New Bond Street.
Blizard's, Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars.
British Imperial, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.
British, 88. Jermyn Street.
Brown's, Russell Street, Covent Garden.
Brunet's, Leicester Square.
Brunswick, Princes Street, Hanover Square.
Café Royale, Regent Street, Piccadilly.
Caledonian, 3. Robert Street, Adelphi.
Claremont, (*Royal*) New Bond Street.
Clarendon, New Bond Street.
Colonnade, 22. Charles Street, St. James's.
Coulson's, 45. Lower Brook Street.
Collins's Hotel and Coffee House, 19. Conduit Street.
Craven Hotel and Coffee House, Craven Street, Strand.
Croom's, 38. Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Cooper's, Bouverie Street.
Dunn's, Bridge Street, Westminster.
Easty's, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.
Fenton's, 63. St. James's Street.
Fladong's, 144. Oxford Street.
Frank's Hotel and Coffee House, 3. and 4. Lower Brook Street.
Gloucester Hotel and Coffee House, Piccadilly.
Gordon's, 1. Albemarle Street.
Grillon's, 7. ditto.
Grand Hotel, Covent Garden.
Grove's, 49. Albemarle Street.
Hanover, Hanover Square.
Hatchett's, Dover Street.
Henderson's, Bridge Street, Westminster.
Hitchcock's London, 34. Albemarle Street.
Hodgson's, Dover Street, Piccadilly.
Holding's, ditto.
Holding's, Hanover Square.
Holyland's, Cecil Street, Strand.
Hoop's, 108. Park Street, Grosvenor Square.
Horseman's, Charing Cross.
Hummums, New, Covent Garden.
Hummums, Old, ditto.
Ibbetson's, Vere Street, Oxford Street.
Jordan's, 58. St. James's Street.
Kidman's, Albemarle Street.
Kirkham's, 48. Lower Brook Street.
Lincoln, 1. Manchester Street.
London, 44. Albemarle Street.
Long's Hotel and Coffee-Room, corner of Clifford Street, New Bond Street
Lothian's, Albemarle Street.
Marshall Thomson's, 20. Cavendish Square.
Mecklenburg Hotel and Coffee-House, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
Millar's, Jermyn Street.
Mivart's, Lower Brook Street.
Morin's, Duke Street, Manchester Square.
Morley's British Hotel, Cockspur Street.
Museum Hotel and Coffee-House, Blackfriars Road.
Naval and Military, St. Martin's Lane.
Nerot's, 13. Clifford Street.
New London, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Osborne's, John Street, Adelphi.

Pagliano's, Leicester Square.
Payne's, Lower Brook Street.
Peas's, Lower Brook Street.
Perrott's, Lower Brook Street.
Petersburg, Dover Street.
Prince of Saxe Coburg's, Charles Street, Grosvenor Square.
Prince of Wales's Hotel and Coffee-House, Conduit Square.
Probatt's, King Street, Covent Garden.
Pulteney, 13. Albemarle Street
Pulsford's, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.
Piazza Hotel and Coffee-House, Covent Garden.
Read's, Lower Grosvenor Street.
Reddish's New Royal, Jermyn Street.
Regent's, 9. Leicester Street.
Regent's, Newcastle Street, Strand.
Royal Hotel, Pall Mall.
Richardson's Hotel and Coffee-House, Little Piazza, Covent Garden.
Reilley's, Parliament Street.
Reid's, St. Martin's Lane.
Rugby, 60. Lamb's Conduit Street.
Russel's, Southampton Row, near Russel Square.
Sablonier's, 30. Leicester Square.
Scaife's, 7. Lower Brook Street.
Serle's, 4. Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.
Sheffield's, Adelphi.
St. James's, Jermyn Street.
St. James's Royal Hotel and Coffee-House, St. James's Street
St. James's Royal, 4. Dover Street.
Stevens's, New Bond Street.
Stratford Hotel and Coffee-House, near Stratford Place, Oxford Street.
Surrey and Kent Hotel and Tavern, Blackfriars' Road.
Tavistock Hotel and Public Breakfast Room, Great Piazza, Covent Garden.
Topham's, Jermyn Street.
Travellers' Hotel. 49. Pall Mall.
Union, Cockspur Street.
Walker's, Hotel and Coffee-Room, Dean Street, Soho.
Warne's, Conduit Street.
Warren's, 1. Regent Street,
Waterloo, Jermyn Street.
Webb's, 134. Piccadilly.
Wentworth's Jermyn Street.
York, Charles Street, Covent Garden.
York Hotel and Coffee-House, St. James's Street.
York Hotel and Coffee-Room, Albemarle Street.
York Hotel and Coffee-House, Bridge Street, Blackfriars,
Young's, 10. Princes Street, Hanover Square.

Taverns, celebrated.

The Albion, Aldersgate Street.
Freemasons' Tavern and Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Cock, Threadneedle Street.
Crown and Anchor, Strand.
Thatched House, St. James's Street.
London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.
City of London Tavern, ditto.
Lewis's New London Tavern and Coffee-House, Cheapside.
King's Head, in the Poultry.
Queen's Arms, (*Dolly's Chop House*), Paternoster Row.

Coffee-Houses.

Abercrombie Coffee-House and Tavern, Lombard Street.
Anaerton's Coffee-House and Hotel, Fleet Street.
Antwerp, Threadneedle Street.
African and Senegal Coffee-House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.
Auction Mart, Throgmorton Street.
Army and Navy, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.
Blue Posts, Bennet Street, St. James's.
British, Cockspur Street.
Bedford Head, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.
Barnard's Inn, Holborn.
Brown's, Mitre Court, Fleet Street.
Baptist's Head Coffee-House, Aldermanbury.
Bank Coffee-House, Bank Buildings.
Baltic and Hanseatic, Cornhill.
Batson's, Cornhill.
Baker's, 'Change Alley.
Boar and Castle, Oxford Street.
Boston and New England, Cornhill.
Cambridge Coffee-House, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.
Colonial, corner of Skinner Street.
Commercial, Poplar.
Chapter Coffee-House, Paternoster Row.
City Coffee-House, corner of Size Lane, Bucklersbury.
Cole's, Ball Court, Cornhill.
Carolina and Pennsylvania, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.
Corn Exchange Coffee House, Mark Lane.
Cocoa Tree, St. James's Street.
Cross Keys Coffee-House and Tavern, Wood Street.
Cumberland, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square.
Drury (Old), Brydges Street, Covent Garden.
Dog Tavern and Coffee-House, Holywell Street.
Exchange (New), 69. Strand.
Exchequer (New), Palace Yard, Westminster.
Furnival's Inn Coffee-House and Hotel, Holborn.
George's, Strand, near St. Clement's Church.
Giraudier's Coffee House and Tavern, Haymarket.
Grecian, Devereux Court, leading to the Temple.
Gray's Inn, Holborn.
Grosvenor, Bond Street.
George and Blue Boar, Holborn.
Globe Coffee-House and Hotel, Fleet Street.
Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside.
Garraway's, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.
Grigsby's, Threadneedle Street.
George's, Coventry Street, Haymarket.
Garrick's Head, Bow Street, Covent Garden.
Hindoostanee, 34. George Street, Portman Square.
Hyde Park Coffee-House and Hotel, Upper end of Oxford Street.
Huntly's Coffee-House, Leicester Square.
Hungerford, Strand.
Holyland's, Strand.
Hamburgh, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.
Half Moon, Gracechurch Street.
Jack's, Mark Lane.
Joe's, Mitre Court, Fleet Street.
John's Turkey and Mediterranean, Cornhill.
Jamaica, Hayti, and Madeira, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.
Jerusalem and East India, Cowper's Court, Cornhill.

†‡† This house is open only to subscribers, but information relating to East India Shipping and Captains may be daily obtained at the Bar.

King's Arms, Palace Yard, Westminster.
King's Head Coffee-House, Leadenhall Street.
King's Head Tavern and Excise Coffee-House, corner of Tower Street, and Tower Hill.
London Coffee-House, Ludgate Hill.
Lloyd's, in the Royal Exchange.
Manchester, Manchester Street.
Molloy's Coffee-House and Hotel, New Bond Street.
Mecklinburgh's Coffee-House, Cockspur Street.
Munday's, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.
Monument Coffee-House, corner of Little East Cheap, and Fish Street Hill.
Mount Coffee-House, Lower Grosvenor Street.
Museum Coffee-House, corner of Albion-street, Surrey side of Blackfriars' Bridge.
Miller's Coffee-House, opposite Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster Road.
Northumberland, Charing Cross.
Navy Coffee-House, Newcastle Street, Strand.
New York, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.
New England, Threadneedle Street.
Offleys, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Oxford, Oxford-street.
Oliver's, New Palace Yard, Westminster.
Osborne's Coffee-House, Adelphi.
Portland, Great Portland Street, Mary-le-Bonne.
Percy Coffee-House and Hotel, Rathbone Place.
Prince of Orange Coffee-House and Hotel, corner of Cockspur Street, and near the Haymarket.
Parliament Coffee-House and Hotel, Parliament Street, Westminster.
Peel's Coffee House and Hotel, Fleet Street.
Queen's Arms Coffee-House, Royal Larder and Hotel, St. James's Street
Queen's Arms Coffee-House, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Rainbow, King Street, Covent Garden.
Rainbow, Cornhill.
Richard's, Fleet Street.
Smyrna, St. James's Street.
Slaughter's (Old), St. Martin's Lane,
Slaughter's (New), ditto.
Shakspeare, Russel Court, Covent Garden.
Salopean, Charing Cross.
Spring Garden, Spring Gardens.
Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.
Symond's Inn, ditto.
St. Alban's, 12, Charles Street, St. James's.
St. Paul's, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Stock Exchange, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.
Somerset, Strand.
Turk's Head and Bath Coffee-House, Strand.
Temple, Devereux Court, Temple Bar.
Tom's, Cornhill.
Turf, 35, St. James's Street.
Virginia and Maryland, Newman's Court, Cornhill.
Will's, Serle Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
York, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Public Baths.

Besides the Baths attached to many of the great Hotels and Coffee-Houses, there are Public Baths at

St. Agnes le Claire, Old Street.
St. Chad's Well, Grays Inn Lane.
Peerless Pool, City Road.
In Cold Bath-fields.
Long Acre.
In Old Gravel Lane.
Bagnio Court, Newgate Street.
A Floating Bath at Westminster Bridge.
Ditto at Blackfriars' Bridge.
Ditto at Waterloo Bridge.
Chapel Place, Vere Street, Oxford Street.
Old Hummums, Covent Garden.
Adjoining the Russel Institution, Great Coram Street.
St. Mary Axe, No. 34.
Harley Street, Cavendish Square.
Strand Lane, near Somerset House.
Leicester Square, No. 27.
Bath Place, New Road, Fitzroy Square.
A Sea-Water Bath, George Street, Adelphi.
Windmill Street, Haymarket.

The general terms of bathing are from 1s. to 2s. for a single time in fresh water; from 3s. to 4s. in sea-water; and in warm sea-water, 7s. 6d. A warm bath 4s. per time, and a vapour bath 5s.:—but these terms are lower, if persons subscribe by the year or quarter.

Alphabetical List of the PRINCIPAL INNS *at which Mail and Stage Coaches put up.*

Angel, behind St. Clement's, Coffee-House, Tavern, and Hotel.
Angel, Angel Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Coffee-House, Tavern and Hotel.
Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, Coffee-House, Tavern, and Hotel.
Bull and Mouth (*or Boulogne Mouth*), Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Coffee-House, Tavern, and Hotel.
Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street.
Bull, Holborn, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Bull, Bishopsgate Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Boar and Castle, Oxford Street.
Bell (*Old*), Holborn, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Bell, Friday Street.
Bell, Leadenhall Street.
Bell and Crown, Holborn, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Black Bear, Piccadilly.
Black Lion, Water Lane, Fleet Street.
Blossom's Inn, Lawrence Lane, Coffee Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Blue Boar, White Chapel.
Cross Keys, Wood Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Cross Keys, Gracechurch Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Commercial Inn, Wood-street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Catherine Wheel, Borough.
Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate Street.
Dog and Bear, Borough.
Four Swans, Bishopsgate Street.
Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
George and Blue Boar, Holborn, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Green Dragon, Bishopsgate Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Gerard's Hall, Basing Lane, Bread Street, Cheapside.
George, Borough.
King's Arms, Leadenhall Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
King's Arms, High Holborn Coffee-Room, and Hotel.
Nag's Head, Borough.

Queen's Head, Borough.
Ram, Smithfield.
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Saracen's Head, Skinner Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Saracen's Head, Friday Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Saracen's Head, Aldgate
Swan-with-two-necks, Lad Lane, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Swan, Holborn Bridge.
Spur, Borough, Coffee-Room, and Hotel.
Talbot, Southwark.
Three Cups, Aldersgate Street, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
Three Nuns, Whitechapel.
White Bear, Piccadilly.
White Hart, Borough.
White Horse, Friday Street.
White Horse, Fetter Lane, Coffee-Room, Hotel, and Tavern.
White Horse, Cripplegate Buildings.

Fly Boats from the Canal Basin, City Road, and from Paddington, daily, to all parts of England and Wales. Goods sent to Pickford's Warehouse, Wood Street, Cheapside, will be forwarded to Paddington Wharf.

Steam Yachts, or *Packets*. — To Richmond, Gravesend, and Margate, daily, during the summer months. The recent introduction of the power of Steam has been so much extended and improved, that the Steam packets between London and Margate, always perform their voyage within the day, and often in Eight hours. Being provided with *low pressure* engines, regulated by proper valves, nothing can be more *secure*, or pleasant, than such a day's voyage. The vessels are elegantly fitted up, the fare is moderate; and, besides music, several kinds of refreshment are to be had on board. The packets for Richmond go from Queenhithe, and Hungerford stairs; those for Gravesend, Margate, &c., from the Tower and the Custom House Quay, below Billingsgate.

Repositories for the weekly Sale of Horses and Carriages.

Alridge's, St. Martin's Lane, *Wednesdays and Saturdays.*
Dixon's, formerly *Sadler and Son's*, Goswell Street, *Tuesdays and Fridays.*
Maberly's Horse Bazaar, Portman Square.
Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner, *Mondays.*

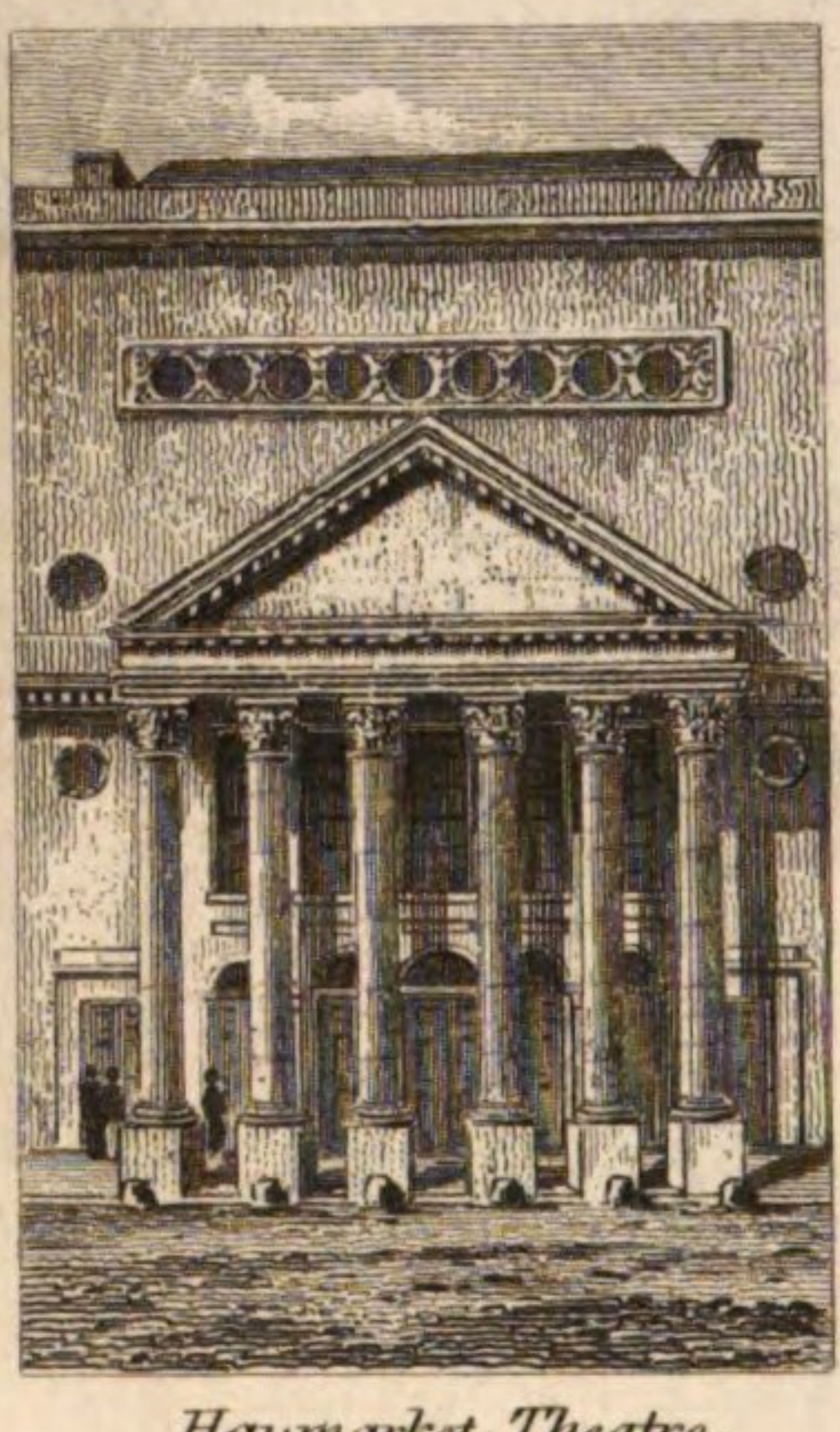
Markets.

Those for *Hay* and *Straw* are held three times a week, in the street called the *Haymarket*, near Piccadilly; in *Smithfield*, in *Whitechapel*, at *Paddington*, and in *Southwark*. Oats and beans are sold, with all other grain, at the Corn Exchange, in Mark Lane, at which the market days are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Smithfield is famous for the sale of bullocks, sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, every Monday; and, likewise, though not to so great an extent, on Fridays; on the latter days, there is also, in the afternoon, a market for ordinary horses. *Leadenhall Market* is the greatest in London for the sale of country killed meat; and is the only skin and leather market within the bills of mortality. *Newgate Market* is the second great place for country killed meat; and, at both Leadenhall and Newgate markets, are sold pigs and poultry killed in the country, together with fresh butter, eggs, &c. to an astonishing amount. The three last markets almost entirely supply the butchers of London and its vicinity, to the distance of twelve miles and upwards, it being a current opinion that live cattle can be bought cheaper at Smithfield than at any other place. At *Billingsgate* is the fish market, which is principally supplied by fishing-smacks and boats coming from the sea up the river Thames, and partly with fresh fish, by land carriage, from every distance within the limits of England, and part of Wales: this market is held daily.

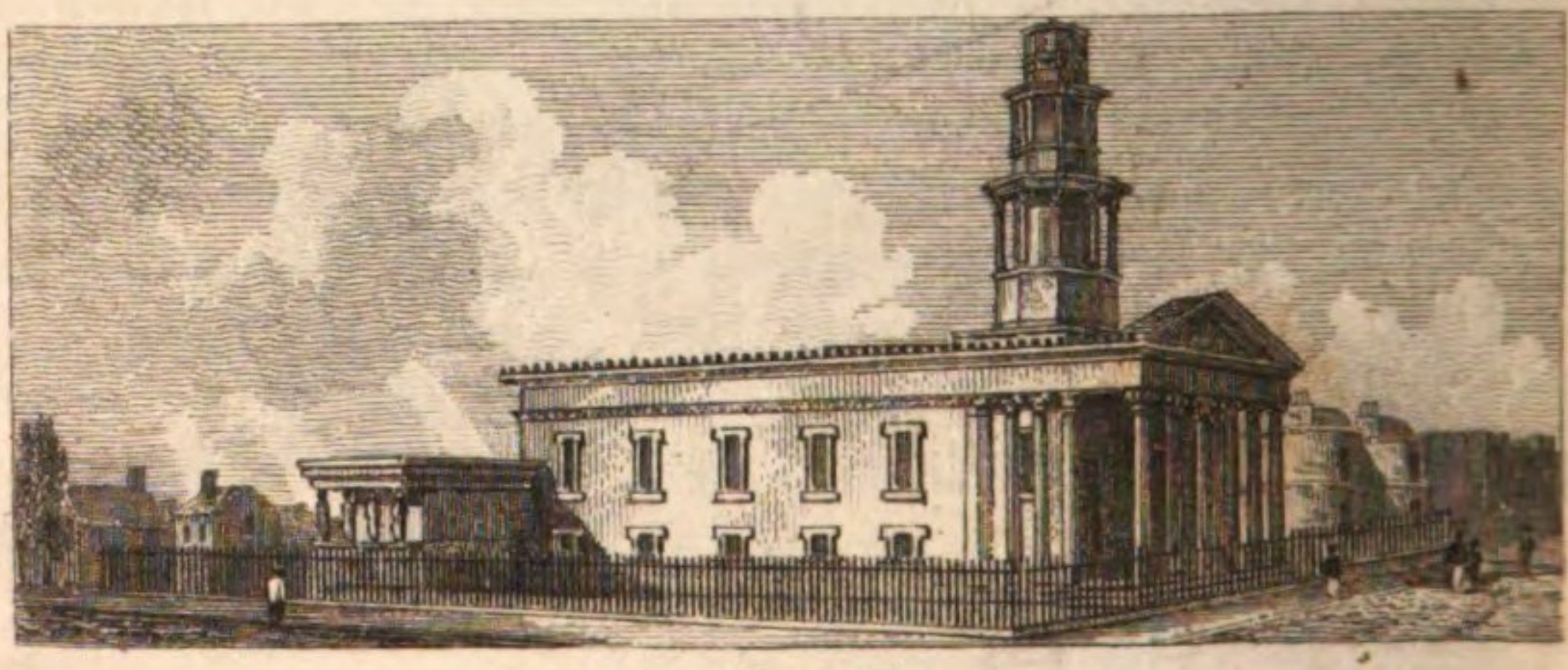
Various other Markets for butchers' meat, vegetables, &c., are held in different parts of the metropolis; making a total of sixteen flesh-markets, and twenty-five markets for corn, coals, hay, vegetables, and other principal necessaries. Of late years, however, the population of London has so greatly increased, that there is now an absolute want of new markets in almost every part of the suburbs. New shops, it is true, continue to be opened in almost every new street, but in these, from the distance of the great markets of supply, the prices of provison are much enhanced to the consumer.

Waterloo Place.



Haymarket Theatre.

Burlington Arcade.



Pancrass New Church.

CHAP. XIII.

Principal Manufacturing and Trading Establishments; including Bazaars, Water and Gas-Light Companies, Insurance Offices, and Fire Offices.

BAZAARS.

Numerous establishments for the exhibition and sale of goods, similar to those called by the East Indians, Bazaars, or collections of small shops in one place, sprung up in London a few years ago. That in Soho Square, belonging to John Trotter, Esq., who has the merit of being the first who attempted such an establishment, consists of a ground story, and two large floors, in which upwards of 400 *female* dealers are daily occupied in the sale of fancy articles of every kind,—jewellery, watches, optical instruments, perfumery, stationery, books, prints, pictures, female dress, toys, &c. and even pastry may be had here. This Bazaar, notwithstanding it had, in the beginning, to encounter much of that prejudice and consequent opposition by which the most useful inventions and discoveries are frequently attempted to be decried, has continued to flourish with increased and deserved reputation. It is open every day except Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday, from 10 o'clock till 5 o'clock, in the winter season, and till 6 o'clock in the summer season, which commences the first of May, and terminates about the middle of September. The rooms and galleries are hung with red cloth, and fitted up with mahogany counters, ranging in continuity across each apartment. What is called a *counter*, in the Bazaar, is a part of the above, measuring *four feet* in length, for which every tenant pays *3d. per day;* but two, three, or more counters, are generally hired by the same person. Young single women are mostly employed, though married females are not excluded. An upper floor was first opened on the 2d of May, 1825.—There is another Bazaar in Bond Street, called the *Western Mart*, consisting of only one room, well fitted up, and equally well furnished with commodities. *The Burlington Arcade*, in Piccadilly, is another establishment of the same kind,

which has been noticed elsewhere. The *Regent Bazaar*, on the north side of the New Road, near Mary-le-bone Church, has been recently opened in a building originally designed for a chapel. There is also a *Horse Bazaar*, formerly the *barracks*, in King Street, Portman Square, which was established in 1823, for the sale of horses, &c. Here horses and carriages are sold daily, by commission; and on every Wednesday and Saturday by auction: on Mondays, carriages only are sold by auction: sadlery, harness, &c. are sold daily.

The *Breweries* of Barclay, Reid, and Whitbread, respectively merit notice from their size, the style of their buildings, and the ingenuity of their operations. Steam engines are used in all these establishments.

The *Ship Building Yards*, at Blackwall, Deptford, and Woolwich, are objects of the highest curiosity.

The *Plate Glass* and other *Glass Manufactories*, near the south end of Blackfriars Bridge, are well deserving of inspection. So, also, are the *Glass* and *China Shops* on the south side of St. Paul's Church Yard, and more particularly that of Mr. Wedgwood, in St. James's Square.

The *Musical Instrument Manufactories* of Clementi, of Goulding, and of Broadwood, merit examination.

The workshops of the *Coachmakers* in Long Acre, are unrivalled by any others in the world.

Tattersall's Repository for horses, at Hyde Park Corner, claims a visit, particularly at its great resort on a Sunday morning.

The *Auction Rooms* of Phillips, in Bond Street, Christie, in King Street, St. James's, and of Squib, in Saville Row, afford objects of constant interest and gratification on view and sale.

M'Gowan's Stereotype Printing Office, in Windmill Street, is a meritorious attempt to improve the art of printing, and deserves the stranger's notice.

Brunel's Shoe Manufactory, and his *Circular Saws* for *Veneering*, claim an excursion to Battersea.

Bowden's Iron Foundry, for anchors and mooring chains, near Westminster Bridge, as well as the *Shot Manufactory*, and several others, on the banks of the river, between Westminster and London Bridges, merit particular examination.

The *Oil-Cloth and Paper-Hanging Manufactories*, in various parts of the suburbs, are on a large scale, and challenge curiosity.

The extensive *Distilleries* and *British Wine Manufactories*, at South Lambeth, which were highly interesting from their magnitude and machinery, were removed on the building of Waterloo Bridge.

The *Vinegar Works*, in Old Street, as well as some of the *Chemical Manufactories*, are highly interesting.

Most of the establishments of the *Sugar Bakers*, *Type Founders*, and *Coppersmiths*, are upon an extensive scale, and merit attention.

So also *Bramah's Manufactory of Locks*, *&c.* at Pimlico, would well employ a morning's visit: his especial permission to view the premises is, however, required.

Brunton's Manufactory of Iron Cables, Commercial Road, Limehouse, is well worth inspection.

Water Companies.

Scarcely a more striking picture of change, accompanied with immense improvement, can be presented to the imagination, than that of the universal substitution of the present Water Companies of London, in place of the *Water-bearers* of old times, a portrait of one of whom occurs in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humour." Among these establishments the *New River Company* claims the first notice, from its having supplied the metropolis with water for nearly two centuries, at an original cost to Sir Hugh Middleton of 500,000*l*. Its reservoir is 85 feet above the level of the Thames; but to give it the necessary force, it is raised by a steam engine, 35 feet above that level, whence it is propelled into the second stories of many houses. The quantity which it discharges every twenty-four hours is 214,000 hogsheads of sixty-three gallons each. Since the taking down of the London Bridge Water-Works, the New River Company have formed a reservoir from the Thames near Queenhithe. The *East London Works*; the *South London Works*; the *West Middlesex*, at Hammersmith and Kensington, on a grand scale, with contrivances for purifying the water;

the *Chelsea*, near Ranelagh; and the *Grand Junction Works*, at Paddington, are the principal sources which supply the metropolis with water, independently of the New River. Latterly, iron pipes have been substituted for wooden ones, and the competition of new companies would seem likely to lead to contrivances for giving greater purity to the water and to its being furnished at a cheaper rate; but the companies having in some instances *combined*, monopoly, and advance of prices have been the result.

Gas Light Companies.

A number of companies have been also formed for the supply of *gas* to light the streets and houses of London, and many of the public buildings have adopted this new and eligible method of lighting.

The principal Gas Light Companies are:—

The *City of London Company*, Dorset Street.

Gas Light Company, Peter Street, Westminster.

South London Gas Light and Coke Works, Bankside, Southwark. From this station, nearly the whole of London, south of the Thames, is supplied with Gas.

Bill and Company, East London Gas Light and Coke Works, Gulstone Street, Whitechapel.

Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, at Pancras and at Whitechapel.

A *Portable Gas Light Company* has also been formed, and from the works in St. John Street, lamps filled with condensed gas are sent in carts to different parts of the town.

INSURANCE AND FIRE OFFICES.

The establishments of these wealthy companies, the principal object of whose formation is the security, by various modes of insurance, of individuals against loss from fire, are several of them ornamental to the metropolis. They are chiefly in the City, but there are some in other parts of the metropolis.

Three Insurance Offices alone are incorporated by charter; viz. the *Royal Exchange*, whose offices occupy a part of the building so called; the *London*, the business of which is transacted in a handsome building, in Birchin Lane; and the *Globe*, in Cornhill and Pall Mall, which also makes insurances on lives.

The first was incorporated in 1720, the 6th of Geo. I. and endowed with several extraordinary privileges, in consideration of which the association was to advance his Majesty 300,000*l.* without interest, for thirty-one years. This and the London, are the only bodies, corporate or otherwise, which can make insurances on shipping. And it is a singular circumstance, that the whole of the marine insurances, except the small portion executed by the two chartered Companies, are done by private underwriters. This business is mostly transacted at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Among the other offices more particularly meriting notice, are the following:

The *Albion*, Great Bridge Street, established 1805.
The *Phœnix*, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, 1782.
The *Imperial*, in Cornhill, 1803.
The *Eagle*, in Cornhill, 1807.
The *Atlas*, in Cheapside, 1808.
The *British*, in the Strand, 1799.
The *County*, in Regent Street, 1807.
The *Hand in Hand*, (the oldest, founded in 1696,) Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
The *Norwich Union*, Birchin Lane, and Waterloo Place, 1797.
The *Hope*, Bridge-street, and Oxford Street, 1767.
The *Union*, in Cornhill, 1714.
The *Westminster*, King Street, Covent Garden, 1787.
The *Sun*, in Cornhill, which now makes the largest insurances against fire, was projected by an individual, named John Povey, for insurances of goods, merchandize, &c. (the first ever attempted on this plan), in 1706.*

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* The duties paid by the different offices for Fire Insurance, in the year ending in 1823, amounted to 619,170*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*;

Besides which, the following, instituted for the purpose of granting insurances upon lives, with some collateral objects, and not embracing insurances against fire, are equally, if not still more beneficial to the public in their operation than the former mentioned: —

The *Equitable*, in Chatham Place, 1762.
The *Rock*, in Bridge Street, 1806.
The *Westminster*, in the Strand.
The *European*, in Chatham Place, 1819

CHAP. XIV.

Notices of the most remarkable Antiquities in and near London, with Reminiscences of its Literary Men.

The *London Stone*, near St. Swithin's church, in Cannon Street, is supposed to have been the Milliarium of the Romans, from which they commenced the measure of distances to their several stations throughout Britain.

Relics of the *ancient Wall of London* are yet to be seen in some places; the most perfect occur on the north of Bull and Mouth Street, between that street and St. Botolph's Church Yard; and on the south side of Cripplegate Church yard. Until within these few years, a large

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of which the following sums were paid by the respective offices undermentioned: —

	£.	s.	d.
Sun ..	112,163	3	9
Phœnix	64,975	8	4
Norwich Union	64,407	18	4
Royal Exchange	50,018	1	9
County	41,239	4	10
Imperial	32,392	14	11
Globe	26,814	19	9
Guardian	21,042	11	9

portion of it was standing on the south of Moorfields, forming one side of a street still designated as 'London Wall;' but this was removed when Old Bethlem Hospital, which stood contiguous, was pulled down, and the late improvements in that quarter begun.

The road now called *Old Street*, was a part of one of the Roman military ways, the course of which from *Staines*, in Middlesex, to *Colchester* in Essex, has been nearly ascertained. It anciently crossed the church-yard at Shoreditch; and some vestiges of it were lately to be seen in the neighbourhood of Bethnal Green; whence it was traced almost in a straight line to Old Ford, where it crossed the river Lea into Essex. Another of the ancient military roads, as its name imports, was *Watling Street*. It passed the river from Stoney Street, Southwark, to Dowgate, or Dwrgate, that is the *Water-gate*, in the city.

Of *Westminster Abbey*, as a monument of antiquity, it may be sufficient to observe, that a few relics of the old building by Edward the Confessor, still remain in the vicinity of the cloisters, among the dwellings of the clergy. The east end of the present church was built by Henry III.; the chapter-house with its beautiful doorway, about 1250; the western part of the church at various periods, from the time of Edward I. to Henry VII.; but the western towers were not finished until George II.'s reign.

The most curious specimens of casting in metal found in the metropolis, are in the *chapel of Edward the Confessor*, where the monumental figures of Henry III., and Eleanor of Castile, are universally admired, as are also those on the tomb of Henry VII.

The *chapel of Henry VII.* displays in a high degree the triumph of architectural skill. See *Westminster Abbey*.

Among the *antient churches*, that at the *Temple* is by far the most curious. The figures of cross-legged knights, in the circular area within, are worth attention.

Westminster Hall, one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars, was built in its present form soon after 1395, by Richard II.

The *Tower* merits notice from the antiquary. The

particular curiosities which are generally shewn there are mentioned under the proper head; but others equally interesting as antiquities, should be here pointed out. The names of the different towers within its walls, where some of the most interesting scenes of our ancient history have occurred, may be easily gathered from its warders. Among these, *the White Tower*, and the *Beauchamp Tower*, are curious. The first was the usual residence of our early Norman monarchs, when they passed any portion of their time within the fortress; and where Richard III. held the fatal council which decreed Lord Stanley's death. The second was the tower whence Anna Boleyn is said to have written her memorable letter to Henry VIII. On its dreary walls, are undoubted autographs, and devices of many illustrious and unfortunate tenants of this gloomy mansion; amongst the most remarkable of which are those of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, 1553; Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1572; and Edmund and Arthur Poole, the great grand-children of George, Duke of Clarence.

Whoever has observed the ancient *Maps* of London, must have noticed the houses of the nobility, which were once situated on the banks of the river, between London Bridge and Westminster. But of these, not one is now remaining; the ruined palace of the *Savoy*, the last, having been removed upon the erection of Waterloo-Bridge, with the exception of the Chapel of St. John Baptist, and the parts used as a military prison; and, more recently, "e'en these ruins (except the chapel) were destroyed."

The demolition of the *Monasteries*, and other *Religious houses* in the reign of Henry VIII., was at once so extensive and complete, that the enumeration of their relics will take but little room. The principal remains are those of *St. Bartholomew's*, in Smithfield; *St. Helen's*, Bishopsgate; *Christ's Hospital; St. John's*, Clerkenwell; *St. Mary Overy's; St. Katherine's*, near the Tower; and *St. Augustin's*, near Broad Street, most of which are now used as parish churches.

A *curious crypt*, being a remain of the beautiful *Chapel*

of St. Michael, built by Prior Norman, forms the cellar of the house, No. 71, Aldgate.*

Among the more ancient of the London *Inns*, may be reckoned *Gerard's Hall;* the *Bull*, Bishopsgate; and the *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street. Mention of the latter occurs so early as the days of Henry IV. The site of the *Boar's Head*, in East Cheap, where Shakspeare placed the joyous meetings of Falstaff and Prince Henry, is still distinguished by a boar's head, in stone, in the front of one of the houses, No. 210. The Inns in Southwark were originally, perhaps, more numerous even than at present, on account of the number of pilgrims travelling to and from *Becket*'s shrine at Canterbury. Chaucer's *Tabard* now the *Talbot*, in the Borough, is sufficiently known from the circumstance of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, and his brother pilgrims, having visited 'mine host' there. Many ancient and curiously ornamented dwellings are still to be found in this neighbourhood; but the *Play-houses* of Shakspeare's time, the *Bear-Gardens* of a yet prior age, the *Palace* and *Park* of the Bishop of Winchester, with the *Stews* for *Winchester Geese* (alias houses for prostitutes under his Lordship's license), have vanished from the neigbourhood once so famed for their united *attractions*.

In Pannier Alley, Newgate Street, is a small figure in low-relief of an infant Bacchus, beneath which, with some difficulty, can be read — "When y° have sough^t the citty

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* The church belonging to the priory of *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, in Fleet Street, stood near Water Lane. It was demolished at the Reformation; and the monastic buildings became the residence of the gentry and nobility. Sir John Cheke, tutor and afterwards Secretary of State to Edward VI. lived there. James I. granted to the inhabitants of the White Friars, certain privileges and exemptions, which induced persons liable to be arrested for debt, to take refuge there; and it at length became the common resort of fraudulent debtors, sharpers, and bravos, and was popularly denominated *Alsatia*. Shadwell wrote a comedy, entitled "The Squire of Alsatia," and the place is decribed in "The Fortunes of Nigel," by the author of *Waverly*. William III. revoked the grant of James I., and deprived the *Alsatians* of their mischievous privileges.

round, yet still this is the highst ground. August the 27. 1688."

Over the entrance of Bull's Head Court, in the same street, is a stone having figures sculptured on it to represent *William Evans*, the gigantic porter of Charles I. and *Geoffry Hudson*, the dwarf, who acts so conspicuous a part in the story of "Peveril of the Peak."

The principal mansions of the nobility, parliamentary abbots, and rich citizens of London, which had survived the effects of time, violence, &c., were unluckily destroyed by the Fire of London, in 1666. Considerable vestiges, however, of that which belonged to the Gisors family, at a very early period, may still be seen among the cellars at Gerard's-hall inn. A few arches of the house attached to the *Manor of the Rose*, still exist beneath the houses near Laurence Pountney Hill; and a small *basso relievo*, (lately restored,) of an armed figure, in *Warwick Lane*, marks the site of the old mansion of the Earls of Warwick. But the most beautiful of all, which escaped the general wreck, is *the Hall of Crosby Place*, near Bishopsgate: it was built about 1470, by Sir John Crosby, Sheriff of London; and was once inhabited by *Richard III.*, while his nephews were kept prisoners in the Tower. The hall, called Richard III.'s *Chapel*, is 54 feet long, 28 wide, and 36 high; but, for the convenience of the *packers*, by whom it is now occupied it, it has been divided into floors. In Elizabeth's time, this mansion was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors. (See "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.") In Bishopsgate Street, nearly opposite Widegate Street, are the remains of the house of Sir Paul Pindar, an eminent merchant in the reign of Charles I. The building is curious for its ancient "Gothic" front, which, however, has been sadly mutilated by modern reparations.

Canonbury House, at Islington, was the villa of the Priors of St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield.—Among the mansions erected at a later period, were *Winchester Place*, in Broad Street, about the time of Henry VIII. by William Lord St. John; Lord Burghley's at *Exeter Change*; and *Lord Shaftsbury's*, in Aldersgate Street, built by Inigo Jones, of which the General Dispensary forms a part. The Equestrian Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, is

said to have been the first of the kind erected in the kingdom. At the lower end of Clerkenwell Green, in Ray Street, opposite Mutton Hill, is the spring at which, in ancient times, the Parish Clerks of London were accustomed to hold their annual meetings, for the performance of their mysteries, or sacred plays. A small pump, erected in a recess in the street, is the only memorial of a spot so interesting from the recollections which it must excite in the minds of those who study the history of the drama.

In the Borough, near St. Saviour's Church, are the remains of the ancient Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, which, with the buildings belonging to it, occupied, towards the river side, what is now called Clink Street. In Rochester Street was the palace of the Bishops of Rochester.

On the north side of Lambeth Palace, at the top of one of the towers, is the prison in which the *Lollards* were formerly confined, and in which the iron rings remain to which they were fastened. Connected in some degree, in its history, with the Lollard's Tower, is *Smithfield*. The spot opposite Bartholomew's Gate, where the Protestants suffered martyrdom, was until lately marked by a circular disposition of the pavement stones.

In Lambeth church-yard is the *tomb* of the *Tradescants*, who so highly contributed to excite a taste for the study of natural history in this country.

The monument of *Stow*, the historian of London, is a curious composition in imitation of stone, in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, which was built in 1532. The figure of Stow, which appears seated, writing at a desk, is well executed.

John Gerarde, one of the earliest English writers on Botany, had a garden in Holborn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, said to have been between Hatton Garden and Brook Street.

Greville Street, Hatton Garden, is so denominated from *Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke*, who resided there, and was murdered by his servant, in 1628.

In Angel Court, Shoe Lane, *Chatterton* put a period to his life in 1770. The house, No. 7, Craven Street, in the Strand, was once the residence of Dr. *Benjamin Franklin*.

In Tufton Street, Westminster, is a house (having a

shield on the brick-work, over the first story), which was inhabited by the infamous *Colonel Blood*, after he was pardoned by Charles II. for attempting to steal the crown from the Tower.

The house of *Richardson*, author of Clarissa Harlowe, &c. is at the upper end of Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.

The tenement over Break-neck-Stairs, Green Arbour Court, was once inhabited by *Goldsmith*.

The house now occupied by Mr. Bensley, printer, in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, was the residence of *Dr. Johnson:* and in Johnson's Court, adjoining, he compiled his Dictionary.

The house of *Sir Isaac Newton*, late an hotel, is in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, where his observatory still remains; and he also lived in Haydon Square, Minories.

The celebrated surgeon, *John Hunter*, resided on the east side of Leicester Square; and his brother, *Dr. William Hunter*, inhabited a large house in Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

The house in which *Dryden* lived, and wrote his Ode to St. Cecilia's Day, is now a tallow-chandler's, in Gerrard Street. In a room opposite the Admiralty, *Thomson* lived when he wrote his Winter.

In Jewin Street and Bunhill Row, lived *Milton*, and composed his Paradise Lost. He was born in Bread Street, and interred in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate.

CHAP. XV

Environs of the Metropolis:—A Description of the most remarkable Objects, Villages, Towns, Palaces, and Seats, near London; followed by a brief Alphabetical Enumeration of Villages and Places of Interest contiguous.

(See the annexed Map of the Environs.)

Face of the Country.—The amphitheatre which the metropolis forms on the north side of the Thames, as it recedes

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from the banks of that river, is greatly enhanced in beauty by a chain of hills on the same side, forming a second amphitheatre, rising beyond the first, and including the villages of Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell Hill, &c.

On the east and west are extensive plains, stretching at least twenty miles each way, along the banks of the Thames, and forming one of the most fertile and interesting vallies on the surface of the earth.

On the south the landscape is beautifully varied, from west to east, by the high grounds of Richmond, Wimbledon, Epsom, Norwood, and Blackheath, terminating in the horizon by Leith Hill, Box Hill, the Reigate Hills, the Wrotham Hills, and Shooter's Hill.

The lands immediately surrounding London are mostly cultivated by the gardeners, who furnish the public markets with vegetables and fruit; extensive nurseries of trees, of various kinds, also occupy a large portion. Country-houses of the wealthy; successive rows of villas and boxes of the citizens; and seats of the nobility, are to be seen in every direction.

Several *Mineral Springs* rise in the vicinity of the metropolis; and some of them were formerly in much repute, though they are now but little used. The *Spa Fields* were so called from the different chalybeate springs that rise within their boundaries; and of which, that of Islington Spa, called also New Tunbridge Wells, from the similarity of the waters to those of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, is the principal. At *Bagnigge Wells*, are springs both chalybeate and cathartic. At *Hampstead* are many chalybeate springs, of which those in the Well walk are strongly impregnated, and were once in high request: here also, at the south-east extremity of the Heath, near Pond Street, are neutral saline springs, said to bear affinity to the waters at Cheltenham. *St. Chad's Wells*, near the north end of Gray's Inn Lane Road, are impregnated with calcareous nitre, and are both diuretic and purgative: similar springs are met with near St. Pancras Church. *Kilburn Wells* were once famous for their saline and aperient waters; and *Acton Wells*, which are of the same description, were much celebrated for their medicinal virtues about the middle of the last century.

The River Thames. — This source of the greatness and wealth of the metropolis, and one of its chief ornaments, deserves the especial notice of strangers. Pope, in a rich and luxuriant vein of poetry, describes this majestic stream by the following finely imagined personification:

From his oozy bed
Old Father *Thames* advanced his reverend head;
His tresses dress'd with dews, and o'er the stream,
His shining horns diffus'd a golden gleam.
Grav'd on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling waters and alternate tides;
The figur'd streams in waves of silver roll'd,
And on their banks AUGUSTA rose in gold.

There are few more delightful amusements than will be afforded by a day's excursion in fine weather up this river to Kew Gardens, Richmond, Twickenham, or Hampton Court.* It is impossible to conceive the beauty and variety of the numerous objects, which, on every side, delight the eye of the passenger. The whole voyage exhibits a continued series of villages, magnificent seats, spendid villas, beautiful pleasure-grounds, and highly-cultivated gardens.

From the magnificent Bridges across this river, in and near London, very interesting views are afforded of the metropolis; and the immense number of boats, barges, and smaller vessels, which are always in motion, afford a spectacle of active industry, which cannot be equalled in Europe. The view from the river, at a little distance to the west of Blackfriars Bridge, is extremely grand; the lofty spire of St. Bride on the north, the Bridge itself in front, with the towering fabric of St. Paul rising above it, the glimpses caught through the arches of Southwark and London Bridges, the aspiring shaft of the Monument, the numerous steeples of the city Churches, with the various craft moving in quick succession along the stream, altogether combine to form a very imposing and animated scene.

The forest of masts presented by the shipping, as seen from London Bridge, fills every beholder with astonishment; but how much is this feeling increased, when, in an excursion down the river, it is discovered, that this forest covers the Thames for several miles, and also that all the adjacent Docks are full of shipping. The *Port of London*, as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London Bridge to Deptford, being a distance of nearly four miles, and from four to five hundred yards in average breadth. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pools,

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* Parties, during the summer, often carry provisions with them, dine on favourite spot, and recreate themselves till the turn of the tide.

and the space between Limehouse and Deptford: Upper Pool extends from London Bridge to Union Hole, about 1600 yards; the Middle Pool, from thence to Wapping New Stairs, 700 yards; the Lower Pool from the latter place to Horse Ferry Pier, near Limehouse, 1800 yards; and the space below to Deptford about 2700 yards.

The Thames rises two miles south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire: at Lechdale, 138 miles above London, it becomes navigable for barges of 80 or 90 tons: it is navigated by ships of 700 or 800 tons near London Bridge, and by the largest ships below Deptford and Greenwich. The tide flows eight miles in four hours, as high as Richmond; but the water is not salt scarcely higher than Gravesend, which is thirty miles below London Bridge by water. At London it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and at Gravesend about a mile. Its whole course is about 200 miles. Its fall from Oxford to Maidenhead, is 25 feet every 10 miles, and thence to Brentford 20 feet every 10 miles; but the fall from Brentford, where the tide ends, to the Nore, a distance of 60 miles by the river, is but seven feet.

The southern banks of the Thames, contiguous to the bridges, for a considerable extent, are lined with manufactories and warehouses; such as iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil-makers, glass-makers, shot-makers, boat-builders, &c. To explore these will repay curiosity; in a variety of them, that powerful agent, *steam*, performs the work, and steam-engines are daily erecting in others. These may generally be viewed by applying a day or two previously, to the resident proprietors.

The mercantile importance of this noble stream is greater than that of any other river in the world. Its merchantmen visit the most distant parts of the globe: and the productions of every soil, and of every clime, are wafted home upon its bosom, to answer the demands of British commerce. The frozen shores of the Baltic and North America, the sultry regions of both the Indies, and the arid coasts of Africa, have alike resounded with its name: and there is not a single country, perhaps, in any quarter of the earth, bordering on the sea, that has not been visited by its sails.

It deserves to be remarked, in conclusion, that, notwithstanding the very existence of London depends on the navigation of the Thames, insomuch that if this river were rendered unnavigable, London might soon become a heap of ruins, like Nineveh and Babylon, yet some of the passages of this important river, below the Nore, are suffered to become half choaked, and

almost impassable, from the increase and shifting of sand-banks.

The New River. — This fine canal was cut by Sir Hugh Myddelton, and completed in 1613, for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with water. It commences near Ware, at a distance of 20 miles from London, and is brought on one level by Amwell, Hoddesdon, Cheshunt, Enfield, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, to Islington; where it runs into a large Basin, called the New River Head. It is about 39 miles long, and from its passage through so populous a country, is crossed in its course by nearly 220 bridges. It supplies about 100,000 houses, by means of leaden pipes of half-inch bore, which branch from its numerous mains, some of wood of seven-inch bore, but most of iron of twelve-inch bore. The Basin is 85 feet above the level of the Thames, and the water is raised 35 feet higher by means of steam-engines. There is also an upper reservoir near Pentonville.

But, owing to the turnings and windings of the water in its passage through the pipes, it does not find its own level within the *time* in which it remains in them; in consequence of which the New River Company was unable to supply the higher parts of London, until they constructed an immense Basin in the Hampstead Road, into which the water was conveyed from Islington; and from that basin, pipes have been laid to carry it to those parts of the metropolis more elevated than the New River Head.

The River Lea. — This river, which is of great advantage to the commerce of London, rises in Bedfordshire, and, becoming navigable at Ware, affords the means of conveying from that place malt and flour in great quantities, to the Thames at Limehouse.

Grand Junction and Paddington Canal. — Notwithstanding the interior of the kingdom is almost wholly intersected by canals, this, until very recently, was the only one which, for commercial purposes, had been extended to the metropolis.

One branch of this canal enters the Thames at Brentford, while another runs from Cranford to Paddington, near London, where it terminates in a basin, after running nearly 100 miles, from the village of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it enters the Oxford Canal, and by which it is con-

nected with the Coventry and Birmingham Canals, the Grand Trunk Canal, &c., thus forming a regular line of water conveyance from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Regent's Canal. — This Canal, branching out of the Grand Junction at Paddington, after passing through Maida Hill, and round the northern side of the Regent's Park, and *under* Islington and the New River, by a *Tunnel*, takes its course towards the Thames by Kingsland, Hackney, and Limehouse. It unites all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames. From its commencement to the termination at Limehouse, it extends nearly nine miles; and within that space are comprised 12 locks and 37 bridges. The construction of the former is on so excellent a principle, that only three minutes and a half are occupied in passing each. The work was projected by J. Nash, esq., the royal architect, under whose superintendence it has been completed. The tunnel under a part of Islington, from the White Conduit Fields to some distance beyond the New River, under which it passes below Colnbrook Row, is about three quarters of a mile in length. The expense of its execution has been upwards of half a million sterling.

Hampstead. — This village, from its beautiful situation, and the fine views which it commands of the metropolis, and of the neighbouring country, is one of the most agreeable and pleasant near the metropolis. It consequently abounds in delightful villas and elegant mansions. A great number of houses, and parts of houses are also let furnished, as temporary lodgings, at prices which vary according to the size and accommodations.

For the entertainment of the numerous strangers who visit Hampstead, dinners, tea, &c. are provided at the *Assembly House*; the *Spaniards*, near *Caen Wood*; the *Jack Straw's Castle*; and the *Bull*, at *North End*.

From the fields called *Shepherd's Fields* may be distinctly seen, Windsor Castle, Leith Hill, Box Hill, and the rich and matchless variety of intervening objects extending over a space of forty miles. From a bench on the road to West End is visible the whole amphitheatre of the Surrey and Kentish Hills, including the metropolis. From the north-west the prospect includes Harrow on the Hill, and extends into the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton; and

from the east it ranges over Essex and Kent, almost to the mouth of the Thames; and even the ships, with a telescope, may be distinctly seen in motion.

Child's Hill, west of Hampstead Heath, commands a fine view, including Windsor Castle, and the obelisk near the Duke of Gloucester's mansion on Bagshot Heath.

Caen Wood, or *Ken Wood*, the residence of the Earl of Mansfield, is situated at a short distance east of *the Spaniards*, and if admission can be obtained, will repay the trouble of visiting it. The house was finished in the best style by Mr. Adam and Mr. Saunders, and is decorated with pictures by Zucchi, Rebecca, Martin, and others: the pleasure-grounds include every advantage that can be derived from a good situation, aided by art.

A delightful walk to Hampstead, from the west end of London, is through the Regent's Park, over Primrose Hill, a spot which bounds the rural excursions of many hundreds of the inhabitants of the metropolis. There is also a pleasant foot-way across the fields from Islington through Kentish Town.

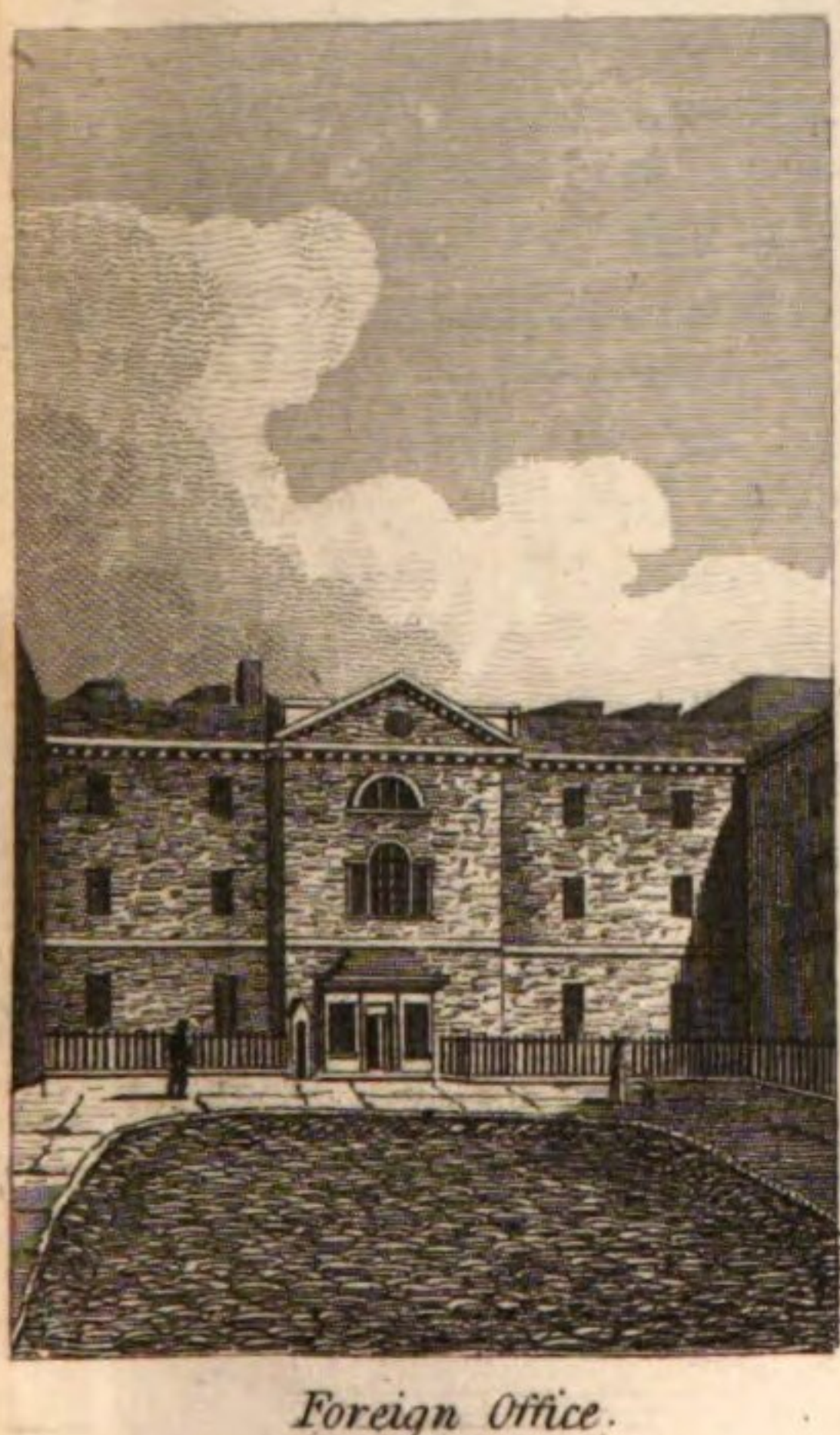
Highgate. — This is a sister hill to Hampstead, but somewhat farther from London. It does not possess the same variety of prospects as Hampstead, nor is it so large a village; but its views to the south and south-east are superior to those in the same directions from Hampstead, and deserve the notice of strangers. The principal north road passes through this place, and the number of conveyances always in motion, to and fro, give it a lively appearance, and afford occupation to numerous houses of entertainment. The neighbourhood of the metropolis does not afford a pleasanter walk or ride, than from hence to Hornsey. There is also a good carriage and foot-way to Hampstead. The direct road to Highgate from London, is through Islington, a village which exceeds in size and population some cities.

An excavation was cut in 1821, at an enormous expense, through the eastern side of Highgate Hill, with a view to diminish the draught of the horses passing in this direction; and across this new road a grand archway has been thrown, to connect Highgate with Hornsey, &c.

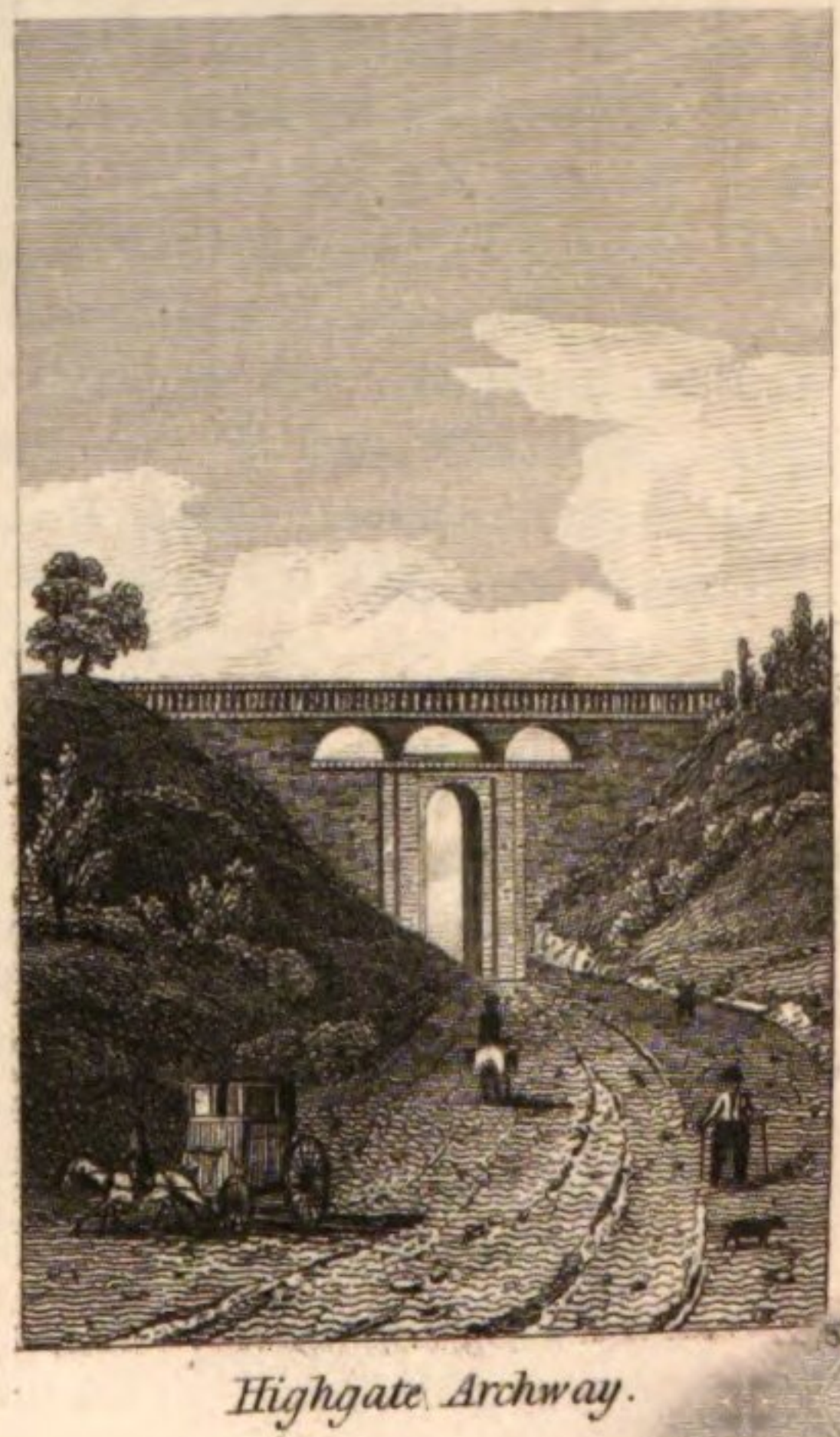
A range of *Almshouses*, built and endowed by the Mercers' company, from funds arising out of the Whittington estates,

Bullocks Museum.

Temple Bar.



Foreign Office.



Highgate Archway.

has lately been erected near the bottom of Highgate Hill, in Holloway. Mr. George Smith is the architect.

Kew. — A small village rendered remarkable by a royal palace and its celebrated gardens. It is situated opposite Brentford, on the south bank of the Thames, six miles from Hyde Park Corner, and about four miles from Kensington. An additional Palace was built here by the late king, from designs by the late James Wyatt, in the *Gothic* style, and on a large plan, but of an aspect so heavy as to possess rather the appearance of a prison, than a place of residence for a Royal Family. Its situation also is very objectionable.

Kew Gardens were decorated with a variety of Chinese temples and picturesque objects, by Sir William Chambers, and are rendered famous by the collection of exotics, begun in the year 1760, and at this time exhibiting one of the finest assemblages of plants in the world. To improve this garden was a favourite object with his late Majesty, and he was assisted by Sir Joseph Banks, and other zealous botanists. So extensive were those additions of late years, that a new house, of 110 feet in length, was built for the reception of African plants only. Catalogues have been published successively by Messrs. Aiton, father and son, the late and present gardener.

In an open space in the middle of the Wilderness, stands a superb building, called the *Pagoda*. The design is an imitation of the Chinese *Taa*. It is octagonal, and consists of ten stories, being 163 feet in height, and commanding a most enchanting prospect over a rich and variegated tract of country. The room on the lower story is 26 feet in diameter, and 18 feet high; and that on the tenth story is 17 feet diameter, and 71 feet high. Round each story is a gallery, inclosed by a rail, with a series of projecting roofs, after the Chinese manner. The staircase is in the centre of the building.

The other prominent features of Kew Gardens, as designed by Sir W. Chambers, are the *Orangery*, the *Temple of the Sun*, the *Flower Garden*, the *Menagerie*, the *Temple of Bellona*, the *Temple of Pan*, the *Temple of Eolus*, the *Temple of Solitude*, the *House of Confucius*, the *Theatre of Augusta*, the *Temple of Victory*, the *Alhambra*, the *Mosque*, the *Gallery of Antiques*, the *Temple of Peace*, and the *Roman Arch in Ruins*.

The temples and alcoves were a few years ago repaired and decorated; and a spacious walk, nearly half a mile in length,

was made, which, with several others, intersects the lawn at different points.

Kew Gardens are open on Sundays only, from Midsummer till the beginning of October, from ten o'clock in the morning till sun-set, when any well-dressed persons are admitted. The botanic garden may, however, be seen any day, as well as the pictures in the old Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has a mansion on Kew Green.

Richmond, celebrated for its picturesque situation on the banks of the Thames, is about eight miles from Hyde Park Corner, and the rich and fascinating prospects from the hill and bridge, are well worth visiting.

No person has ever seen Richmond Hill without being enchanted with the landscapes which it presents. Windsor, Harrow, Hampton Court, Twickenham, Petersham, the winding silvery Thames, and a large tract of country filled with villas, woods, and richly-cultivated fields, delight the eye of the spectator. The prospect cannot be described more appropriately than in the language of Thomson*, who resided many years at the house in Kew Foot Lane, now called Ross-dale House.

Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the Muse
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills!
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams!

Some portions of the old Palace of Sheen, the favourite residence of many of the Kings of England, are still remaining, and are occupied as private residences.

The beautiful Bridge of Richmond is chiefly remarkable for the fine views which it affords of the hill, and of the villas which adorn both banks of the Thames.

Richmond Park is eight miles round, and contain 2253 acres

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* This illustrious poet lies buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. The house in which he formerly resided deserves the notice of the stranger. It has been enlarged since his time, but his favourite seat in the garden is still preserved, as well as the table on which he used to write.

The first Earl of Orford built a mansion called the *Great Lodge* in Richmond Park, for his son, Robert, Lord Walpo.e who was Ranger. It is an elegant structure, the centre of which is constructed of stone, and the wings of brick; standing on rising ground, and commanding a fine prospect. Here also is the *New*, or *Stone Lodge*, built by George I., from a design by the Earl of Pembroke, as a hunting seat. His late Majesty, in 1802, gave it for life, together with sixty acres of land adjoining, to the present Viscount Sidmouth.

Near Richmond Green was formerly a park, called the *Old* or *Little Park*, to distinguish it from that just mentioned. Not far from the Lodge stands the *Observatory*, erected by Sir W. Chambers for the late King, in 1769. It contains an excellent collection of astronomical instruments, among which are a mural arch of eight feet radius; a zenith sector of twelve feet; a transit instrument of eight feet; a ten-feet reflector, made by Dr. Herschel; and the moveable dome contains a capital equatorial instrument. Here also, is a collection of subjects in natural history, an extensive apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from Hartz Forest, in Germany.

These gardens contain an elegant Cottage, situated in a sequestered spot, which was a favourite retreat of her late Majesty. Nature has disposed the ground of this park to great advantage.

Richmond Church is a neat edifice, with a low, embattled tower at the west end, built with white stone and flints arranged chequer-wise. Several persons of literary celebrity were interred in the adjoining cemetery; among whom, besides Thomson, are Dr. Moore, author of "Zeluco," Gilbert Wakefield, and Mons. Mallet du Pan; and also Mrs. Yates, the actress.

An excursion upon the water to Twickenham, or Hampton Court, is among the delightful recreations which offer themselves at Richmond.* The most striking beauties of this enchanting spot have been described by the late Rev. T. Maurice, in a Poem, intituled, "Richmond Hill."

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* In the summer season there are steam-packets to Richmond and Twickenham, which start daily, from Queenhithe, at 10 o'clock in the morning, except on Sundays, when they go from Blackfriar's Bridge, at 10 and 11. The fare on Sundays is 3*s.* each person, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on other days. The accommodations are good, and the packets have bands of musicians on board.

Sion House. On the opposite bank of the Thames, facing Kew Gardens, in the parish of Isleworth, is situated Sion House, one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland. It was originally built for a society of Brigitine Nuns, removed thither from Twickenham, in 1432. After the reformation, it was granted to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; and on his attainder given to Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Queen Mary restored it to the Nuns, who were expelled by her successor. In 1604, it came into the possession of the ancestors of the present proprietor. The buildings form a large quadrangle, and the mansion is in all respects fitted up in a style suitable to the princely opulence of its owner. The great hall, which is paved with black and white marble, is sixty-six feet by thirty-one, and thirty-four high: it contains some antique colossal statues, and a cast of the Dying Gladiator, in bronze, by Valadier. Adjoining the hall is a most magnificent vestibule, with twelve columns of the Ionic order, and sixteen pilasters of *verd antique*, purchased at a considerable expense, being the greatest quantity of that valuable species of marble which is to be found in any single building in Europe. The dining-room is ornamented with marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro scuro*. The ceiling of the drawing-room is ornamented with copies from many of the antique paintings that have been found in different parts of Europe. The Mosaic work of which the tables are composed, was found in the Baths of Titus at Rome. The magnificent library extends the whole length of the eastern quadrangle, and is 130 feet by fourteen. The house was much improved under the direction of Robert Adam, the architect, in 1762; and the gardens by Brown.

Osterley Park, situated nine miles west from London, in the parish of Heston, formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Waller, and others. In the beginning of the last century it was purchased by Sir Francis Child. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house, rebuilt by Sir F. Child, in 1750, is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south. The apartments are spacious, and are fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and Gobelin tapestry, elegantly sculptured marbles, &c.; the decorations display the talents of Mr. Adam, the architect, and Zucchi, the painter: they were fitted up by the late Sir Robert Child, who succeeded his brother Francis in 1763. From the lodges, a spacious road

is conducted between two fine sheets of water, which give great beauty and variety to this part of the park. On the north bank of one of these is a Menagerie. Strangers are permitted to drive through the park, and to visit the house, any day, except Sunday, by applying at Messrs. Child and Co.'s, London, for a ticket for that purpose. The Earl of Jersey, in right of his lady, is the present occupier.

Twickenham, distinguished by the number of beautiful seats and villas which adorn it, is ten miles from HydePark Corner, and about two from Richmond.

In this village lived Pope, and here he lies buried in the church: but his once admired house was pulled down, a few years ago, by a later occupant, the Baroness Howe. The grotto, however, is preserved. An interesting account of this seat, by Mr. Britton, with a fine print from Turner, were published in "The Fine Arts of the English school."

The chief ornament of Twickenham is *Strawberry Hill*, the seat of the late Horace Walpole, who bequeathed it to the Hon. and ingenious, Mrs. Damer. It belongs at present to the Earl of Waldegrave. It is built entirely in the Gothic style, and most of the windows are ornamented with stained glass. The house is not large, nor the rooms numerous; but the pictures, sculptures, reliques, antiques, books, and curiosities, are of very great value. The principal apartments are the refectory, or great parlour, the little parlour, the blue breakfasting-room, the library, the star-chamber, the Holbein chamber, the gallery, the round-room, the tribune or cabinet, the great bedchamber, and the small library. In the garden is a "Gothic chapel," containing a curious Mosaic shrine, brought from Rome.

Hampton Court Palace, thirteen miles from London, was built originally by Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards rebuilt or enlarged, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, for King William III. The grand façade next the gardens is 330 feet in length, and that next the Thames is 328 feet.

The palace consists of three grand quadrangles; the western, or entrance court, is 167 feet by 141; the middle, or clock court, is 133 feet by 91; and the eastern, or fountain court, is 111 feet by 117. Charles I. was a state-prisoner in the old palace; Cromwell afterwards resided here; and it was occasionally inhabited by Charles II. and James II. The present

structure was the favourite residence of William III., and frequently occupied by Anne and George I. and II. George III. never resided here; but his present Majesty, when Regent, passed a short time at Hampton Court in the autumn of 1817.

The pictures are numerous, and many of them by the first masters. Among them are the unrivalled Cartoons of Raphael, perhaps the greatest wonder of the art that the world ever produced. They may be seen any day or hour on application to the guide, who resides in the palace, and to whom it is usual for parties to give from three to five shillings.

The park and gardens are three miles in circumference. In the wilderness is a *Maze*, which furnishes much amusement to those who do not understand the plan of its arrangement. In the grape-house is the famous vine, which, in one year, produced 2200 bunches of grapes, averaging 1*lb* weight each.

Hampton House was the villa of the late David Garrick, the celebrated dramatist. On purchasing the estate, he had the mansion new fronted, from designs by R. Adam the architect. Near the Thames, he erected a temple to Shakspeare, where was a statue of the great bard, by Roubiliac; and it contained paintings by Zoffany, and by Hogarth, all of which are dispersed.

Oatlands, lately the seat of the Duke of York, is situated in the parishes of Weybridge and Walton, in Surrey, on a terrace which commands views of the rich adjacent country. The mansion formerly standing here, was accidentally destroyed by fire, in 1793; after which the present structure was erected from designs by Mr. Holland. This estate was sold by auction a few years ago. The park and grounds are nearly six miles round, and seated in the finest part of the county. A famous Grotto is the curiosity of this place, which chiefly attracts strangers: it cost 12,000*l*. Here also is a cemetery for the favourite dogs of the late amiable Duchess of York, who kept a considerable number in a state of whimsical luxury. Her Grace had likewise a curious menagerie in the Park. This is now the seat of Edw. Hughes Ball, Esq.

Claremont is situated near the village of Esher, in Surrey, about 17 miles from London. Sir John Vanbrugh, well known for a peculiar style of architecture, built a low brick house, for his own residence here, which Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, afterwards created Duke of Newcastle, bought and to which he added a magnificent room for the entertainment of

large companies. He also increased the grounds by further purchases, and having adorned the park, edged by a winding bank, with scattered shrubberies, he erected a building on an eminence in the park, in the shape of a castle, and named it Claremont, from its first title.

After the death of the Duke, the estate was purchased by Lord Clive, who gave directions to Mr. Brown to build him a house, and lay out the grounds, without any limitation of expense: this he performed to his Lordship's satisfaction, at the cost of upwards of 100,000*l.*

After Lord Clive's death, in 1774, Claremont was sold to Viscount Galway, and by him to the earl of Tyrconnel, who, in 1807, disposed of it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; the latter occupied it until 1816, when it was purchased by Parliament for 65,000*l.*, as a country residence for Prince Leopold and his consort, the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, who died there in child-bed, the 6th November, 1817.

Chertsey, and St. Anne's Hill. — Not far from Oatlands is the market town of Chertsey, and near it is St. Anne's Hill, the residence of Mrs. Fox, and once the favoured retirement of that celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

The mansion contains, among other objects of curiosity, a selection of paintings by the first masters. The house, greenhouse, and grounds display many traits of the taste and talents of the late eminent proprietor.

Epsom.—This village is famous for a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom Salts, which once drew large resorts of fashionable company, but which, as a medical water, has long been disused.

It now derives nearly equal celebrity from its extensive and much frequented race-course, where the metropolitan admirers of horse-racing assemble, in great numbers, in the spring and autumnal seasons, when the races are held. Epsom Downs afford a charming ride in every season of the year.

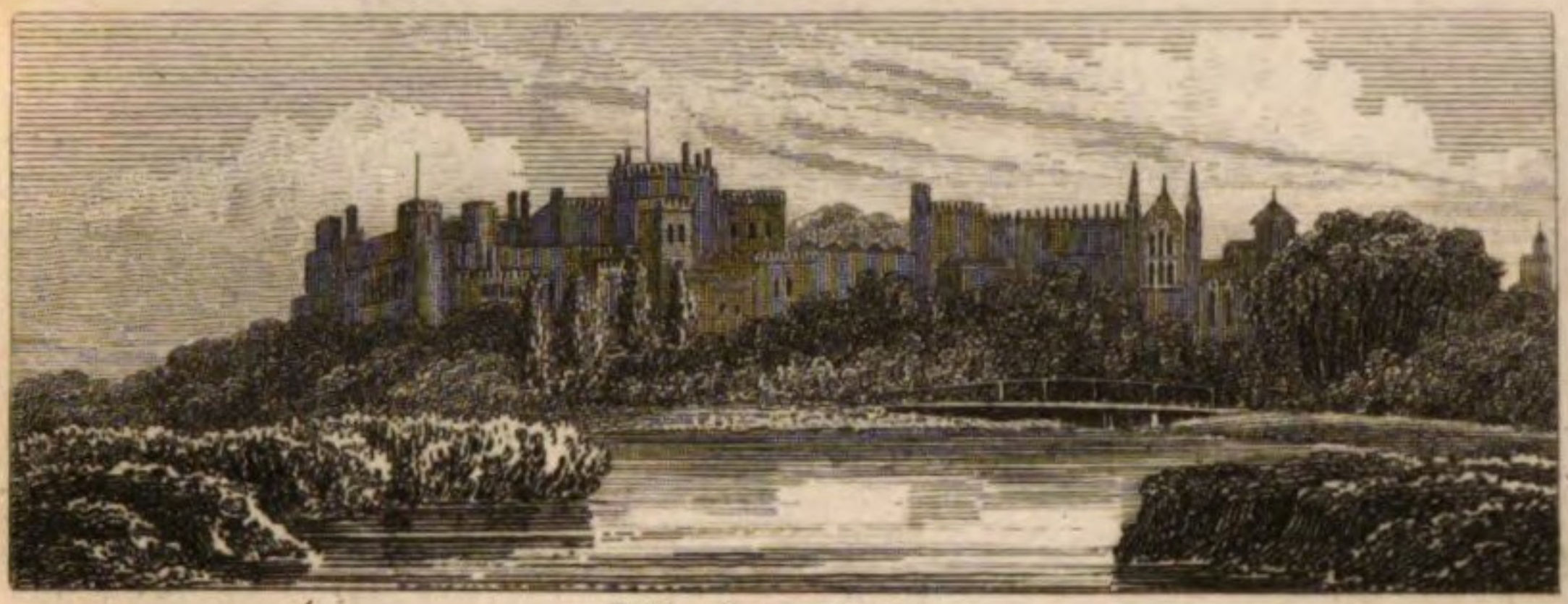
Dorking. The neighbourhood of Dorking, in Surrey, 22 miles from London, is one of the most picturesque, and the most highly-cultivated and decorated of any in the country. It merits three days residence better than any watering place in England, Matlock or Malvern alone excepted. The village of Mickleham, Norbury Park, Box Hill, Leith

Hill, and the noblemen and gentlemen's seats which cover the neighbourhood, all render it a sort of fairy region. About half a mile from the town is the *Deepdene*, the very beautiful seat of Thomas Hope, Esq. who has, of late years, made such various alterations in the mansion, from his own classical designs, that it has now all the air and character of an Italian villa. The grounds are uncommonly picturesque, and possess greater variety, perhaps, than can be found in any other seat of similar extent throughout England. He has also purchased the adjoining estate, called Chart Park, and annexed it to that of the *Deepdene*.

Egham. This village is situated on the south of the Thames, eighteen miles from the metropolis. It is celebrated for its annual races, which are much frequented, and take place nearly on the site of *Runnymede*, where the encamped Barons extorted from the tyrant John the Great Charter of Liberties, called *Magna Charta*. It is nowise creditable to the country, that no monument yet honours the site, though one has long been in contemplation. The Iron Bridge of one arch, over the Thames, from this place to Staines, merits notice. The races are held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September. *Hounslow Heath* is famous for its extensive Powder Mills, and was formerly much noted for the highway robberies committed on its exposed roads. Nearly the whole heath is now inclosed and cultivated.

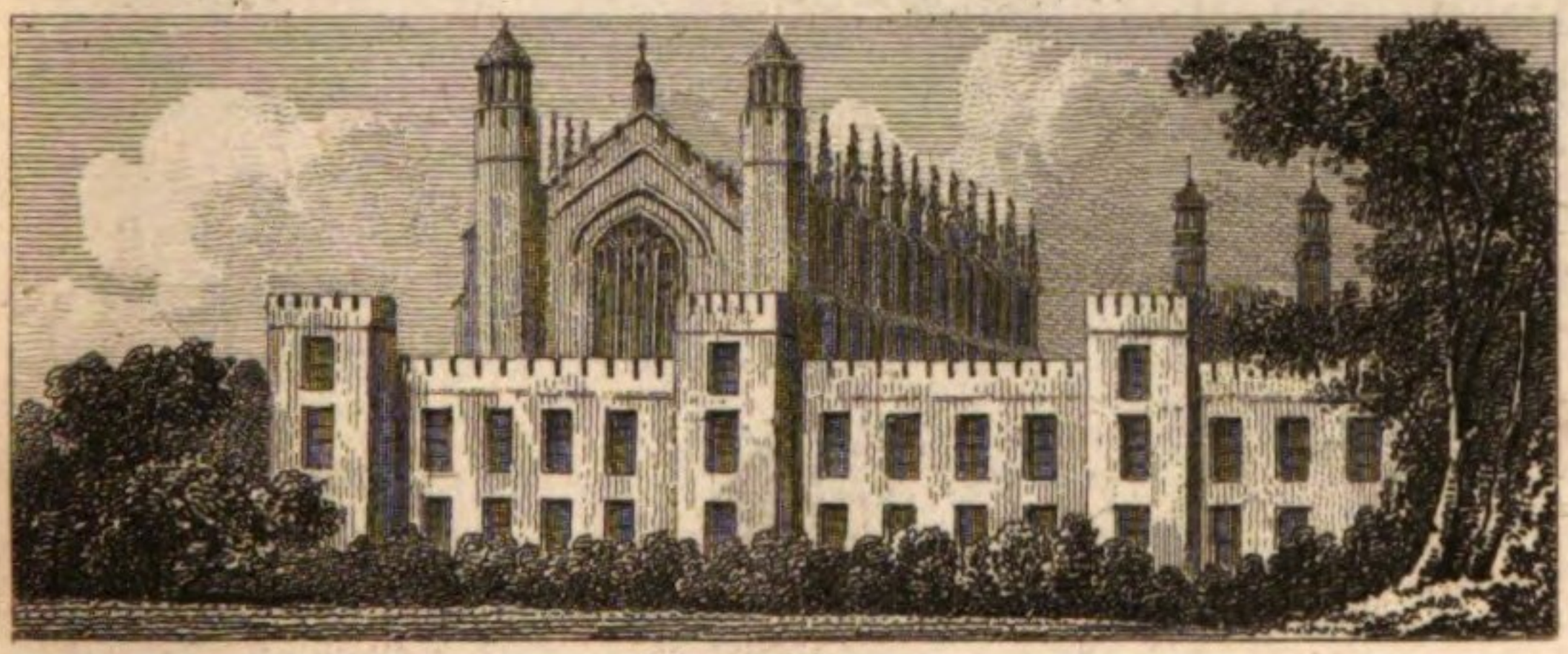
Windsor Castle. Twenty-two miles west of London, on the south bank of the Thames, stands the lofty residence of the Kings of England, Windsor Castle. It was always the favourite retreat of George III., and at this time is the only palace which England can boast of, as fully worthy of the residence of its Sovereign. The castle is situated on a hill, which commands a delightful prospect over the adjacent country. The terrace is one of the most charming walks in the world, and is 1870 feet in length.

The present, or rather the late structure was built principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, in the reign of Edward III. Great additions were made to it under Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II.; but it having long been in a state of dilapidation, designs for rebuilding and enlarging it were made by Jeffry Wyatt, Esq. (now *Wyatville*), and under his superintendence,



Windsor Castle.

Holland House.



Eton College.

The Cobourg Theatre.

many parts of the old castle have been pulled down, and other parts are now in a rapid state of progress.

The castle is divided into two courts, the upper and the lower, separated from each other by the Round Tower, in which resides the governor. On the north of the upper court, were situated the state apartments; on the east, his Majesty's private apartments; and on the south, various apartments belonging to officers of state. The new entrance to the royal apartments was erected from designs by the late James Wyatt, and under the immediate direction of George III. The lower court is chiefly remarkable, as containing St. George's Chapel, a beautiful structure of Pointed Architecture. It was founded by Edward III., in 1377, and improved and embellished in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII.

The Royal Cemetery here was begun in 1810, under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. An excavation was formed in the dry rock of chalk, of the entire length and width of the building called Cardinal Wolsey's Tomb-house, within the walls of which it is enclosed to the depth of fifteen feet from the surface. The dimensions of the whole are, 70 feet long, by 28 wide, and 14 deep. The interment of the late Queen Charlotte, on the 2d of December, 1818, was the fourth that had taken place here since the vault was formed by the order of his late Majesty. The first was that of the Princess Amelia; the second that of the Duchess of Brunswick; the third that of the lamented Princess Charlotte. Another has followed, in the burial of our late venerable monarch, George III.

At *Frogmore*, about half a mile south-east of Windsor, is a very beautiful house with fine gardens, which constituted a favourite residence of the late Queen Charlotte.

Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, was remarkable as having been the residence of her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, and the place of her decease on August the 7th, 1821. It was erected in the reign of Charles the First, by Sir N. Crispe, Bart., and belonged, afterwards, to Prince Rupert. It was purchased in 1792, for 85,000*l.* by the late Margrave of Anspach, who married Lady Craven. The Margravine's taste was eminently conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house; the whole of this mansion has recently been pulled down.

Chiswick House, six miles from Hyde Park Corner, is a beautiful villa belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. It was

built by Lord Burlington, from a design of Palladio, and has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, under the direction of the late James Wyatt, Esq. The front, as seen from the road, with several beautiful cedars before it, is truly fascinating. The inside is equal in effect, if not superior. The walls are covered with pictures by the first Flemish and Italian masters; and the ceilings, cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt, and finished with the utmost elegance and taste.

The late Duchess of Devonshire, who was justly celebrated for her taste, genius, and liberality, made several considerable improvements and additions to the house; and in the gardens, which have always been famous for their classic elegance, she assembled all the modern improvements in the art of picturesque planting. The present duke, by pulling down Morton House, and joining its gardens to his own, has still further improved this elegant seat.

The house may be viewed by tickets, which can be obtained by respectable persons, on proper application, at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly.

Chelsea. The royal hospital at this place for invalid soldiers, is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, and consists of several spacious buildings with large gardens. The hospital is a brick building, ornamented with stone quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns. The north front is simple in its style, consisting of a centre and wings, in a straight line, and having no other ornament than a plain portico. The front next the Thames is more decorated, and has a pleasing appearance. The principal parts form three sides of a square; the centre building possesses a fine portico, with a piazza on each side; and the other two, noble and corresponding porticos. From the centre building extend wings, covering two spacious quadrangles; the whole front of the hospital measures 804 feet. The plan of this edifice was by Sir Christopher Wren. In the centre of the hospital, are the chapel, and the great dining-hall. The former is a large plain building: the floor is paved with marble, alternately of black and white squares. The latter is a fine room, decorated, at the upper end, with paintings by Cooke, representing Charles II., with devices, expressive of various attributes.

The affairs of this establishment are managed by commissioners, consisting of some of the great officers of state, (especially in the war department), a governor, and lieutenant-

governor. The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 476; and of out-pensioners, not less than 80,000. The former are provided with all necessaries; the latter have each pensions from 7*l.* 12*s.* to 54*l.* 15*s.* per annum, paid half-yearly.

The Royal Military Asylum. — A magnificent building, upon an extensive plan, was completed in 1805, situated near Sloane Square, Chelsea, as a Royal Military Asylum for educating about 500 children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; to erect and support which, parliament granted a sum of money, and each regiment contributes annually one day's pay.

The new parish Church of St. Luke's, Chelsea, which was erected from the designs of Mr. J. Savage, was consecrated in October, 1824. This is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style of architecture. At the west end is a lofty square tower, supported on four arches; and on each side is an elegant arcade, protecting the entrance to the ailes.

Besides these buildings, the *Botanical Garden*, belonging to the Apothecaries' Company of London, is deserving of attention. In this garden, are two Cedars of Lebanon, of large dimensions and singular shape, which were planted in 1685, and were then about three feet high. The coffee-tree, tea-shrub, sugar-cane, and bread-fruit tree, are among the curiosities which may be seen in this garden.

Deptford. — Deptford is remarkable for its spacious dock-yard, where second and third rate ships may always be seen upon the stocks, and where the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns was launched in 1810. The whole extent of the yard is thirty-one acres. It contains a double wet dock, of two acres, and a single one, of an acre and a half, a basin, and two mast-ponds; a large quadrangular storehouse, and extensive smiths' shops; with about twenty forges for making anchors, &c. — mast-houses, sheds for timber, a mould loft, various other extensive work-shops, and houses for the officers of the yard. The number of the artisans, constantly employed, is from 1000 to 1500.

The ancient manor-house of Deptford was the seat of the celebrated John Evelyn, whose *Diary*, Letters, &c. were published a few years since, by Mr. Bray. This mansion was long ago destroyed; and the parish work-house of St. Nicholas stands on its site, but his memory is still preserved, by the sign of "Evelyn's Head," at a public-house.

Dulwich College. At the present village of Dulwich, is *God's Gift College*, so named by its founder, Edward Alleyne, a player of great celebrity in Shakspeare's time. It is, or should be, devoted to the maintenance of persons exclusively of the name of *Alleyne*, or *Allen*, derived from certain parishes named in the founder's will.

In the year 1810, the late Sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed a large and valuable collection of pictures to this college, with a sum of money for building a spacious and appropriate Gallery, and to produce an annual income to support the expenses of the establishment. A Gallery was built from the designs of John Soane, Esq., and a Mausoleum attached to it for the bodies of the founder, and of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans. This Gallery was completed and opened in 1817.*

The hours of admission, from April to November, are from 10 to 5, and from November to April, 11 to 3. Children under twelve years of age are not admitted; nor is there any admittance on Fridays and Sundays. Tickets to view the *Bourgeois Gallery* may be had gratis of Colnaghi, Pall Mall, East; Clay, Ludgate Hill; Hurst and Robinson, Pall Mall; and Lloyd, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

Greenwich Hospital, founded in 1694 by King William and Queen Mary for invalid seamen, is situated on the south bank of the Thames, at the distance of five miles from London Bridge. It consists of four grand edifices, detached from each other, yet forming a very entire and beautiful plan, especially when viewed from the river, to which the main front is opposite. These buildings, which are respectively denominated King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's, are disposed in the following manner: King Charles's and Queen Anne's buildings are situated to the north, or next to the river, from which they are separated by a spacious terrace 865 feet in length; they have a grand area, or square, between them, 273 feet wide, with a fine statue of George II. by Rysbrach, in the centre. Beyond, to the south, stand the two other piles, having an interval between them, considerably less than the grand square, being but 115 feet wide; the effect of this is to occasion an apparent connexion between the portions of the edifice as seen from the river.

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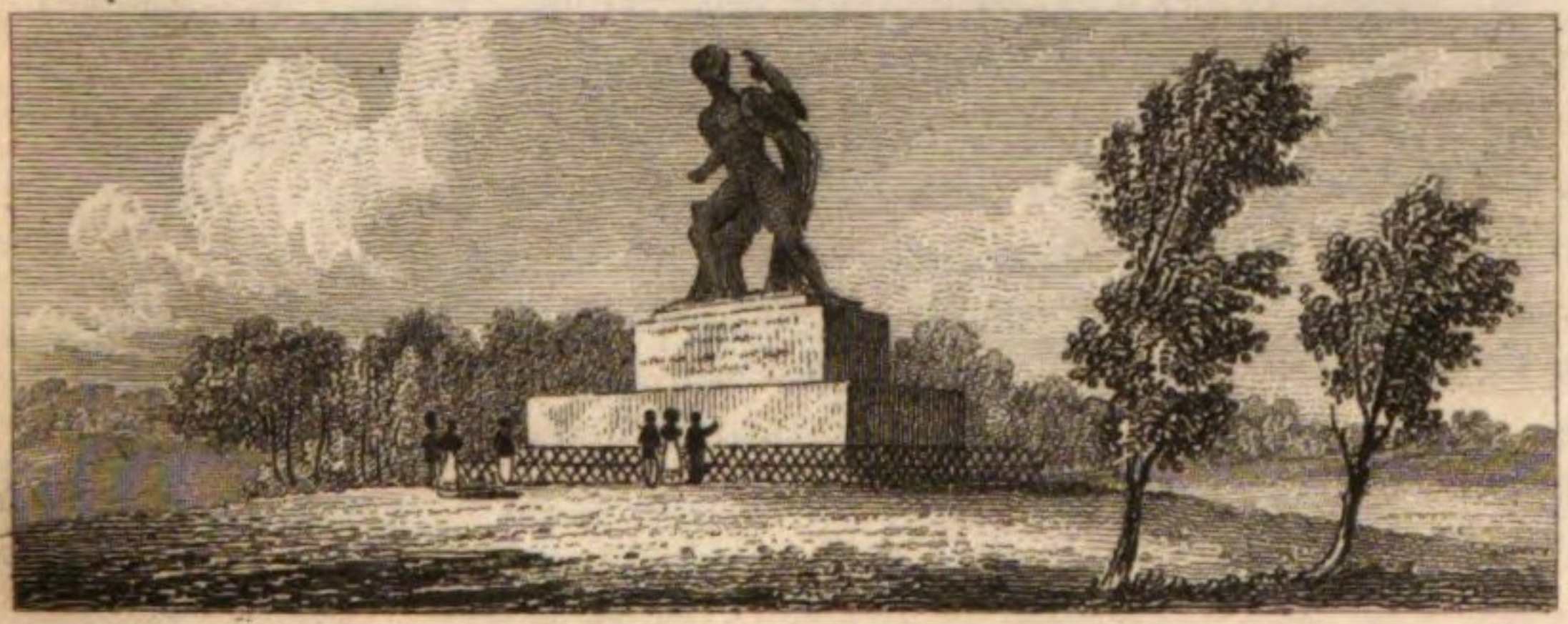
* A catalogue and an account of this collection will be found in "Westmacott's Catalogues of Picture Galleries, &c. 8vo. 1824."

Picture Gallery Dulwich College.

Westminster School.



Statue in Hyde Park

Pall Mall East.

The northern buildings are after one of the finest designs of Inigo Jones, and correspond in their style and ornaments, which are of the Corinthian order; the western part of King Charles's building was rebuilt in 1811—1814. The southern were designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and correspond as to their general effect, although there is some small difference between them. Each has a Doric colonnade (surrounding all that part which is seen from the river or terrace,) twenty feet high, with an entablature and balustrade; and each is ornamented, at the angle seen from the river, with a cupola, supported by duplicate columns, of the Composite order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins, and crowned with a turret.

The principal elevations of Greenwich Hospital are of Portland stone, except some subordinate parts, which are, however, to be taken down, and rebuilt of stone. The grandeur of effect produced by the entire edifice, presenting, as it does, so much variety without discordance, is scarcely to be imagined. And this is still heightened by the great square and the area beyond, with the *Naval Asylum*, terminating with a view of the *Observatory*, standing on a fine eminence in Greenwich Park.

The entrance to the Chapel in Queen Mary's building, is by an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of *Faith*, *Hope*, *Charity*, and *Meekness*, executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory, from designs by West. From this, a flight of fourteen steps leads into the chapel, through a beautiful portal, with large folding doors of mahogany. The body of the chapel is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, the several officers, &c. Over the altar is a painting by West, of the *Escape of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Melita*. On each side of the arch, which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon, one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the Eucharist. In the segment, between the great cornice and the ceiling, is a painting of the *Ascension*, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in *chiaro oscuro*, forming the last of a series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel. The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above the same, richly carved. In the six inter-columniations are *alto relievos*, designed from the Acts of the Apostles. The reader's desk is

square, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit. In the four intercolumniations are *alto relievos* from the prophets.

In King William's building, the *Painted Hall*, which is of equal size with the Chapel, and was painted by Sir James Thornhill, consists of two divisions, separated by a flight of steps. In the lower hall is a fine collection of pictures, first placed here in 1824, consisting of representations of sea-fights and portraits of naval officers. The ceiling represents King William and Queen Mary sitting on a throne under a large pavilion; they are surrounded by the Cardinal Virtues, the Four Seasons, the Signs of the Zodiac, &c. At the sides of the upper Hall, are paintings of the respective Landings in England of William III., and George I.; and on the ceiling, the portraits of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, her consort, with various emblematical figures, &c. In this part stands the funeral car in which the remains of the brave Lord Nelson were carried to St. Paul's Cathedral. Within a pediment of the inner quadrangle of this building, is a very large emblematical representation of the *Death of Nelson* in *alto relievo*, designed by the late Benjamin West, and executed in Coade's artificial stone.

On the north, is an entrance to the hospital from the river. An iron balustrade runs the length of the terrace, having gates opening to a flight of steps, leading down to the water. On the outside of the balustrade is a quay, paved with broad stone flags. On the east and west are two entrances, corresponding with each other, by iron gates, with rusticated piers, adjoining which are the porters' lodges. These gates are open to the public during the day. The chapel may be seen for sixpence; and the great hall for the same fee, but with company, each each person pays 3*d*. only.

We may add to what we have said of this edifice, that each of the grand colonnades, attached to the two southern buildings, is 347 feet in length, having a return pavilion 70 feet in length; and that they are composed of more than 300 duplicate columns and pilasters, of Portland stone. The stranger, we are persuaded, will return highly gratified by a visit to Greenwich Hospital, which is one of the finest modern buildings in Europe; and, without exception, the most superb and beautiful edifice in the world, devoted to a charitable purpose.

The *Infirmary* is a square building of brick, 198 feet in length, and 175 in breadth. It was designed by the late Mr.

James Stuart, and is a very valuable addition to the institution. This infirmary is very commodious, and is calculated to hold 256 patients.

The *School*, which was also designed by Stuart, is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a colonnade of the Tuscan order, intended for a play-ground and shelter for the boys in bad weather; it is 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room is 100 feet long, and 25 broad, capable of containing 200 boys. The apartments of the boys are fitted up with hammocks instead of beds. Here are rooms for the nurses, and other attendants; and, at a small distance, a good house for the schoolmaster.

The *Naval Asylum* is on a grand and extensive scale in the park, for the education of 3000 children of seamen, who, when of a proper age, are sent to sea, if they manifest no dislike to it, and the girls are apprenticed, or put out to service.

The present establishment of Greenwich Hospital consists of a master and governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, and eight lieutenants, with a variety of officers of the hospital, 2710 pensioners, 168 nurses, and 32,000 out-pensioners. The number of persons residing within the walls, including officers, &c. amounts to nearly 3500.

The pensioners within the hospital have the following allowances; boatswains 2*s.* 6*d.*, mates 1*s.* 6*d.*, private men 1*s.* per week for pocket-money; and every man, indiscriminately, the following diet: one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts of beer every day; one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday; one pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and peas-soup, cheese, and butter, on Wednesday and Friday. For clothing, they are allowed, in the space of two years, a blue suit of clothes, a hat, three pair of blue yarn hose, four pair of shoes, four shirts, and five neckcloths. The out-pensioners are allowed from 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year each, for which they have tickets granted enabling them to receive their pensions quarterly at the hospital, or from collectors of the customs or excise, if they reside at a distance.

Greenwich is also remarkable for its pleasant park, which affords some fine views of the metropolis, and of the Thames, filled with shipping, and is celebrated as the grand rendezvous of the populace of London, in the three first days of the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays. Every stranger to the British metropolis, at either of those periods, should, if the weather be fine, not miss the opportunity of viewing this grand merry-making of 30 or 40,000 persons of both sexes.

The *Royal Observatory* is a conspicuous and celebrated object on the top of the hill in this park. It is well furnished with astronomical apparatus. The famous *Camera Obscura*, in one of the turrets, when in order, deserves the notice of every person who visits this park; but, to obtain a sight of it, an introduction to the Astronomer Royal is necessary.

Woolwich. — This place is worthy of being visited by strangers, on account of its Dock-yard, Royal Arsenal, Military Barracks, and Repository, &c.

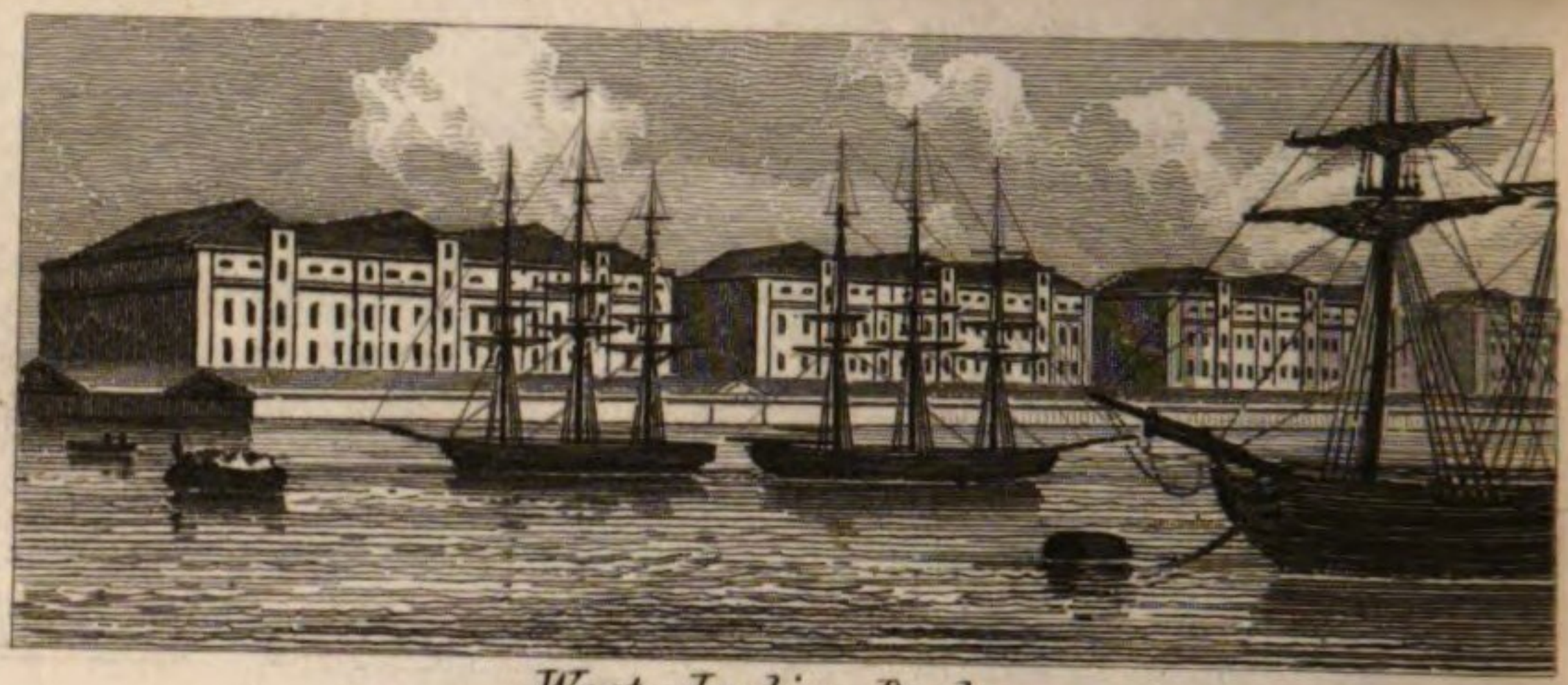
The royal dock-yard consists of a narrow strip of land, by the river side, almost half a mile in length. It contains two dry docks, three mast ponds, a smith's shop, with several forges for making anchors, a model-loft, extensive store-houses, sheds, workshops, &c. It employ supwards of 1000 persons; and first-rate men of war are frequently built in this yard: the Nelson, of 120 guns, was launched from it. The rope-walk, for making large cables, is a quarter of a mile in length.

The *Royal Arsenal*, formerly the *Warren*, is the grand dépôt of artillery, and for warlike apparatus and machinery belonging to the British navy and army. It covers altogether upwards of an hundred acres of ground, and contains a foundry for brass cannon, the manufactory for Congreve rockets, immense stores of shot, shells, mortars, and other instruments of destruction, besides the old military academy, barracks, &c. All the ordnance used by government are first proved in this place.

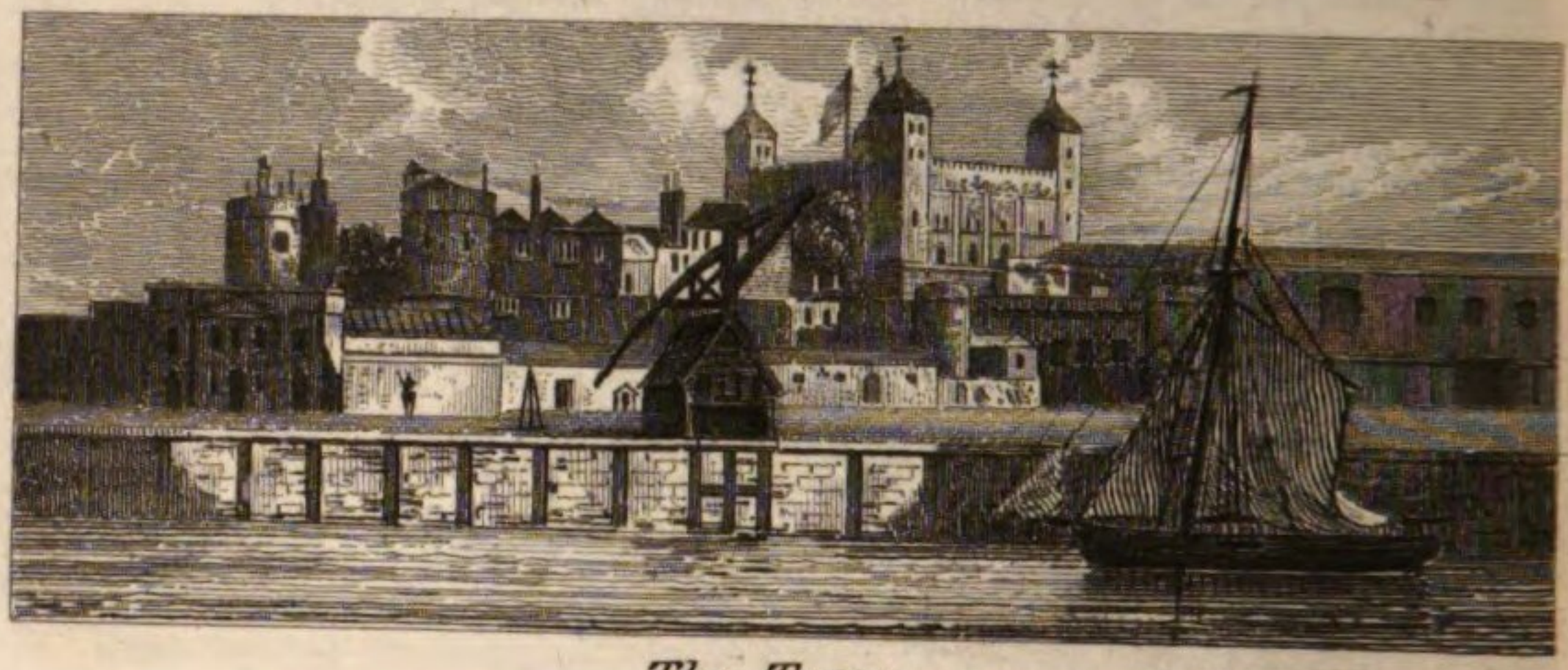
At Woolwich, also, is the *Royal Military Academy* for the education of cadets, &c. This is a handsome castellated edifice more than 200 yards in length, designed by the late Mr. James Wyatt.

The *Artillery Barracks*, erected in recent years, form a prodigy even among our late expensive war establishments. This building is on the common, and near it, on the south-west side of the barrack-field, is the *Royal Military Repository*, in which is a piece of water and canals for experiments with gun-boats, &c. The *Marine Barracks* is likewise an extensive modern building, at a short distance westward from the artillery barracks.

Strangers, who wish to view the objects worthy of attention at Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, which are of a nature in a great degree peculiar to the British empire, may, in warm weather, and if the tide serves, very pleasantly effect their intentions, by taking a boat for the day at Billingsgate or the

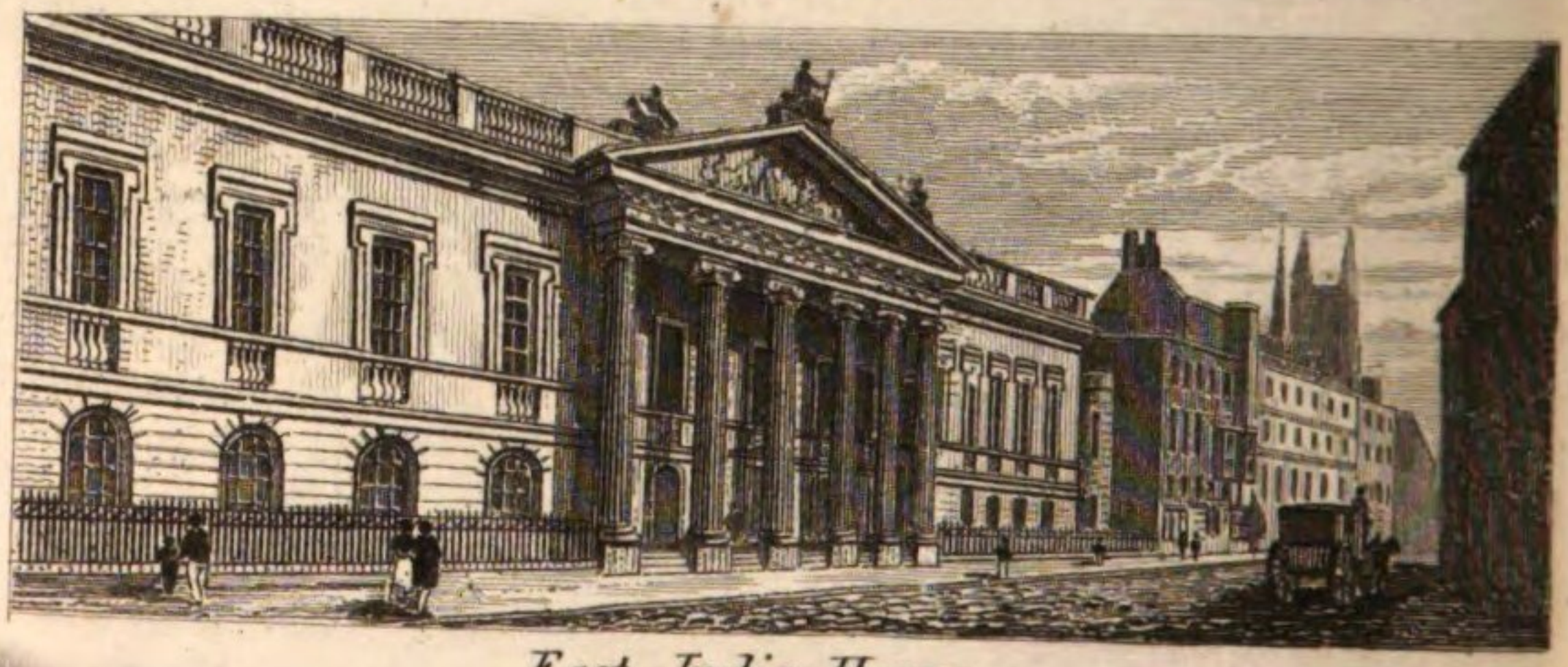


West India Docks.



The Tower.

Custom House.



East India House.

Tower; or they may avail themselves of one of the Gravesend sailing or steam boats.

The West India Docks.—These immense works, which form a dépôt for the shipping in the West India trade, are among the prominent wonders of British commerce. They were undertaken in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in 1799, intituled, "The West India Dock Act." The entrances into them are at Blackwall and Limehouse-hole; their site is wholly on the Isle of Dogs; and upon the wharfs and quays adjoining them, all West India ships unload and load their cargoes.

The northern dock, for unloading inwards, is in extent 2600 by 510 feet, and 29 feet deep, covering a space of 30 acres, and capable of containing from two to three hundred sail of ships. The Export Dock, situated to the south of the other, covers an area of twenty-four acres, and its size is 2800 by 400 feet, being also 29 deep. Both docks are surrounded by a series of immense warehouses.

The proprietors of this capital mercantile improvement are styled "The West-India Dock Company;" and they are reimbursed by a tonnage of 6*s.* upon the burthen of every ship which enters the docks: for wharfage, landing, housing, weighing, cooperage, and warehouse room, they are entitled to certain rates upon all goods that are discharged, such as 8*d.* per cwt. upon sugar; 1*d.* per gallon upon rum; 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon coffee; 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon cotton, wool, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding that these docks have occasioned a very important branch of trade to be removed to a considerable and even inconvenient distance from the metropolis, yet their advantages to the port of London are, upon the whole, incalculable. The West-India trading-ships generally arriving in fleets, occasioned much crowding, confusion, and damage, in the river, whereas these vessels being now disposed of in the docks, the overgrown trade of the port is carried on with far greater convenience.

To enable shipping, in their passage up and down the Thames, to avoid the circuitous and inconvenient course round the Isle of Dogs, a canal is cut across this Isle, through which, upon paying certain moderate rates, all ships, vessels, and craft, are permitted to proceed in their passage up and down the Thames. For three years after its completion, ships above two hundred tons paid 1*d.* per ton; from one hundred to two hundred tons, 1½*d.* per ton; from one hundred to fifty tons, 10*s.*

per vessel; from fifty to twenty tons, 5*s.* per vessel; and boats and craft, 1*s* each.

At *Mill Wall*, near the West-India Docks, are several manufactories of importance; especially iron works, for making chains and anchors; and captain Huddart's cable manufactory, worked by a machine, which, in a surprising degree, simplifies the process.

The East India Docks. — These are situated lower down the river than Blackwall, and comprise a noble series of works, worthy of the great Company which produced them; but they excite less interest than the West-India Docks, and are more difficult of access to inquisitive strangers.

That called the Brunswick, or the Outer Dock, was formed by Mr. Perry. The inner dock, constructed by the East India Dock Company for the purpose of unloading their homeward-bound ships, comprehends eighteen acres. This is called the *Import* dock, and is 1410 feet long, 560 wide, and 30 deep. The *Export* dock, as originally excavated, was 780 feet long, 520 wide, and 30 deep, covering 9½ acres; but this part was, in 1817, considerably enlarged, by the formation of a new basin, towards the east. Great alterations and improvements are now in contemplation here. From these docks all the goods of the Company are conveyed to the warehouses in London in covered caravans, locked up so as to prevent fraud or smuggling.

The adjoining Ship Building Yard is the property of Sir Robert Wigram, and merits the notice of strangers who are unacquainted with the details of that art. Below his premises is the *Trinity House Buoy Wharf.*

The London Dock. — This is an immense Dock situated at Wapping, between Ratcliffe Highway and the Thames: it covers more than 20 acres of ground, and is 1262 feet long, 699 feet wide, and 27 feet deep. The capital of the company is 1,200,000*l.*; the ultimate profits upon the scheme are limited to 10 per cent. It was first opened on the 31st of January 1805. A new dock of 14 acres is now forming here.

The two warehouses for the reception of tobacco are situated at the eastern extremity. The largest is 762 feet long, and 160 feet wide, equally divided by a strong partition wall, with double iron doors; the smallest is 250 feet by 200. Both of them consist of a ground-floor and vaults; the first is wholly applied to the reception of tobacco; the cellars in the smaller

warchouses are appropriated to the care and housing of wines, brandies, &c. They are solely under the controul of the officers of the customs, the proprietors of the docks having nothing more to do with them than to receive the rents.

RIDES AND PROMENADES.

Among the fashionable or more pleasing drives and rides, the attractions of some of which have been previously alluded to, may be named *Hyde Park*, which is accessible at all hours, except in Hackney Coaches; the *Regent's Park*, which includes a double drive of four miles' variety; the *King's Road*, from Pimlico to Fulham; the *Harrow Road* from Paddington; the vicinity of *Crouch End* and *Hornsey*; and the *circuit* of *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

Equestrians, and persons occupying carriages, may in these places, (more particularly in those first-mentioned) between the hours of *one* and *five*, meet persons of rank, affluence, and fashion, and partake in this metropolitan recreation.

Equestrians will be highly gratified every Sunday morning from twelve to two, at *Tattersall's*, where there is an exhibition of the finest horses for sale, and often an assemblage of gentlemen of the first rank.

A more extended ride for strangers may include *Kew*, *Richmond*, and *Hampton Court*, a route which may be performed in a day or morning. *Windsor* may also be included, but the tour will then employ two days.

CHAP. XVI.

A Twelve Days' Perambulation in London and its Environs, with a Panoramic View of the principal Objects of Interest.

Strangers in London have frequently only a limited time to devote to the inspection of the more prominent features of the metropolis: and it is not uncommon for

them to lose no small part of this time for want of knowing exactly how to bestow it to the best advantage; or, in other words, for want of some regular plan, which, embracing the most interesting objects according to their local distribution, would enable the stranger to visit them in succession, and thus see more in a few days than he might otherwise be able to inspect in as many weeks.

The following sketch of a Twelve Days' metropolitan perambulation has therefore been drawn out; and by adhering to this, or any similar scheme, it is inconceivable how much may be viewed within such a period.

In thus arranging the various excursions to the best advantage, this Picture of London will prove a useful companion; as an accurate description of each object, so far as our limits allow, may be found in the body of the book, further illustrated by maps, and in the more expensive copies, by numerous engravings. Thus, supposing the first wish of a stranger to be a visit to ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the TOWER, &c., and that he fixes his residence at no great distance from the city, we shall proceed to a distribution of visits not occupying an entire fortnight, and yet embracing every material object of general curiosity.

First Day.

ST. PAUL'S may be visited in the forenoon: GUILDHALL may then be viewed, together with the MANSION HOUSE, the BANK, the ROYAL EXCHANGE, the AUCTION MART, ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, &c.

FINSBURY SQUARE merits notice as the only good one at the east end of the town; and in the way to it may be seen the LONDON INSTITUTION, and the CATHOLIC and ALBION CHAPELS.

Returning to the southward, and passing through Queen Street, Cheapside, the New SOUTHWARK BRIDGE will arrest attention. Proceeding eastward to LONDON BRIDGE, take a view of that edifice and of the prospect from it. Inspect also, the COFFER DAMS and works of the *New Bridge*. The MONUMENT on Fish Street Hill may next be visited; and on a clear day the prospect from the balcony will well repay the fatigue of the ascent. Near this is

BILLINGSGATE, the celebrated fish market, and also the NEW CUSTOM HOUSE. The elevated QUAY here affords a fine view of the Thames and its forest of masts. The Shipping, and the busy scenes upon the bosom of the river, are of no small interest to persons from inland situations.

Second Day.

The variety of objects of interest and curiosity, still to be seen eastward, will require a complete day. Proceeding, therefore, through Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, a sight of the INDIA HOUSE, particularly of the interior, will prove highly gratifying. Continuing down the Minories, after viewing the TOWER, the NEW MINT will claim attention. Thence the visit may be extended to the LONDON DOCKS at WAPPING, and to the WEST and the EAST INDIA DOCKS, in succession down the river: if the weather permit, the pleasure will be increased by crossing the THAMES to GREENWICH, and returning to town through DEPTFORD and ROTHERHITHE, in which latter place, near the Church, inspect the excavation made for commencing the intended TUNNEL beneath the river Thames.

Third Day.

Crossing BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE, the OBELISK in the distance is generally noticed, as closing the suburban vista from the bridge. The establishment of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, NEW BETHLEM, the SCHOOL for the INDIGENT BLIND, that for the DEAF and DUMB, and the ASYLUM, all lie on that side of the water, and merit attention. If this visit should be made on a Sunday, the evening may be appropriated to hearing divine service at the MAGDALEN; but if on a week day, a visit to the SURREY THEATRE, to the COBOURG THEATRE, to ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, or to VAUXHALL, if open, may conclude the excursion.

Fourth Day.

The TEMPLE GARDENS, TEMPLE CHURCH, &c. deserve inspection; and the stranger, passing through TEMPLE

Bar, may find amusement at the Panorama near the New Church, in the Strand; or, turning towards Lincoln's Inn Fields, a view of the Hall, Chapel, &c.. and the new Surgeons' Hall, will demand his attention, Mr. Soane's collection of Pictures and Antiques, including the Belzoni Sarcophagus, &c. is in the same Square, but can only be visited by particular favour. The Royal Academy at Somerset House comes next in order, and the day may be finished (supposing it to be summer-time) at the English Opera, the Sans Pareil, or the Olympic Theatre.

Fifth Day.

Proceeding again towards the Strand, the Exhibition of Living Animals over Exeter 'Change will afford no small gratification to an admirer of nature; and after a view of Somerset House and the Strand Bridge, and inspecting the Adelphi, where the Society of Arts is situated, we may proceed to Northumberland House, and Charing Cross. Then, turning towards Soho Square, Trotter's Bazaar will well employ an hour, after which, the Haymarket Theatre, or th Opera House, if open, will repay the lover of theatricals, or of scientific music, for the expense and time of a visit.

In Leicester Square is Miss Linwood's Gallery, one of the most curious exhibitions in the metropolis; and, nearly adjoining, in Cranbourne Alley, are the Panoramic Exhibitions of Mr. B. Barker.

Sixth Day.

The vicinity of Charing Cross is fruitful in interest and amusement. Spring Gardens is always the Theatre of a variety of exhibitions: the Royal Mews opposite are to be shortly taken down: Weeks' Museum, near the Haymarket: Carlton House: the *Colonnade* of the Opera House, also justly challenge admiration. The New College of Physicians, the Water Colour Exhibition, the Society of British Artists, Waterloo Place, the United Service Club House, and the improvements connected with the whole architectural design of

the buildings in this neighbourbourhood, will make no common impression upon the mind of the observer.

Returning to PALL MALL, the GALLERY of the BRITISH INSTITUTION solicits particular regard. Permission being obtained, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, the ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, and the MARQUIS of STAFFORD'S Cleveland Gallery, might be now inspected. The latter is only open during the months of May and June, and cannot be viewed except by tickets previously obtained.

Seventh Day.

Crossing WATERLOO BRIDGE, the stranger may proceed to Croggon's GALLERY of ARTIFICIAL STONE, and, continuing his route towards LAMBETH, take a view of the ancient PALACE of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE being then crossed, WESTMINSTER HALL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, and both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, will naturally engage his attention. The new PUBLIC OFFICES at the Treasury, the HORSE GUARDS and ADMIRALTY, the BANQUETING HOUSE, Whitehall; and if time will admit, ST. JAMES'S PARK, and the rising Palace at BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, may be included in this route.

Eighth Day.

Passing through the GREEN PARK, and entering PICCADILLY, at the gate near HYDE PARK CORNER, APSLEY HOUSE, and several other handsome structures, successively engage the attention. APSLEY HOUSE contains the colossal bust of NAPOLEON, sculptured by the celebrated CANOVA. Proceed to HYDE PARK, and see *Westmacott's Statue of Achilles:* thence, by the Serpentine River, to KENSINGTON GARDENS. Return through the Gardens and PARK on the north side, to BERKELEY SQUARE, where the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE'S PICTURES and fine specimens of SCULPTURE may be viewed upon proper application. The NEW COVERED WAY from PICCADILLY across the site of BURLINGTON GARDENS, is filled with handsome shops, and has become a noble *Bazaar*, under the title of the BURLINGTON ARCADE. Entering BOND STREET, that lounge of fashionables, the WESTERN EXCHANGE

may be viewed, as well as the several temporary EXHIBITIONS in the neighbourhood.

Ninth Day.

This may be very well employed in viewing the Collections of PICTURES (permission obtained) belonging to a number of eminent individuals at the West End of the town: viz. LORD RADSTOCK'S in PORTLAND PLACE; MR. THOMAS HOPE'S in DUCHESS STREET; SIR ABRAHAM HUME'S, STRATFORD PLACE; and the EARL OF SUFFOLK'S in HILL STREET. SIR JOHN LEICESTER'S Gallery of British Art is liberally opened to the public every spring, near which, in SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, is MR. R. WESTMACOTT'S fine collection of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. Mr. BONE'S ENAMELS in Berners Street, may be seen with tickets every Thursday in June and July, and are most eminently deserving of attention.

Tenth Day.

Should the stranger prefer an out-door excursion, the day may be amusingly passed, by viewing the principal SQUARES, many of which are surrounded with noble Mansions of the Nobility and others, and have their areas ornamentally laid out in plantations, garden plots, and gravel walks. The BRITISH MUSEUM is sufficiently extensive and interesting to employ an entire morning. Either of the THEATRES-ROYAL, of DRURY LANE, or COVENT GARDEN, may then occupy the evening.

Eleventh Day.

A long day may be most agreeably and profitably employed in visiting some of those great manufactories, which, in so many directions, arise in LONDON. Thus, either WHITBREAD'S, REID'S, or BARCLAY'S BREWERY will afford a high gratification; and the GAS LIGHT Manufactories, either in BRICK LANE, PETER STREET, or DORSET STREET, astonish all beholders by the magnitude of their operations. Any PRINTING OFFICE which employs a Steam Engine is also worthy of a visit; and the GLASS Manufactories and SHOT WORKS, near BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE, and a great many others, claim attention.

Twelfth Day.

This Day's excursion may be passed in the north-west quarter of the metropolis, where are the NEW CHURCHES of ST. MARY-LE-BONE, ST. PANCRAS, LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT STREET, &c. A Sunday, of course, would be the most eligible for this excursion, when the walk being extended to the REGENT'S PARK, the stranger may visit *Primrose Hill* and Hampstead, which, with the neighbouring fields, are frequently thronged towards evening with company, to enjoy the healthful breezes and the pleasing prospects that peculiarly distinguish the northern environs of London.

Or the Eleventh and Twelfth Days might be occupied in a Tour to see the Royal Palaces in the environs. Passing from Piccadilly through Kensington and Hammersmith we reach Chiswick: pass the Duke of Devonshire's villa, and then over Kew Green to Richmond: there walk through the Gardens or on the river side. Spend an hour on Richmond Hill; refresh at the Star and Garter, the Castle, or the Talbot. Proceed over Richmond Bridge to Twickenham, Teddington, and Bushy Park, to Hampton Court, this whole district being the glory of Middlesex.

Hampton Court Palace, with the Garden and Maze, merits an accurate survey. Proceed through Hampton, Staines, and Egham, across Runny-mede, by the old romantic site of Windsor church-yard, where, in passing, the monument of the beautiful Mrs. Robinson will catch the eye. Proceed to New Windsor. Next morning, the Castle and Parks may employ several pleasant hours, taking directions from the landlords or booksellers in the town. The return to London may be varied through Eton, Slough, Hounslow, and Brentford, or from Slough to Stoke-Pogis, once the residence of Gray, and the scene of his Elegy, written in a Country Church-Yard. At Slough, the scientific observer may be gratified by the inspection of Dr. Herschell's telescopes, upon application. Or, returning by Uxbridge and Harrow-on-the-Hill, the homeward route will include thirty miles, throughout which beauties of no common order will excite pleasure in the most listless or inattentive traveller.

CHAP. XVII.

A Diary of the Public Spectacles, Amusements, &c. of London; indicating most of the Objects deserving of Notice throughout the Year, nearly in the order in which they occur.

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†‡† *The *, after the Day of the Month, denotes, that the particular day is not fixed.*

JANUARY.

6 TWELFTH-DAY; the Bishop of London makes an offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where public worship is then performed, with the assistance of musical performers of the first rate talents.

The Confectioners' and Pastry-cooks' shops furnish an exhibition of rich Twelfth cakes, with illuminations, in the evening.

20* The lectures commence at the Royal Institution, by Mr. Brande, on Chemistry, Galvanism, &c., with various lectures in different branches of Science and the Arts.

Lectures are also in course of delivery, at this period, at all the Hospitals, and at the houses of many medical men, on Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, &c.

N. B. In the course of this and the ensuing five months, Masquerades are occasionally held at the Opera House and the Argyle Rooms, always previously advertised in the Newspapers. Admission 10*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 1*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*; and dresses may be hired at the masquerade warehouses, from 5*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

23* Hilary Term begins. On this, and the first day of every term, the Judges breakfast with the Lord Chancellor, and thence go in procession to Westminster Hall, to open the courts, where they arrive about twelve o'clock.

The Gresham Lectures, on various Sciences, are delivered daily, during the several Terms, in the Royal Exchange, at noon in Latin, and at one o'clock in English; open to the public, gratis.

30 King Charles's Decapitation; the House of Lords go in procession to Westminster Abbey, to attend divine service; the Commons to St. Margaret's Church.

Every Sunday evening, from Christmas to Easter, the boys at Christ's Hospital sing an anthem, and sup in public at six o'clock. An introduction to this interesting sight may be procured from any of the numerous governors of the Hospital.

Every Sunday, during the year, service is performed at the Magdalen, at a quarter past eleven o'clock in the morning, and a quarter past six in the evening, and at the Asylum and Foundling Hospitals. These places are much frequented, and highly interesting to strangers, both from the celebrity of the preachers, and the excellence of the music.

FEBRUARY.

The concert of *Ancient music* usually commences early this month at the rooms in Hanover Square.

6* Anniversary of the Society for discharging persons confined for small debts, Craven Street, Strand.

7* Concert for the benefit of the Choral Fund, Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

12* Hilary Term ends; after which, as at the end of every term, the sittings commence for the trial of causes, the first day at Westminster-Hall, the next at Guildhall, in the City; they then recommence at Westminster, continuing till all the business is finished, and afterwards again proceed to Guildhall, and continue till the business is concluded.

19* The British Gallery, Pall-Mall, opens for the exhibition and sale of the works of British Artists.

22* The Lectures on Painting commence at the Royal Academy, Somerset Place. Admission gratis, by tickets to be had of the academicians.

During Lent, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Oratorios are performed at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres.

MARCH.

1 St. David's Day, Anniversary of the Welch Charity, the governors of which, after service at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, dine at the Freemasons' Tavern.

4 Anniversary of the Marine Society, at the London Tavern.

7 St. Patrick's Day, Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, at the Crown and Anchor.

N. B. Most of the public Anniversary Dinners are, either on the same day, or on the previous Sunday, preceded by a sermon by some eminent preacher, which is announced in the morning newspapers. The admission to the dinners is by tickets, to be had of the stewards, or at the bar of the tavern, usually at 15*s.* or 1*l.* 1*s.* each.

Maunday Thursday. His Majesty's bounty is this day distributed to the poor at Whitehall Chapel, by his Majesty's almoner.

Every morning about ten o'clock, a pleasing military spectacle is displayed on the Parade, behind the Horse Guards, where the stranger will be entertained with a concert of martial music.

30* Anniversary of the Asylum for Female Orphans, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

APRIL.

5* Anniversary of the Society for the Refuge of the Destitute.

7* Ditto of the Freemasons' Charity, for educating female children, at the Crown and Anchor.

10* Ditto of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, who are taught to speak and read articulately, write, &c., held at the London Tavern.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. go in state to Christ Church, and attend divine service; after which, on Monday a grand dinner is given at the Mansion House, and a splendid and numerously attended ball in the evening. Tickets obtained of the Lord Mayor.

On Easter Monday, the following Summer Theatres open:—Sadler's Wells, Astley's Amphitheatre, the Surrey Theatre, the Olympic, the Cobourg, &c.

Easter Monday and Tuesday are days of great amusement and revelry in Greenwich Park, and these revels deserve notice as specimens of national manners.

18* Exhibition opens of the Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East.
21* Anniversary of the Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, at the City of London Tavern.
23 St George's Day, the day on which his Majesty's Birth-day is kept. His Majesty's tradesmen's houses are illuminated; and the mail coaches, with the guards and coachmen in their new liveries, make a pleasing display in going in procession to the Post Office. On this day, the Society of Antiquaries has its Anniversary Dinner, at Freemasons' Hall.

Easter Term begins the third Wednesday after Easter Sunday, and lasts twenty-six days.

In this and the three next months, every day, but particularly on Sundays, from two o'clock till five, Hyde Park is a great resort of persons on foot, horseback, and in carriages. Kensington Gardens form also, during the same time, a fashionable promenade, unequalled perhaps in any part of Europe.

On the first Sunday of Easter Term, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Judges, go in state to St. Paul's Church, and afterwards partake of a grand dinner at the Mansion House.

MAY.

1 On this. and the two following days the Chimney-sweepers parade the streets, dressed in fantastic finery, and form whimsical groups.
2* Clerical Levees commence at Lambeth Palace every Saturday.
The Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy commences at Somerset Place about this time, and continues open eight or nine weeks.
4* Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, New London Tavern.
Anniversary of the Boyal Humane Society, at the City of London Tavern. After dinner there is a most interesting procession of the persons who have been restored to animation.
5* Ditto of the Philanthropic Society, Crown and Anchor.
7* Anniversary of the Magdalen Charity.
11 Grand Feast of the Freemasons at their Hall, Great Queen Street.
The Anniversary public Meeting and Dinner of the *Literary Fund*, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the 2d Wednesday in May.
12* The Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy is held at St. Paul's, where a fine concert of sacred music is performed, and afterwards there is a dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall. Tickets are to be had of various booksellers.
13* Ditto of the Foundling Hospital.
Ditto of the Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate.
16* Annual Benefit Concert of the Royal Society of Musicians, at the King's Theatre.
19* Anniversary of the Asylum.
23* Eton Anniversary, Crown and Anchor.
25* On the last Tuesday of this month, the medals and rewards are distributed to successful candidates by the Society of Arts, at their grand room in the Adelphi, and the sight is one of the most pleasing afforded by the metropolis. Any member can introduce his friends; or admission may be obtained by strangers, on application to the secretary.
Anniversary of the Pitt Club.
Whit-Monday and Tuesday, the revels at Greenwich are repeated as at Easter, and are equally interesting.
Trinity Term commences the first Friday after Trinity Sunday, and lasts three weeks.

JUNE.

Vauxhall usually opens early in this month.

The Thursday before Whit-Sunday, the Charity Children of the metropolis unite and attend divine service at St. Paul's Church, to the number of about 8000, and form the grandest and most interesting spectacle of its kind afforded by any nation in the world.

2* Anniversary dinner of the Naval Asylum for the Support and Education of the Orphans and Children of British Sailors and Marines, London Tavern.

11* Anniversary of the Friends of the Indigent Blind.

15* Astley's Annual Prize Wherry rowed for at Westminster Bridge, about four in the afternoon.

JULY.

3* Silver Cup and Cover, given by the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, sailed for by gentlemen's pleasure-boats.

9* The Exhibition at the Royal Academy closes.

21* The Opera House closes.

30* Wherry rowed for, given by the proprietors of Vauxhall.

31* The British Museum shuts for two months.

In this month, the Parliament is generally prorogued. The procession from St. James's to Palace Yard and back, and the delivery of the speech in the House of Lords, as well at the close as at the opening of parliament, are objects of proper curiosity.

AUGUST.

1 Coat and Badge, bequeathed by Dogget, a player, annually rowed for by six watermen, in the first year after serving their apprenticeship.

30* Vauxhall closes.

SEPTEMBER.

3 Bartholomew Fair begins, and is a popular spectacle, for four days, for the lower and middling classes of society.

14* Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres open. For about three weeks they perform alternately, each three nights a-week, then for some time each four nights, till the expiration of six weeks, when they play every night.

15 The Haymarket Theatre closes.

16* Annual Rowing Match at Deptford.

21 The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, attend a sermon at Christ Church, after which, at Christ's Hospital, two orations are delivered in the hall, between one and two o'clock. The hall is open to the public.

23* Annual Rowing Match at Greenwich.

28 The new Sheriffs are sworn in at Guildhall, after which they go in state to the Hall of the Senior Sheriff, and partake of a grand dinner.

29 The Lord Mayor is elected at Guildhall, and the old Lord Mayor gives the new one a grand dinner at the Mansion House.

30 The new Sheriffs go to Westminster Hall to be accepted by the King. The procession takes place by and to Blackfriars' Bridge, and thence, by water in the City State barges, to Westminster, where the ceremony and procession are worthy of notice. On this day the junior of the two Sheriffs entertains the Corporation and his friends with a grand dinner in the Hall of his Company.

OCTOBER.

1 The British Museum opens, and may be seen gratis, and without delay, from ten till four, upon application.

5* The Surrey Theatre, Astley's Amphitheatre, the Cobourg Theatre, and Sadler's Wells, close. The East London Theatre generally opens.

NOVEMBER

6* Michaelmas Term begins.

7* The Lectures on Anatomy at the Royal Academy begin, and are delivered every Monday. Tickets may be obtained from the Academicians.

9 Lord Mayor's Day. A grand procession from Guildhall to Blackfriars' Bridge, and thence, by water, in the City State and Companies' barges, to Westminster, where the new Lord Mayor is sworn in before the Lord Chief Baron. After which, the procession returns by water to Blackfriars' Bridge, and by land, up Ludgate Hill, to Guildhall. A magnificent dinner is given to about 1300 persons, at the joint expense of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and is served up at Guildhall, to which admission is to be had by tickets from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, or their Committee. The different City Companies have also dinners at their respective Halls. The Guildhall dinner costs 3000l., and the whole of the public dinners given in the City of London, on this day, by the several Companies, do not cost less than 20,000l.

28 Michaelmas Term ends.

30 Royal Society's Anniversary Meeting.

St. Andrew's Day. Anniversary of the Scotch Corporation for the relief of Indigent Scotchmen, at the London Tavern.

DECEMBER.

4* Anniversary of the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, at the London Tavern.

9* One of Terence's Comedies performed at Westminster School.

20* The Annual Show of Prize Cattle, Sheep, &c. in Goswell Street, with dinners at the Crown and Anchor, which are attended by the principal Agriculturists from every part of the United Kingdom.

21 St. Thomas's Day. On this day the Common Council of London are elected, and at one o'clock, they are put in nomination at their several Wardmotes, where there is often much controversy and public speaking, as well among the Candidates as the Electors.

25 Christmas Day. This Day is celebrated with fine Music at many Public Chapels.

*** *Additions or Corrections to this Article, from Public Bodies, or other Persons whom it may concern, will be thankfully received, addressed to the Publishers.*

CHAP. XVIII.

Alphabetical Enumeration of the principal Towns, Villages, remarkable Seats, &c. near London.

ACTON, a village in Middlesex, five miles W. from London, on the road to Uxbridge.

ADDINGTON, a small village in Surrey, is adorned with some gentlemen's seats.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, near Croydon, was formerly the mansion of the late Earl of Liverpool; after whose death, in 1809, it was purchased by the East India Company, and converted into a seminary for the education of Cadets, for military service in Hindostan.

AMWELL, a village in Herts, two miles S. S. E. from Ware, 21 miles from London. Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Walton, the angler; and the poet, "Scott of Amwell," resided here.

ARNO'S GROVE, at Southgate, Middlesex, the seat of John Walker, Esq. Here are painted ceilings, Etruscan antiquities, &c.

ASHFORD, Middlesex, a village, about two miles from Staines.

ASHRIDGE PARK, near Little Gaddesden, Herts, is the noble domain of the late Earl of Bridgewater, who has built a splendid mansion here in the gothic style.

BARKING, a market town in Essex, seven miles E. from London, on the river Roding, which falls into the Thames. In this parish was the celebrated Fairlop Oak, which stood in Hainault Forest.

BARNES, a village in Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, six miles W. from London.

BARN-ELMS, so called from its majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet. It consists of two houses only. The first an ancient mansion, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy: in this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller. In the gallery Tonson placed the portraits of all the members of a club, called the Kit Cat Club, which were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. These portraits now belong to William Baker, Esq. M. P. of Bayfordbury, Herts; the whole have been engraved, and a very interesting account of all the parties in them, has been written by A. A. Watts, the accomplished poet. Sir Francis Walsingham, and the unfortunate Earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sidney), resided frequently at Barn-Elms.

BARNET, a market-town in Herts, eleven miles N. from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet. Barnet is remarkable from being the site of the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, four miles S. from London, remarkable as the birth-place of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. Part of his mansion left standing forms a dwelling-house, one of the parlours of which is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope.

BEACONSFIELD, Bucks, six miles W. of Uxbridge. Here is Hall Barn, once the seat of Edmund Waller, the poet. Here also resided the celebrated Edmund Burke, who lies interred in the parish church.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent, nine miles S. from London.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the seat of Lord Eardley, is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vast extent of country north of the Thames.

BENTLEY PRIORY, Middlesex, three miles S. E. from Watford. The magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn is situated on the summit of Stanmore Hill. Here is a neat theatre.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, five miles S. E. from London, is a fine elevated tract of open common. On this heath is the villa of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, as Ranger of Greenwich Park.

BOW, or STRATFORD LE-BOW, a village in Middlesex, two miles to the E. of London, on the great Essex Road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, said to have been built by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., and commonly said to be the first stone bridge erected in England.

BOXHILL, two miles N. E. from Dorking, in Surrey, received its name from the box-trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.

BRENTFORD, a market town in Middlesex, seven miles W. from London, has its name from a brook, called the Brent. Here, in 1016, King Edmund Ironside overcame the Danes with great slaughter; and here, in 1642, Charles I. defeated some forces of the Parliamentarians.

BRENTWOOD, a market-town in Essex, upon a fine eminence, on the road to Harwich, eighteen miles E. from London: within two miles S. is Thorndon Hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Petre, in which is a fine collection of paintings.

BRIXTON CAUSEWAY, Surrey, three miles S. from London, consists of a great number of new houses, and a new church.

BROCKET HALL, Herts, three miles N. W. from Hatfield, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne.

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, nine miles and three-quarters S.E. from London, on the road to Tunbridge. Here is a palace of the Bishops of Rochester.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, two miles and a half E. from London-

BROMPTON, Middlesex, one mile and a half S. W. from London, is a hamlet of Kensington, adjoining Knightsbridge, said to be remarkable for the salubrity of its air.

BULSTRODE, Bucks, three miles S. E. from Beaconsfield, was the seat of the late Duke of Portland, and, since his decease, has been purchased by the Duke of Somerset.

BUSH HILL, Middlesex, three quarters of a mile S. W. from Enfield, a delightful spot in the parish of Edmonton, eight miles from London, where is *Bush Hill Park*, the seat of William Mellish, Esq. M. P.

BUSHY, a village, one mile S. E. from Watford, in Herts, adjoining which is a spacious common, called Bushy Heath, extending towards Stanmore.

BUSHY PARK, a royal park, near Hampton Court, Middlesex, seven miles E. from Staines, is well stocked with deer, and is the residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, as Ranger.

CAMBERWELL, in Surrey, two miles S. of London, is an extensive parish, including the populous and respectable hamlets of Peckham and Dulwich

CAMDEN TOWN, a modern built hamlet, in the parish of St. Pancras, on the Hampstead Road. Near it, towards the E., is situated the Veterinary College, instituted in 1791, for the improvement of Farriery and Veterinary Medicine. It was founded in 1791, when Mr. Charles St. Bel, a Frenchman, was made Professor of the Veterinary Art; on which he delivered lectures to pupils from various parts of the kingdom. He was succeeded by Mr. Edward Coleman. The buildings of this establishment are extensive and convenient, including an infirmary for sick horses, and

a theatre for dissections and lectures. The college is principally supported by subscription; but liberal assistance has been repeatedly afforded by Parliament.

CAMDEN PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, was the seat of the first Lord Camden, and since belonged to Thomson Bonar, Esq., who, together with his wife, was so strangely and inhumanly murdered by his servant, in 1813.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, near Kensington, now a boarding school, was erected in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, created Viscount Campden. It was the residence of Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark.

CANONS, Middlesex, adjoining Edgeware, eight miles N. W. from London. On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the last century, the palace erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still style him, "the Grand Duke."

CARSHALTON, a village in Surrey, eleven miles S. from London, is situated in a flat tract of ground abounding with springs, which collect into a river near the centre of the place.

CARSHALTON PARK is the seat of George Taylor Esq.; and *Carshalton House* was built by the famous Dr. Ratcliffe, who died there November 1st, 1714.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, fifteen miles N. W. from London, where is said to have been a residence of the Kings of Mercia, is now the seat of the Earl of Essex.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, two miles S. from Woolwich, on the edge of Blackheath, is famed for a fair on St. Luke's day, called *Horn Fair*, at which the mob decorate their heads with *horns*, and all kinds of horn goods are sold.

CHESHUNT, a village in Hertfordshire, once a market town, thirteen miles N. N. E. from London. At Cheshunt, in the decline of life, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years. He assumed the name of Clark, and first resided, in 1680, in a house near the church; and here he died, in 1712, in his 88th year, enjoying a good state of health to the last. Oliver Cromwell, Esq., lineal descendant of the Protector, has built an elegant house here, called Cheshunt Park.

CHEVENING, a village in Kent, twenty-one miles S. from London. Here is a seat which belonged to the late Earl Stanhope, who died in 1816.

CHINGFORD, a village in Essex, five miles S. from Waltham Abbey.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, eleven miles and a quarter S. E. from London.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surrey, three miles S. from London, containing many handsome houses surrounding an open common.

COBHAM, a village in Surrey, nineteen miles S. of London, near which is *Cobham Park*, the seat of the late Harvey Christian Combe, Esq.

COBHAM, a village in Kent, twenty-five miles E. S. E. of London, in the vicinity of which is *Cobham Hall*, now the property of the Earl of Darnley; formerly the seat of the ancient family of Cobham, for many individuals belonging to which there are monuments in the parish church.

COOPER'S HILL, in Surrey, the subject of a poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London.

COLNBROOK, a town six miles W. of Hounslow.

COWLEY, a village in Middlesex, one mile from Uxbridge.

CRANFORD PARK, on the north of Hounslow Heath, the seat of the Berkeley family.

CRAYFORD, a town in Kent, thirteen miles E. of London.

CROYDON, a market town on Surrey, on the edge of Banstead Downs, nine miles and a half S. from London.

CULLAND'S GROVE, Southgate, Middlesex, the seat of Sir William Curtis, Bart. M. P., which has been much improved by its present proprietor.

DARTFORD, a market town in Kent, fifteen miles E. of London, on the great Eastern road to Dover, &c.

DENHAM, Bucks, a village two miles from Uxbridge.

DENMARK HILL, a fine eminence near Camberwell, Surrey, on the road from that village to Dulwich.

DROPMORE HILL, a recently-built villa of Lord Grenville, at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire.

EALING, a parish in Middlesex, situated near the road to Uxbridge, about seven miles W. from London: within half a mile of which is Castle Hill Lodge, a seat of the late Duke of Kent.

EDGEWARE, a market town, eight miles N. W. from London, on the road (the ancient Watling Street) to St. Alban's.

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles E. from London, on the road to Ware, &c.

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, eleven miles N. N. W. from London, in the road from Edgeware to St. Alban's.

ELTHAM, a market town in Kent, eight miles S. from London, on the road to Maidstone. In the *palace*, of which there are some curious remains, Edward II. frequently resided. His Queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham; possibly from this circumstance it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to the captive King John of France. Succeeding princes, particulary Henry VII., enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected after Greenwich became the favourite country residence of the monarch.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, ten miles east from London, was famed for its Chase, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer.

EPPING, a town in Essex, sixteen miles E. from London.

EPPING FOREST, a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London, was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, including a great part of that county.

EPSOM, properly Ebbesham, a town in Surrey, fourteen miles S.S.W. from London.

ESHER PLACE was anciently one of the seats of the prelates of Winchester, being built by Bishop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolsey, when he held that see, in conjunction with those of York and Durham.

ETON, a village on the banks of the Thames, in Bucks, opposite Windsor, from which it is separated by a bridge, was in ancient times, as it is still, famed for its royal college and school.

FINCHLEY, a village in Middlesex, seven miles N. N. W. from London, near the road to St. Albans.

FLAMBARDS, near Harrow, the seat of Lord Northwick, containing some very valuable paintings.

FOOT'S CRAY, a village twelve miles S. E. of London, near which are several gentlemen's seats, and one which belonged to the late Marquess of Londonderry.

FROGMORE HOUSE, Berkshire, half a mile from Windsor, purchased by her late Majesty, who made very considerable additions to the house and gardens. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected. The grounds were laid out, and the ornamental improvements effected, under the directions of the Princess Elizabeth, and the late Major Price, brother of Uvedale Price, Esq. Near the house is the late Queen's Dairy, commended for its neatness and simplicity.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, four miles S. W. from London, is situated on the Thames, opposite Putney, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, built in 1729. The Bishop of London has a palace here.

GATTON, in Surrey, two miles and three quarters N. E. from Reigate, was formerly a very populous place, but is now only a poor village.

GORHAMBURY HOUSE, Herts, the seat of Lord Viscount Grimston, built between 1778 and 1785, under the direction of Sir Robert Taylor. Here is a fine collection of pictures.

GROVE PARK, two miles N. W. of Watford, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The principal apartments contain a valuable collection of original portraits.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port arrived at on the Thames, east of London, from which it is twenty-two miles. Gravesend packets leave London every tide, and the fare is but 1*s.* 6*d.* There are also *Steam* packets, of which the fares are 2*s.* and 3*s.*

GREENHITHE, in Kent, three miles N. E. from Dartford, a hamlet of Swanscombe, on the Thames, has a horse-ferry to West Thurrock, in Essex.

HACKNEY, Middlesex, a large and populous village, two miles N. E. from London. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton, on the north; Dalston, Shacklewell, and Kingsland on the west; and Homerton on the east.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, three quarters of a mile N N. E. from Barnet.

HAINAULT FOREST, adjoining Epping Forest, in Essex, two miles and a half N. E. from Woodford: in this forest, about a mile from Barkingside, stood an oak, which was known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop Oak, and under which an annual fair was held on the first Friday in July. The oak was blown down in the beginning of 1820; but the fair is still continued.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, half a mile E. from Barking, is peculiarly noted for the growth of vast quantities of potatoes and other vegetables for the supply of the metropolis.

HAM, WEST, a village one mile S. of Stratford, in Essex; formerly the residence of Dr. Dodd, who was clergyman of the parish.

HAM COMMON, a village in Surrey, one mile and a half N. from Kingston, to which it is a hamlet.

HAM HOUSE, one mile and a half N. of Kingston, in Surrey, the seat of the Earl of Dysart. Here are ceilings painted by Verrio; and some fine pictures by old masters.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, four miles W. from London, on the great western road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook Green, Bush Green, and Shepherd's Bush, form the Hammersmith division, or side, as it is termed, of the parish of Fulham. The first stone of a new bridge across the Thames, was laid here on the 7th of May, 1825.

HANWELL, a village eight miles W. from London, on the road to Uxbridge.

HANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, three miles and a half S. W. from Hounslow, lately the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII.

HAREFIELD, in Middlesex, four miles N. E. of Uxbridge, at which is Gush Wells, the late residence of J. Hunt, Esq. Here is a fine organ, which plays by the movement of a water-wheel.

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, ten miles N. W. from London, on the highest hill in the county. It has a celebrated grammar school, at which many eminent men have been educated.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Herts, adjoining Hatfield, was, in ancient times, part of the revenue of the Saxon princes. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, but had been, before that period, an occasional royal residence. James I. exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, in Herts, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, who erected the present magnificent seat on the site of the ancient episcopal palace, and it still continues in the possession of the same noble family. Here are many fine paintings.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles N. from Romford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a seat of some of our Saxon kings, particularly of Edward the Confessor.

HAYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, was the seat of the great Earl of Chatham, and the birth-place of his son, the late Right Hon. William Pitt, It now belongs to Mrs. Delaney.

HEDSOR LODGE, Bucks, four miles S. W. from Beaconsfield, the elegant seat of Lord Boston, stands in a lofty situation near Cliefden.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles N. N. W. from London.

HESTON, one mile N. of Hounslow, Middlesex; a village famous for the excellence of the wheat grown near it.

HOLLAND HOUSE, Middlesex, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of Abbot's Kensington, in the parish of Kensington, two miles from London, having from the public road a most venerable appearance. It is the seat of Lord Holland.

HOLLOWAY, Upper and Lower, two hamlets in the parish of Islington, rapidly increasing in houses and population.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five miles north from London.

HOUNSLOW, a market town of Middlesex, nine miles and three quarters W. from London. It stands on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some extensive powder mills on a branch of the river Coln.

HOXTON, Middlesex, a village in the parish of Shoreditch, formerly quite distinct from, but now joined to the metropolis.

ILFORD, Essex, six miles from London, on the road to Romford.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marsh, on the north side of the Thames, in Middlesex. When our sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they had here a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marsh; from which circumstance the seamen first called the place the Isle of Dogs.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, eight miles and a half W. from London. In this neighbourhood are some fine seats, particularly Sion House, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

ISLINGTON, a considerable village N. of London, to which it is now united. The parish contains, besides the village, the hamlets of Holloway, Kingsland Green, and part of Newington Green.

IVER, Bucks, a neat village, standing on a hill, three miles S. W. of Uxbridge, famous for fine trout streams.

KENNINGTON, Surrey, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. A new church was erected on Kennington Common in 1824, on the very spot where the famous Jerry Abershaw was executed.

KENTISH TOWN, Middlesex, a village in the parish of St. Pancras, three miles N. from London, between London and Hampstead, containing several handsome houses. The buildings have been greatly increased of late years.

KILBOURN, a village of Middlesex, two miles and a half N. W. from London, in the parish of Hampstead, is famed for a fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-drinking house, called Kilbourn Wells.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town in Surrey, eleven miles and a half S. W. from London, is, as its name implies, situated on the banks of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Hampton Wick.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Middlesex, the first village on the great western road, now united to the metropolis.

LALEHAM, a beautiful village on the banks of the Thames, between Shepperton and Staines, where Lord Lucan has a villa.

LAYTONSTONE, a long village in Essex, west of Wanstead.

LEATHERHEAD, a very pleasant and picturesque village in Surrey, four miles S. W. of Epsom.

LEE, a rural village in Kent, six miles S. from London, on the S. side of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidstone.

LEITH HILL, five miles W. by S. from Dorking, in Surrey, is admired as affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe; the extent of which includes a circumference of 200 miles.

LEWISHAM, a pleasant village in Kent, five miles and a half south London, in the road to Bromley.

LITTLE LONDON, in Middlesex, in the road to, and a mile and a half from, Uxbridge. Here is a fine mansion, most beautifully situated, which was the residence of the late Marchioness of Rockingham.

LOSELEY PLACE, two miles S. W. of Guildford, the seat of James Moore Molyneux, Esq., where are many good portraits and other pictures. The house is large, and is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan architecture.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Essex (which with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish) on the skirts of Epping Forest, five miles and a quarter N. E. from London.

MAIDA HILL, a new and rapidly increasing hamlet on the Edgeware road.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham, Middlesex, situated on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames.

MERTON, a village in Surrey, eight miles S. S. W. from London, in the road to Epsom, is seated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey. Here Lord Nelson resided.

MICKLEHAM, in Surrey, three miles N. from Dorking, a village at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, watered by the picturesque river Mole.

MILL HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon, nine miles and a half N. from London.

MITCHAM, a village in Surrey, eight miles S. S. W. from London, on the road to Reigate. *Mitcham Grove* is the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq

MORTLAKE, a village of Surrey, on the Thames, about seven miles W from London.

MUSWELL HILL, a hamlet in Middlesex, five miles and a half N. from London, in the parish of Hornsey.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles and a half north from London, in the road to Edmonton. In the manor-house there, Sir Thomas Abney and Dr. Watts resided for thirty-six years'.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surrey, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts, from the exercise of archery at *butts*, anciently much practised there.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village in Middlesex, between Islington and Stoke Newington, consisting of a handsome square. Here Henry VIII. had a Palace.

NORBURY PARK, in the parish of Mickleham, near Leatherhead, Surrey, the seat of — Spurdens, Esq. The extent and richness of prospect from this seat are highly picturesque and interesting. One of the rooms is painted by Barratt.

NORWOOD, a village in Surrey, two miles S. from Camberwell, scattered round a large wide common, five miles from London, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. Many pleasant seats are in this neighbourhood.

OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banstead Downs, between Croydon and Dorking, Surrey, was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert. Lord Derby having acquired the fee simple of the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner.

PAINE'S HILL, Surrey, seven miles and three quarters S. W. from Kingston, the elegant seat and celebrated gardens of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., but now of the Earl of Carhampton.

PANSHANGER, in Hertfordshire, the handsome mansion and park of Earl Cowper; the former of which was enlarged and modernized a few years ago.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surrey, nine miles and a half S. W. from

London, situate on the Thames, in the midst of beautiful scenery. *Petersham Lodge*, in its vicinity, which once belonged to the Duke of Clarence, is now the residence of Sir William Manners.

PITT PLACE, near Epsom, the seat of Thomas Jewdwine, Esq., containing some fine paintings.

PUTNEY, a village in Surrey, four miles and three quarters S. W. from London, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge connecting it with Fulham. On Putney Heath, in a mansion called *Bowling-green House*, died the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, January 23d, 1806.

ROEHAMPTON, Surrey, a hamlet to Putney, at the west extremity of Putney Heath. There are several seats in the neighbourhood; among them is *Roehampton Grove*, belonging to William Gosling, Esq.

RUMFORD, in Essex, a large market town, twelve miles from London, on the road to Ipswich.

RUNNYMEAD, near Egham, in Surrey, is celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta, and the Charter of the Forests. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but these charters were signed, it is said, in an island between Runnymead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter island, is in the parish of Wraysbury, in Bucks.

SALTHILL, in Bucks, twenty-one miles and a quarter W. from London, on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine situation and its spacious inns.

SHEEN, EAST, Surrey, a hamlet to Mortlake, situated on the Thames, two miles E. from Richmond.

SHOOTER'S HILL, Kent, eight miles S. E. from London, on the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surrey, and even part of Sussex. The Thames is also seen in all its grandeur; on the top and around this hill are some handsome villas. About a mile southward, is Severn-Droog Castle, erected in 1784, by the late Lady James, to commemorate an achievement of her husband, (Sir W. James,) over the pirate, Angria, in the East Indies.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, eight miles from London, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough.

SOUTHGATE, Middlesex, eight miles and a half N. from London, a hamlet to the parish of Edmonton, is situated on the skirts of Enfield Chase.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounslow, a villa, which was the residence of the late Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society.

STAINES, a market town in Middlesex, sixteen miles W. S. W. from London.

STANWELL, Middlesex, four miles W. of Hounslow, is a seat of Sir W. Gibbons, Bart.

STAMFORD HILL, the upper part of Clapton, Middlesex, three miles and a half N. N. E. from London.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, ten miles N. W. from London, on the road to Watford. On *Stanmore Hill* is a seat which was the residence of the late James Forbes, Esq. F.R.S., who erected here an octagon temple, decorated with Hindoo sculpture.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surrey, in the parish of Lambeth, three miles and a half S. from London.

STRATFORD, three miles and a half E. from London, the first village in Essex, on crossing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, in the parish of West Ham.

STREATHAM, a village in Surrey, five miles S. from London on the road to Croydon.

SUNBURY, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, sixteen miles and three quarters S. W. from London. The scenery around the *Common* is very beautiful.

SUNDRIDGE HOUSE and PARK, near Bromley, Kent, the very beautiful seat of Samuel Scott, Esq., erected from designs of John Nash Esq. The grounds were laid out by the late H. Repton.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, seven miles S. of London.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, twelve miles W. S. W. from London, near which are several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surrey, two miles and a quarter S. from Kingston.

THEOBALDS, a hamlet on the New River, in the parish of Cheshunt, Herts, two miles W. N. W. from Waltham Abbey; King James I. had a palace there.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of Streatham, and in the road to Reigate, five miles and a half S. from London.

TOOTING, LOWER, six miles from London, on the same road, has many good houses.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village four miles and a half N. E. from London, in the road to Ware. Here is an old seat called *Bruce Castle.*

TRENT PLACE, a beautiful villa on Enfield Chase, the property of John Cumming, Esq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village in Middlesex, five miles W. from London, in the parish of Chiswick.

TWO-WATERS, a village in Hertfordshire, noted for a number of paper-mills.

TWYFORD PRIORY, Middlesex, two miles and three quarters N.N.W. from Acton, situated on the Paddington Canal, the only house in the parish, the seat of Thomas Willan, Esq.

UXBRIDGE, a market town in Middlesex, fifteen miles W. from London, on the road to Oxford, is situated on the river Coln and Grand Junction Canal, over each of which it has a bridge.

WALHAM GREEN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Fulham, three miles S. W. from London.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, is a large irregular town, situated on low ground near the river Lee, which here forms a number of small islands, and is skirted by fruitful meadows which have been long famed for succulent grass. The church formed a part of the ancient Abbey, and exhibits some curious Norman architecture.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Hertfordshire, is situated one mile and a half W. from Waltham Abbey, on the high north road, consisting of a single street, disposed on each side of the road. It derives its name from one of those elegant stone crosses which the pious affection of Edward I. occasioned him to erect in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor.

WALTHAMSTOW, five miles N. N. E. from London, is a large and populous village, including the hamlets of Chapel-end, Clay-street, Hale-end, Hoo-street, Marsh-street, and Wood-street, and abounds with the villas of opulent merchants and tradesmen.

WALTON, a village in Surrey, six miles S. W. from Kingston, pleasantly situated on the river Thames, over which it has a bridge.

WALWORTH, a long village between London and Camberwell, contains, like the latter village, many respectable dwellings of merchants and private gentlemen.

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surrey, five miles W. S. W. from London, situate in the road to Kingston, near the confluence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. *Garrat Lane*, between this place and Tooting, was formerly the scene of the ludicrous ceremony which gave origin to Foote's amusing farce "The Mayor of Garrat."

WANSTEAD, a village, six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping

Forest, is adorned with several villas, and was ennobled by the magnificence of Wanstead House, now pulled down.

WESTBOURN GREEN, a village in the parish of Paddington, one mile and a half W. N. W. of London. Here are situated *Westbourn Place*, the seat of S. P. Cockerell, Esq.; and several other villas.

WEST WYCOMBE, a town of Bucks, six miles from Uxbridge. Here is a seat of Sir John Dashwood. The Church stands on a hill: the ball on its cupola will hold six persons.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surrey, three miles S. E. from Chertsey, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey.

WHITTON, Middlesex, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, one mile and a half south from Hounslow. A seat of G. Gosling, Esq. The grounds are celebrated for their cedars of Lebanon, said to be the finest in England. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. has a seat here.

WIMBLY GREEN, six miles from London, on the Harrow road, a seat of John Gray, Esq.

WILSDON, Middlesex, a village five miles W. N. W. from London. There are fine views in this vicinity.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surrey, on a fine heath, seven miles S. W. of London. Here is a fine seat of Lord Spenser's, and many pleasant villas of nobility and gentry surround this *Common* and its neighbourhood.

WOODFORD, a village eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, has some agreeable villas on each side of the road, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country.

WROTHAM PARK, in the parish of South Mims, Middlesex, the seat of George Byng, Esq. M.P., contains some valuable pictures.

CHAP. XIX.

Compendium of the History of Middlesex, exclusive of London.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Hertford; East, Essex; South, Surrey and Kent; West, Buckinghamshire.

Greatest length, 23; *greatest breadth*, 17; *circumference*, 115; *square*, 280 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, London.

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Trinobantes, the first tribe that submitted to the Romans.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. — *Stations.* Londinium, London; Sulloniacæ, Brockley Hill.

Saxon Heptarchy. Part of the Kingdom of Essex.

Antiquities. Hampton Court Palace, Drayton, Harrow, Hayes, and Hendon Fonts. Harlington Church, south door. Stratford le Bow Bridge, built by Matilda, queen of Henry I. Bromley, St. Leonard's Priory Church, in which was buried Elizabeth, sister of Philippa, the excellent queen of Edward III.

At Shepperton, it is supposed that Cæsar crossed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivelaunus, and that Cowey stakes were placed there to prevent his passage. A rude canoe, cut out of a solid block of oak, was discovered here, in 1812.

Sion was the only convent of Bridgetine nuns in this kingdom.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Thames, Colne, Lea, Brent, Crane, Serpentine river, or canal, in Hyde Park, Exe or Echel, Mose or Mosell.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction, Paddington, Regent's, Isle of Dogs, Canals. Thames River.

Eminences and Views. Hanger-Hill-Tower, 251 feet; King's Arbour, 132 feet; Brockley, Dollis, Hampstead, Harrow, Highgate, Highwood, Mill, Muswell, Winchmore Hills, Harrow Weild, Belmont in Stanmore grounds.

Natural Curiosities. Enfield Chase, now chiefly enclosed, but retaining its name, contained (in 1777) 8349 A. 1 R. 30 P. Finchley Common, recently enclosed, had 1010 acres. Hounslow Heath, where many camps have been stationed, but great part of which is enclosed, measured, in 1546, 4293 acres. Hyde Park is 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. Wormwood Scrubs, 140 acres. Hampstead Heath. Acton, Bagnigge, Hampstead (first recommended by Dr. Gibbons, the "Mirmillo" of Garth's "Dispensary.") Hoxton Islington, Kilbourn, Pancras, and St. Chads, or Shadwell, medicinal waters. — Near Old Brentford, in digging clay for bricks, were discovered bones of elephants, hippopotami, deer, and oxen, with shells of oysters, and nautili and other marine exuviæ. — The first Mulberry trees planted in this kingdom are now standing in the grounds of Sion House. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted at Fulham in 1683: there was one a Hendon Place, blown down Jan. 1, 1779, height 70 ft.; circumference, at 7 ft. from the ground, 16 ft.; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches, 100 ft. Another of nearly equal dimensions was cut down at Hillingdon in 1789: there is a very large one now growing at Enfield Manor house, and two in Apothecaries' garden, Chelsea. The Tamarisk was first planted in Fulham Palace garden, where it was introduced by Bp. Grindall in 1560, as were many new plants from North America by Bp. Compton. The first Pine and Chinese strawberries, and the first auricula, were cultivated at Southfield farm by Mr. Rench, whose son first introduced the moss-rose at the same place. The first weeping Willow was planted at Twickenham early in the eighteenth century. At Hampton Court the great Vine of the Black Hamburgh kind has been known to produce, in one year, 2200 bunches of grapes, weighing on an average 1*lb.* each.

Public Edifices. Acton Conduit, constructed 1612; Goldsmiths' Almshouses, finished 1811. At Bayswater, Queen's Lying-in-Hospital, removed there 1791. Bromley, St. Leonard's Alms-houses. Camden Town, Veterinary College, instituted 1791; professor, Mr. Edward Coleman. Chelsea College for wounded and superannuated soldiers; first stone laid by Charles II. March 12, 1682; finished 1690; architect, Sir Christopher Wren; length of the principal building 790 feet; whole space occupied, 50 acres, cost 150,000*l.*: College Infirmary — architect, J. Soane, Esq.: York Hospital, Royal Military Asylum for soldiers' children; 700 boys, 300 girls; first stone laid by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801 — architect, Geo. Saunders, Esq. In Apothecaries' garden, a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrack. Battersea Bridge, one furlong long, 28 feet wide; built of wood, 1772, cost 20,000*l.* Fulham Bridge, built of wood, from plan of the surgeon Cheselden; length, 789 feet, width 24; cost 23,075*l.* Hampton Court Bridge, of wood, 11 arches, opened Dec. 13, 1753. Harrow School, founded by John Lyon, yeoman, and the rules ordained by him, 1590: 353 students, the greatest number, in 1804. Greenwich Hospital and Park

Naval Asylum and new Church. Highgate Archway, 36 feet high, 18 wide, erected in consequence of an intended tunnel under the hill, which had proceeded 130 yards, when it fell in, April 12, 1812. Homerton, Widow's Retreat, founded 1812. At Islington, Lady Owen's Almshouses and School, founded 1610: Quaker's Workhouse and School. Sadler's Wells, so called from one Sadler, who discovered the Spa in 1683; present theatre erected 1765: White Conduit House, Hornsey Wood, Highbury, Canonbury, and Belvidere Tea Gardens. Kensington Schools. At Knightsbridge, St. George's Hospital, opened 1734, and Lock Hospital, 1746. Littleton and Chertsey stone bridge, 7 arches; built 1785; cost 13,000*l.*; architect, Payne. At Mile End, Newyt Tzaddik, or German Jews' Hospital, established 1806; Hospital of Portuguese Jews; Trinity, Bancroft's, Fuller's, Vinters', and Skinners' Almshouses. At Pentonville, London Female Penitentiary. In Pancras, Foundling Hospital, instituted 1739, through the exertions of Capt. Thomas Coram, who was buried in its vaults, 1751; first stone of the present building laid 1742: among its paintings is Hogarth's famous "March to Finchley." Welch Charity School, established 1718, by the Society of Ancient Britons, instituted on St. David's Day, (March 1,) 1714. Smallpox Hospital, the first in Europe, established 1745; the present building, now chiefly devoted to vaccination, erected 1794. "Tabernacle," Meeting-house of Calvinistic Methodists, founded by George Whitefield, 1756; in it is a monument of his wife, buried there 1768; a cenotaph of himself, who died in America, 1770; and a monument of Augustus Montague Toplady, Calvinistic divine, 1778. Poplar and Blackwall, West India Warehouses and Docks; first stone laid by Mr. Pitt and others, July 12, 1800; finished 1802. East India Company's Docks: Dock and Warehouses of Wigram and Green; the most considerable private dock in Europe, 19 acres. Trinity Buoy Wharf. East India Company and Mercers' Almshouses. Staines iron bridge, supported by wooden piles (two bridges have fallen there since 1797,) completed 1807., Tottenham Cross Schools and Alms houses, one of the latter founded in 1600, by Baltaser Sanchez, a Spaniard, said to have been the first person in this kingdom who exercised the trade of a confectioner, or "comfit-maker." Uxbridge Market-house, erected 1789.

Peerage. Chelsea viscounty to Cadogan, Earl Cadogan: Enfield barony to Nassau, Earl of Rochford: Harlington (the aspirate being dropped) earldom and barony to Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton: Kensington Irish barony to Edwardes: Middlesex earldom to Sackville, Duke of Dorset: Ossulston (hundred) barony to Bennet, Earl of Tankerville: Uxbridge earldom to Paget, Marquis of Anglesea: of Caen-wood, Mansfield earldom and Murray barony to Murray: of Hanworth, Vere barony to Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's.

Members of Parliament. For the county, 2; for the City of London, 4; and for Westminster 2.

Produce. Wheat, for which Heston was so famous, that it was reserved for Royal use, and Elizabeth had her manchets made of it; Barley; Peas; Beans; Oats; Hay; Osiers; Garden Vegetables and Fruit, particularly Raspberries for distillers; Milk; Poultry; House-lamb; Clay for Bricks.

Manufactures. Calico-printing; Bleaching; Dyeing; Silk-weaving; Distilling; Brewing; Floor-cloth; Stained-paper; Paste-board; Iron; Copper-sheets; Bolts and Bars; Anchors; Mooring-chains; Ropes; Oil; Vitriol; White-lead; Stone Jars and Pots; Crucibles; Bricks; Fur-cutting; Gunpowder.

APPENDIX.

LONDON BANKERS,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTRY BANKERS WHO DRAW UPON THEM.

[*The utility of this List will be felt by all visitors to London, and persons having pecuniary negotiations.*]

Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, & Co., 54. *Lombard Street.*

Alresford: Knapp, Son, and Co.
Barnstaple: Bury, Pyke, and Co.
Birmingham: Galtons and Co.
Bishop's Waltham: Fox and Co.
Braintree: Sparrow and Co.
Bungay: Gurney and Co.
Bury St. Edmund's: Brown, Bevan, and Co.
Ditto: Edmund Squire
Carmarthen: Waters and Co.
Chelmsford: Sparrow and Co.
Cheltenham: Hartland and Son
Darlington: Wm. Skinner and Co.
Duffield: Haynes and Co.
Durham: Backhouse and Co.
Edinburgh: Forbes
Edinburgh: Rob. Allan and Son
Edinburgh: Alex. Allan and Co.
Evesham: Oldaker and Co.
Ditto: Harland
Exeter: Sanders and Co.
Fakenham: Gurneys and Co.
Godalming: Mellersh and Co.
Grantham: Holt and Kewney
Halesworth: Gurneys and Co.
Harleston: Gurneys and Co.
Hitchin: Sharples
Leeds: Farrer
Leighton Buzzard: Basset, Grant, and Co.
Lancaster: Dilworth and Co.
Liverpool: Moss and Co.
Liverpool: J. Hadwen
Luton: Bassett
Lynn: Gurneys
Malton: Haynes and Co.
Montrose: Banking Company
Newark: Godfrey and Co.
Newcastle upon Tyne: Lambton
Newport Pagnell: Bassett
Norwich and Norfolk: Messrs. Gurney.
Perth: Banking Company
Plymouth: Hingston and Co.
Richmond: Stapleton and Co.
Rochdale: Fenton and Co.
Ross and Archenfield: Jones and Co.
Saddleworth: Harrop and Co.
Stowmarket: Brown.
Stockton: Skinner and Co.
Sudbury: Brown, Fenn and Co.
Sunderland: Backhouse and Co.
Tewkesbury: Hartland and Co.
Wellingborough and Northamptonshire: Morton and Co.
Whitby: Simpson and Co.
Wigan: Thicknesse and Co.
Winchester: Knapp and Co.
Wisbeach and Lincolnshire: Gurneys and Co.
Witham: Sparrow and Co.
Yarmouth and Suffolk: Gurney, Yeovil, and Bretton

Barnard, Dimsdale, and Barnard, 50. *Cornhill.*

Bath: Clement and Co.
Burnley, Lancashire: Birkbeck and Co.
Bristol: Worrall and Co.
Ross (Herefordshire): Newman & Co.
Settle: Birkbecks and Co.
Shaftesbury: William Storey
Woodchester: Wathen,

Barnetts and Co., 62. *Lombard Street.*

Ashby and Measham: Fisher & Co.
Baldock: Williamson and Co.
Bewdley: Pardoe and Co.
Bridgenorth: Pritchard
Bristol: Pitt and Co.
Bristol: Miles and Co.
Broseley: Pritchard
Diss: Taylor and Co.
Dover: Latham and Co.
Ipswich and Needham: Alexander and Co.
Leith: Banking Company
Loughborough: Thorp and Co.
Milford: Rotch and Co.
Newark: Handley and Co.
Norwich and Norfolk: Thompson and Co.
Plymouth: Elford and Co.
Saffron Walden: Searle and Co.
Shrewsbury: Price and Co.
Sleaford: Peacock and Co.
Southampton: Maddison and Co.
Tavistock: Gill and Co.

Bond, Sons, and Pattishall, 2. *'Change Alley*

Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderdon, and Franks, 73. *LombardStreet.*

Denbigh: Sankey and Co.
Holywell: ditto.
Northwich: Williams
Ruthin: Sankeys and Co.
Wincanton: Messrs. Messiter

Bouverie, Pleydell, and Antrobus, 35. *Craven Street, Strand.*

Brown, Janson, and Co., 32. *Abchurch Lane.*

Leeds Union: Williams, Brown, and Co.

Child and Co., *Temple Bar.*

Cockburn and Co., 4. *Whitehall.*

Cocks, Cocks, Ridge, and Biddulph, 43. *Charing Cross.*

Chepstow: Buckle and Co.
Newmarket: Eaton and Co.
Newport (Monmouthshire): Buckle and Co.

Coutts and Co., 59. *Strand.*

Aberdeen · Branch of Bank of Scotland
Air: ditto ditto
Andrews, St.: ditto ditto
Dumfries: ditto ditto
Dunfermline: ditto ditto
Dublin: Newcomen and Co.
Edinburgh: Bank of Scotland
———— Sir W. Forbes and Co.
———— Ramsays and Co.
Glasgow: Branch of Bank of Scotland
Haddington: ditto ditto
Inverness: Branch of Bank of Scotland
Kirkcudbright: ditto ditto
Kirkcaldy: ditto ditto
Kelso: ditto ditto
Newton Abbott: Wise, Farewell, and Co.
Perth: Branch of Bank of Scotland
Retford: Cooke
Scotland: Royal Bank
Stirling: Branch of Bank of Scotland
Worksop: Cooke

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co., 24. *Bucklersbury.*

Blackburn: Cunliffes, Brooks and Co.
Manchester: Cunliffes, Brooks and Co.

Curries, Raikes, and Co., 29. *Cornhill.*

Beverley: Bower and Co.
Cambridge: Thomas Fisher and Son
Exeter: Cole and Co.
Hull: Raikes and Co.
Kingston: Shrubsole and Co.
Maidstone: Corrall
Manchester: Scholes and Co.
Malton: Bower and Co.
Trowbridge: Barton and Co.

Curtis (Sir Wm.), Robarts, and Curtis, 15. *Lombard Street.*

Banbury: Gibbins and Gillet
Boston: Gee and Co.
Bristol: Stuckey
Burton: Clay
Exeter: Milford and Co.
Kidderminster: Wakeman and Co.
Leeds: (New Bank), Field and Co.
Market Drayton: Jervis
Newbury: Bunny and Co.
Newcastle on Tyne: Ridley and Co.
Nottingham: Wright and Co.
Ramsgate: Austin and Co.
Shrewsbury: Rocke, Eyton, and Co.
Stockton: Hutchinsons
Taunton: Stuckey and Woodlands
Tewkesbury and Upton: Lechmere and Co.
Whitby: Richardson and Co.
Worcester (Old Bank): Berwick and Co.
———: Farley and Co.
York: Wilson and Co.

De Lisle, 16. *Devonshire Square.*

Jersey Commercial Bank: Janvrin
Jersey Old Bank: Aimraux

Denison and Co., 106. *Fenchurch Street.*

Doncaster: Leatham & Co.
Liverpool: Heywood and Co.
Pontefract: Leatham and Co.
Preston: Pedders and Co.
Wakefield: Leatham and Co.

Dixon, Langdale, and Co., 25. *Chancery Lane.*

Bodmin, J. Wallis
Helstone: Grylls, Vivian, and Co.

Dorrien, Magens, and Co. 22. *Finch Lane.*

Hemel Hempstead: Grover
Warrington: Parr

Drewett and Fowler, 60. *Old Broad Street.*

Saffron Walden: Gibsons

Drummonds and Co., 49. *Charing Cross.*

Esdaile (Sir James) and Co., 21. *Lombard Street.*

Abergavenny: Hills, Wheeley, and Co.
Aberystwith: Williams, Davies, and Co.
Ashford: Jemmett
Axminster: Gundry
Bangor: Williams
Barnstaple and S. Moulton: Drake and Co.
Beccles: Lacon
Bideford: Ley and Co.
Birmingham: Gibbons
Bishop Stortford: Mortlock and Co.
Blandford: Dansey and Co.
Bradford (Yorkshire): Harris & Co.
Brentwood: Joyner
Bridport: Gundry and Co.
Cambridge: Mortlock and Co.
Carnarvon: Williams and Co.
Chard: Gundry and Co.
Chelmsford: Crickett and Co.
Cheltenham: Turners and Co.
Cheltenham: Pitt and Co.
Chester: Williams and Co.
Cirencester: Pitt, Croome, and Co
Colchester: Cricket and Co.
Colebrookdale: Darby and Co.
Coventry: Beck and Co.

Darlington : Backhouse and Co.
Dublin : Gregg and Co.
East Grinstead : Hurly and Co.
Ely : Mortlock and Co.
Epping : Joyner and Co.
Farringdon : Pitt and Co.
Gloucester : Turner and Co.
Grays (Essex) : Joyner and Co.
Guildford : Sparkes and Co.
Harborough : Inkersole and Co.
Huntingdon : Pashellers
Ilminster : Gundry and Co.
Ipswich : Cricket, Bacon, and Co.
Lewes : Hurly and Co.
Lyme : Gundry and Co.
Lynn : Bagge and Co.
Maldon : Crickett and Co.
Margate : Cobb and Co.
North Walsham : Lacon and Co.
Northampton : Percival and Co.
Ongar : Joyner and Co.
Penzance : Boaze and Co.
Ripon : Coates and Co,
Romford : Joyner and Co,
Royston : Mortlock and Co.
St. Ive's : Pashellers and Co.
St. Neot's : Pashellers and Co,
Stockton : Backhouse
Stoke : Moore
Stourbridge: Hills and Co.
Stone : Moore and Co.
Sunderland : Backhouse and Co.
Taunton : Woodford and Co.
Tetbury : Wood and Co.
Thirsk : Backhouse
Waldon : Mortlock and Co.
Wellington (Somerset) : Fox and Co.
Woodbridge : Crickett and Co.
Yarmouth : Lacon and Co.

Everett and Co., 9. *Mansion House Street.*

Chesterfield : Maltby and Co.
Hastings : Tilden, Smith, and Co.
——— Breeds and Co.
Mansfield : Maltby and Co.
Oundle : Smith and Co.
Reigate : Piper and Co.
Robertsbridge : Hilder
Romsey : Sharp and Co,
Rotherham : Walker and Co
Sarum : Everett and Co.
Sheffield : Walkers and Co,
Warminster : Everett and Co.

Frys and Chapman, 4. *St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.*

Burslem : Wood and Co.
Chichester Old Bank : Ridge and Co.
Chippenham Bank : Gundry and Co.
Collumpton (Devon) : Skinner & Co.
Frome : Hooper
Godalming : Moline and Co.
Hadleigh : Alexander and Co.
Harwich : Cox and Co.
Huddersfield : Sikes
Launceston : Harvey
Manningtree : Alexander and Co.
Newcastle on Tyne : Chapman
Newport (Salop) : Parsons and Co.
Oundle and Northampton : Yorkes and Co.
Peterborough : Yorkes
Shields (North) : Chapman
Staines : Ashby and Co.
Westbury : Hooper
Whitchurch (Salop) : Corser and Co.
Wincanton : Garrett and Co.
Woodbridge : Alexanders and Co.

Fullers and Co., 84. *Cornhill.*

Gill and Co., 42. *Lombard Street.*

Baldock : Williamson and Co.
Cheltenham : Pitt, Gardner, and Co.
Chelmsford : Crickitt and Co.
Colchester : ditto
Dorking : Piper and Co.
Guildford : Sparkes and Co
Hereford : Garrett and Son
Ipswich : Crickitt and Co.
Lynn ; Bagge and Bacon
Norfolk General Bank: Tompson and Co.
Norwich and Swaff'ham : Days
Oxford : Cox and Co.
Rochford and Romford : Joyner and Co.
Saffron Walden : Searle and Co.
Tauuton : Stuckeys and Co,
Woodbridge : Crickitt and Co.
Yarmouth ; Sir E. K. Lacon and Co

Glyn (Sir Richard Carr), Mills, and Co., 67. *Lombard Street.*

Alnwick: Batson and Co.
Alnwick: Ridley and Co.
Arbroath Banking Company
Do. Dundee Union Branch Bank
Barnsley: Beckett and Co.
Beith: Paisley Union Bank Branch
Berwick: Batson and Co.
Beverley: Machell and Co.
Biandford: Fryer and Co.
Boroughbridge: Fletcher and Co.
Brechin: Branch of Dundee Union Bank
Cardiff: Guest and Co.
Chipping Norton: Whitehead and Co.
Coupar: Branch of Arbroath Banking Company
Coventry: Bunney and Co.
Cyfarthaf, Wales, Glamorganshire: Crawshay and Sons
Darlington: Baxter
Dundee Commercial Bank, also the Dundee Union Bank
Durham: Ridley and Co.
Edinburgh: Donald Smith and Co.
Edinburgh: National Bank of Scotland
Forfar: Dundee Union Bank Branch
Do. Dundee Commercial Bank Branch
Glasgow: Banking Company
Hamilton: Paisley Union Bank Branch
Ilfracombe: Lee and Co.
Leeds: Beckett and Co.
Leicester: Messrs. Pagets and Kirby
Lewes: Wood and Co.
Limerick: Edw. Bernard
Liverpool: Hope and Co.
Merthyr Tydvil: Guest and Co.
Newcastle (Tyne): Ridley and Co.
Newcastle (Line): Sparrow and Co.
Newport (Isle of Wight): Basset and Co.
Newtown, Montgomeryshire: Tilsley, Jones, and Co.
Northallerton: Fletcher and Co.
Nottingham: Moore and Co.
Paisley: Union Bank Company
Penrith: Atkinson and Co.
Poole: Fryer and Co.
Preston: Claytons and Co.
Ringwood: Fryer and Co.
Ripon: Farrer and Co.
Rochester and Chatham: Day & Co.
Sandwich: Emmerson and Co.
Shields (N. and S.): Ridley and Co.
Shipston on Stour: Whitehead and Co.
St. Columb: Magor and Co.
Stafford: Birch and Co.
Stratford on Avon: Whitehead and Co.
Truro: Magor and Co.
Warwick: Whitehead and Co.
Wimborne: Fryer and Co.
Winchester: Wickham and Co.
York: Swann and Co.

Goslings and Sharpe, 19. *Fleet Street.*

Doncaster: Sir Wm. Bryan Cook, Childers, and Co.

Grote, Prescott, Grote, and Prescott, 62. *Threadneedle Street.*

Cambridge: Foster and Co.
Bristol (Old Bank): Elton and Co.
Deal: Hulke and Co.
Faversham: Wright and Co.
Lynn Regis: Massey and Co.
Peterborough: Simpson
Sturminster: Osborne and Co

Hammersleys, Greenwood, and Co., 76. *Pall Mall.*

Oxford Old Bank: Fletcher and Co

Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyds, 60. *Lombard Street.*

Birmingham: Taylor, Lloyd, and Co.
———— Freer and Co.
Brighton: Lashmar and Co.
Exeter: Floud and Co.
Nottingham: Hart and Co.
Shiffnal: Biddle and Co.
Stockport: Christy, Lloyd, and Co.
Weymouth: Henning and Co.
Wolverhampton: Sir J. Wrottesley and Co.

Hankeys, A. R. W. A. and T., 7. *Fenchurch Street*

Aylesham: Copeman and Co.
Colchester: Mills and Co.
Exeter: Sparkes and Co.
Hadleigh: Mills and Co
Manningtree: Nunn and Co.
Norwich: Harvey and Co.

Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16. *St. James's Street.*

Ayr: Hunters and Co.
Dover Union Bank; Latham and Co.
Irvine: Hunters
Kilmarnock Bank: Hunters

Herries, Farquhar, Halliday, Davison, and Chapman, 265. *Regent Street.*

Hoare, Henry, Henry, Hugh, Charles, and Henry Merrick, 37. *Fleet Street.*

Hopkinson, G. and C. and Co., 3. *Regent Street.*

Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43. *Lothbury.*

Aberdeen: Branch of Commercial Banking Company
Aberdeen: Town and County Bank
Alloa: Branch of Commercial Banking Company
Annan: ditto ditto
Ashton under Lyne: Buckley, Roberts, and Co.
Bath: Hobhouse and Co.
—— Tuffnell, Collet, and Co.
Banff: Branch of CommercialBanking Company
Beith: ditto ditto
Berwick: ditto ditto
Bolton: Hardcastle, Cross, and Co.
Bradford (Wilts): Hobhouse & Co.
Brighton: Hall, West, and Co.
Cambridge: Barker and Eadon
Cambridge: Skrine and Humfrey
Campbeltown: Branch of Commercial Bank
Chester: Dixons and Co.
Coldstream: Branch of Commercial Banking Company
Crieff: ditto ditto
Cupar: ditto ditto
Daventry: Hall, Jenkins, and Hall
Derby: W. W. and S. Evans and Co.
Dorking: Piper and Co.
Dunfermline: Branch of Commercial Banking Company
Dunkeld: ditto ditto
Edinburgh: ditto ditto
Elgin: Branch of Commercial Bank
Falkingham: Hardy and Newcomes
Falkirk: Branch of Com. Bank
Glasgow: Branch of Com. Bank
Gloucester: Russell and Key
Grantham: Hardy and Co.
Halifax: Rawson and Co.
——— R. Briggs and Co.
Haverfordwest: Saer, Thomas, and Co.
Hexham: Wm. Bell
Hawick: Branch of Commercial Bank
Horsham: Piper and Co.
Huddersfield: Rawson and Co. and Buckley, Roberts, and Co.
Kelso: Branch of Commercial Bank
Kilmarnock: ditto ditto
Kirkcaldy: ditto ditto
Kirkwall: ditto ditto
Lanark: ditto ditto
Leith: ditto ditto
Liverpool: Lowry, Roscoe, and Co.
Llandovery: D. Jones and Co.
Macclesfield: Brocklehurst and Co.
Manchester: Wm. Jones, Loyds, and Co.
Narbeth and Pembroke: Saer, Thomas, and Co.
Neath: Williams and Rowland
Oxford: Cox, Morrell, and Co.
Paisley: Branch of Commercial Bank
Peterhead: ditto ditto
Preston: Lawe, Roskell, and Co.
Reigate: Piper, Dewdney, and Co.
Rochdale: Rawsons and Co.
Saddleworth: Buckley, Roberts, and Co.

St. Neot's: Rix and Co.
Stirling: Branch of Commercial Bank
Stonehaven: Branch of Aberdeen Town and County Bank
Stoney Stratford: Olivers and York
Swansea: Walters
Tain: Branch of Commercial Banking Company
Thurso: ditto ditto
Torrington: Loveband, Slade and Cooke
Uttoxeter: Bell, James
Wells: Payne and Co.
Wick, Branch of Commercial Bank
Wivel's-combe, (Somerset): P. & W. Hancock
Woodstock: Cox, Morrell and Co.

Sir Wm. Kay, Bart., Price and Co., *Mansion House Street.*

Bedford: Barnard and Co.
Brighton: Tamplin
Christchurch: Dean and Co.
Greenock: Banking Company
Guildford: Haydons
Hull: Harrison and Co.
Llanelly: Haynes
Ringwood: Deane
Swansea: Haynes
Thornbury: Parslow
Whitehaven: Hartleys and Co.
Wimbourne: Deane and Co.

G. F. Kinloch and Sons, 1. *New Broad Street.*

Aberdeen: Com. Banking Company
Dundee: Banking Company
Stirling: Banking Company

Ladbrokes and Gillman, *Bank Buildings, Cornhill.*

Portsea: Grant and Co.
Portsmouth: ditto
Sheerness: Bishop
Warwick (Old Bank): Toms and Co.

Lees, Brassey and Co., 71. *Lombard Street.*

Andover: W. S. Wakeford,
Bury (Suffolk): Oakes and Son
Chesterfield: Crompton, and Co.
Derby: Crompton and Co.
Diss: Fincham
Isle of Wight: Kirkpatricks and Co.

Lubbock (Sir J. W., Bart.) and Co. 11. *Mansion House Street.*

Arundel: Henty and Co.
Bewdley: Skey, Son and Co.
——— (Old Bank): Roberts and Co.
Bishop's Castle: Coleman and Co.
Birmingham: Woolley and Co.
Bridlington: Harding and Co.
Bristol: Ricketts and Co.
Carmarthen: Morris and Co.
Deal: May and Co.
Devizes: Lock and Co.
——— Tylee and Co.
Devonport: Glencross and Co.
Driffield: Harding and Co.
Dursley: Vizard and Co.
Farnham: Stevens and Co.
Gloucester: Old Bank, Wood, James
Hereford: Old Bank, Matthews and Co.
Heytesbury: W. M. Everett,
Honiton: Flood and Co.
Kington & Presteigne: Davies & Co.
Leeds: Perfect and Co,
Leominster: Coleman and Co.
Ludlow: Coleman and Co.
Lymington: C. St. Barbe
Malmesbury: Robins and Co.
Marlborough: Ward and Co.
Norwich: Day and Co.
Penzance: Batten and Co.
Plymouth Naval Bank: Harris & Co
Pontefract: Perfect and Co.
Romsey: Warner and Co.
Southampton: Atherley and Co.
Southwell: Wylde and Co.
Stroud: Grazebrook and Co.
Swaffham: Day and Co.
Swansea: Neath, Gibbins and Co.
Tiverton: Dunsford and Co.
Truro: Willyams
Warminster: Phipps and Co.
Wednesbury: Addison and Co.
Whitehaven: Johnson and Co.
Worthing: Henty and Co.
Wrexham: Kenrick and Co.

Marten, Call and Arnold, 25. *Old Bond Street.*

Martins, Stone and Martin, 68. *Lombard Street.*

Masterman, Peters and Co., 35. *Nicholas Lane.*

Andover : Heath and Co.
Basingstoke : Raggett and Co.
Bicester : Tubb and Co.
Boston : Cleypon and Co.
Brecon : Bromage
Brighton : Wigney and Co.
Bruton : Prince and Co.
Chatham : Jeffreys and Co.
Chichester : Hack and Co.
Cirencester : Cripps and Co.
Crewkerne : Peckham and Co.
Dartford : Bugden and Co.
Dudley : Dixon and Co.
Dursley : Bloxsome and Co.
Haverfordwest : Phillips
Hertford : Adams and Co.
Hitchin : Chapman and Co.
Huddersfield : Dobson and Co.
Kendal : Wilson and Co.
——— Wakefield and Co.
Kettering : Keep and Co.
Kingsbridge : Prideaux and Co.
Kirby Lonsdale : Gibson and Co.
Liverpool : Leyland and Co.
Louth : Cleypon and Co.
Manchester : Heywood and Co.
Monmouth : Bromage
Newcastle (Stafford) : Kinnersley, T.
Oswestry : Croxon and Co.
Oxford : Tubb and Co.
Pembroke: Phillips
Petworth : Stoveld and Co.
Portsmouth : Godwin and Co.
Shrewsbury : Beck and Co.
Skipton : Chippendale and Co.
Stamford : Eaton and Co.
Swindon : Strange and Co.
Teignmouth : Langmead and Co.
Thrapstone : Johnson and Co.
Tonbridge : Beeching and Co.
Uxbridge : Hull, Smith and Co.
Wakefield : Wentworth and Co.
Ware : Coss and Co.
Welchpool : Beck
Wellington (Salop) : Reynolds & Co.
Witney : Clinch and Co.
Woolwich : Bugden and Co.

Maudes and Hallett, 14. *George Street, Westminster.*

Morlands and Co., 50. *Pall Mall.*

Abingdon : Stephenson and Co.
Buckingham : Parrott
Cupar (Fife) : Banking Company
Dublin : Ball
Kirkaldy (Fife) : Banking Company
Mevagissey : Ball and Co.
Sheffield : Parker
Warrington : Turner

Pares and Heygate, 25. *Bridge Street, Blackfriars.*

Leicester : Pares, Heygates and Co.
Rugby : Butlin and Son

Perring (Sir J.) and Co., 72. *Cornhill.*

Bath : Cavenagh and Co.
Brighton : Michell and Co.
Bristol, Bullion Bank : H. Brown and Co.
Canterbury Union Bank : Halford and Co.
Croydon : Harman and Co.
Devonport : Shiells, Husband and Co.
Dolgelly : Jones and Co.
Eastbourne : Michell and Co.
Gravesend : Miller and Co.
Hailsham : Michell and Co.
Hastings Union Bank : Michell and Co.
Hereford : Bodenham and Co.
Melksham : Moule and Co.
Milton : Vallance and Son
Ross : Jones, Love and Co.
St. Alban's : Martineau and Story
Sherborne : Thorne
Sittingbourne : Vallance

Pocklington and Lacy, 60. *Smithfield.*

Pole (Sir Peter, Bart.) and Co., 1. *Bartholomew Lane.*

Aberdeen : Banking Company
Abergavenny : J. P. Jones and Co.
Ashbourne : Arkwright and Co.
Banff: Branch of Aberdeen Banking Company
Brecon : Wilkins and Co.
Bridgewater : Bk. Sealy and Sons
Bristol : Cave and Co.
——— Haythorne and Co.
Carlisle : Foster and Co.
Chesterfield : J. Coller
Coventry : Goodall and Co.
Edinburgh : Royal Bank of Scotland
——— Ramsays and Co.
Elgin : Branch of Aberdeen Banking Company
Falmouth : Carne and Co.
Frazerburgh, Branch of Aberdeen Banking Company
Frome : Sheppard
———, Barton and Co.
Glasgow, Royal Bank of Scotland
Hinckley : Jervis and Co.
——— Sansome and Co.
Hull : Pease and Liddell
Huntley: Branch of Aberdeen Banking Company
Keith, ditto ditto
Leicester : Clarke and Co.
Leyburn : Hutton and Co.
Lutterworth : Goodacre and Co.
Maidstone : Edmeads and Co.
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire : Clarke and Philips
Merthyr Tidvill : Breconshire, Wilkins and Co.
Monmouth : Jones and Co.
Newport (Monmouth) : Forman and Fothergill
Northallerton : Hutchinson and Co.
Oakham : Rutlandshire, Clarke and Philips
Penrith : Forster and Co.
Peterhead : Branch of Aberdeen Banking Company
Pontypool : Jones and Co.
Richmond (York) : Hutton and Co.
Scarborough : Woodall and Co.
Southampton : Kellow and Co.
Stockton : Hutchinson and Co.
Stokesley : Hutchinson and Co.
Stroudwater : Martin and Co.
Totness : Wise and Co.
——— Prideaux and Co.
Uley : Sheppard and Son
Uppingham : Rutlandshire, Clarke and Philips
Wallingford : Wells and Co.
Ware : Adams and Co.
Winchester : Deane and Co.
Wirksworth : Arkwright and Co.

Praeds, Mackworth, Newcombe and Fane, 189. *Fleet Street.*

Aylesbury : Rickford and Co.
Buckingham : Bartlett and Co.
Falmouth : Praed and Co.
Marshfield : Baldwin, Isaac and Co.
Northampton : Smith and Co.
Truro : Praed and Co.
Willingborough : Smith and Co.

Puget and Bainbridges, 12. *St. Paul's Church Yard.*

Cork : Leslie and Co.
Dublin : La Touche
Limerick : Mahony

Ransom and Co., 1. *Pall Mall, East.*

Dunbar : New Bank
Dublin : Benjamin Ball and Co.
Glasgow : Banking Company
Penzance : Bolitho and Co.
Taunton : J. and D. Badcock
Yeovil : Whitmarsh and Co.

Remington, Stephenson and Co., 69. *Lombard Street.*

Abingdon : Knapp and Co.
Ashford : Haffenden
Canterbury : Hammond and Co.
Falkirk : Ramsay
Huntingdon : Rust and Co.
Newmarket : Bryant and Son
Perth Union : Stewart
Ramsgate : Burgess and Co.
Salisbury : Brodie and Co.
Salop : Burton and Co.
Whitehaven . Harrison and Co.

Rogers, Towgood and Co., 29. *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.*

Bridgewater: Stuckey and Co.
——— Sealey and Co.
Bristol: Savery and Co.
Chard: Sparks and Co.
Christchurch: Ledgard and Co.
Congleton: Fowler and Co.
Crewkerne: Sparks and Co.
Langport: Stuckey and Co.
Leek: Fowler and Co.
Poole: Ledgard
Ringwood: Ledgard
Sherborne: Preter and Co.
Wells: Stuckey and Co.

Sansom and Postlethwaite, 65. *Lombard Street.*

Dudley: Hordern and Co.
Newport: Shropshire, Hordern
Wolverhampton: Hordern and Co.

Scott, Williams and Co., 26. *Holles Street, Cavendish Square.*

Sikes, Snaith and Co., 5. *Mansion-House Street.*

Daventry: Watkins and Co.

Smith, Payne and Co., *Mansion-House Place.*

Arbroath: British Linen Company
Arran: ditto
Brigg: W. Owston
Burton-on-Trent: Blurton and Co.
Castle Douglas: British Linen Company
Coldstream: ditto
Coventry: Little and Co.
Cupar: British Linen Company
Derby: S. Smith and Co.
Dewsbury: Hagues and Co.
Dover: Fector and Co.
Dublin: Hague and Co.
Dumfries: British Linen Company
Dundee: ditto
Dunbar: ditto
Dunse: ditto
Edinburgh: ditto
——— Kinnear and Sons
Elgin: British Linen Company
Forres: ditto
Gainsborough: T. Tidd
Glasgow: ditto
———: J. and R. Watson
Glasgow: Thistle Banking Company
——— Carrick and Co.
Haddington: British Linen Company
Hamilton: ditto
Hawick: ditto
Hull: Smith and Co.
Inverness: British Linen Company
Jedburgh: ditto
Kerrymuir: ditto
Leith: ditto
Leicester: Mansfield and Co.
Lincoln: Smith and Co.
Lichfield: Scott and Co.
Montrose: British Linen Company
Newton Stewart: ditto
Nottingham: Smith and Co.
Paisley: Keir
Perth: British Linen Company
Selkirk: ditto
Stranraer: ditto
Tain: ditto
Wexford: Redmond and Co.
Wrexham: Lloyd, R. M.

Sir John D. Paul Snow, Bart., and Co., 217. *Strand.*

Spooner, Atwoods and Co., 27. *Gracechurch Street.*

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Wolverhampton : Fryer, Richard

Stevenson and Salt, 20. *Lombard Street.*

Dartmouth : Harris and Co.
Nantwich : Broughton and Co.
Stafford : Stevenson and Co.

Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Stirling and Hodsoll, 345. *Strand.*

Veres, Ward and Co., 77. *Lombard Street.*

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Nuneaton : Craddock and Co.

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Bradford: Wentworth and Co.
Wakefield : Wentworth and Co.
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Manchester : Daintry
Royston : Fordham

Willis, Percival and Co., 76. *Lombard Street.*

Knaresborough : Harrison and Co.
Oxford : Walker and Co.
Reading : Stephens and Co.
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Rye : Curtis and Co.

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Banbury : Cobb and Co.
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Bolton : Wylde and Co.
Bridgenorth : Cooper
Chertsey : La Coste and Co.
Dorchester : Pattison
East Cornwall : Robins, Foster and Co.
Gravesend : Brenchley and Co.
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Petersfield : Hector and Co.
Liskeard : Robins and Co.
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Rippon : Charnock
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Weymouth : Wm. Bower
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Browell, Henry, Stable Yard, St. James's.
Byrne, William, 99. Pall Mall.
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Disney, William, 26. Parliament Street.
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Foulis, Thomas, 3. New Basinghall Street.
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Macdonald and Campbell, 6. Regent Street.
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Nestor and Co., 33. Craven Street, Strand.
Pardy, George, 28. Spring Gardens.
Price, W. Frazer, 34. Craven Street.
Ridge, John, 44. Charing Cross.
Rollerston and Co., 16. Downing Street.
Shaw, John, America Square, Minories.
Stables, Keen, Pay Office, Whitehall.
Stewart and Sofer, 4. Charles Street, Westminster.
Stoddart, Daniel, 17. Charles Street, St. James's.
Tustin, William, 8. Fludyer Street, Westminster.
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Abbott, H., 70. Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury.
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Brine, Robert, 3. Clifford's Inn.
Campbell and Co., 9. Regent Street.
Channon, John, 12. Regent Street.
Chippendale, John, 10. John Street, Adelphi.
Clementson, Charles and Richard F., 14. Clement's Lane.
Clementson, Isaac, 2. Adelphi Terrace.
Cooke, Halford and Co., 41. Norfolk Street, Strand.
Cook, Harry, 1. James Street, Adelphi.
Copland, John, 23. Surrey Street, Strand.
Coppock, Joseph, 46. Speldhurst Street, Burton Crescent.
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Collier, Thomas, Brick Court, Temple.
Davis and Lyon, 137. Ratcliffe Highway

Evans and Eyton, 22. George Street, Adelphi.
Evans, Maurice, 22. George Street, Adelphi.
Foulis, Thomas, 3. New Basinghall Street.
Goode and Clarke, 15. Surrey Street, Strand.
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Hinxman, John, 70. Great Russel Street.
Holmes, William, 3. Lyons Inn.
Isaac, Phillips, 8. Great Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields.
Joseph, Aaron, 11. Clement's Inn.
Kempster, W. H., 37. Craven Street.
Lawrie, Andrew, 1. Robert Street, Adelphi.
Levy, Isaac, 5. Commercial Chambers, Minories.
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Madden and Rice, 50. Poland Street.
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Mearns, Wm., 74. Tower Street.
Ommaney, Sir F. M., 22. Norfolk Street, Strand.
Philpot, John, 33. St. Swithin's Lane, Lombard Street.
Sholl, Robert, 7. Clement's Inn.
Stanger, Hugh, 13. Clement's Inn.
Stilwell, Thomas, 22. Arundel Street.
Thomson, Hugh, Prince's Court, Wilson Street, Finsbury.
Woodhead, Joseph, 10. Lyon's Inn.

LAWS RELATIVE TO LONDON AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Numerous acts of parliament have been passed in different reigns, for the better government of the congregated inhabitants of the metropolis.

Sewers. — For the draining and carrying off surface water and land springs, numerous large sewers, with lateral drains, are constructed beneath the streets; and for the formation, reparation, and cleansing of them, the *Commissioners of Sewers* are vested with high powers by different legislative enactments. Sewers were placed under the management of special commissioners by act 6 Henry 6. c. 5.; and regulated by 6 Henry 8. c. 10., and by several subsequent statutes.

By 18 Geo. 3. c. 66. persons interfering with the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers, by unstopping any sewer or drain stopped by them, are subject to a penalty of 20*l*. Private drains must be repaired, when necessary, at the expense of the owners or occupiers of the buildings to which they belong. Neglect, after three days notice from the Commissioners, subjects the party to a penalty not exceeding 20*l*.

Water. — In the reign of James I. in 1604, an act was first passed for insuring to the inhabitants of London, a supply of water. As the buildings of the metropolis were gradually in-

creased, various other enactments have subsequently taken place, for the purpose of extending the distribution of this necessary article.

Paving the Streets. — Several acts were passed in the reign of Henry 8. for paving some of the streets of the metropolis. The eastern suburbs were first paved in pursuance of an act passed 13 Elizabeth, and various acts for paving other parts have been subsequently obtained. The *new paving*, according to the present mode, commenced in 1763, under a statute made the preceding year. At that period, the enormous signs which hung across the streets, or over the footways, and other impediments, were removed. Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges have recently had their road-ways *M'Adamized* and several of the squares and other parts of the metropolis have undergone a similar operation.

Metropolitan Paving Act, 57 Geo. 3. c. 29. commonly called *Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.*

The following abstract of this important Act has been published by the Commissioners of Sewers and Pavements for the city of London.

Sect. 5.] Any person destroying, damaging, or defacing any inscription board, forfeits from 15*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

Sect. 53.] Taking up, altering, or wilfully damaging any pavement, without the consent of the Surveyor, from 5*l.* to 10*l.*

And for every square foot exceeding one foot so taken up, the further sum of 5*l.* to 10*l.*

Sect. 58.] Any person wilfully or carelessly breaking, damaging, or injuring any guard-posts or rails, from 2*l.* to 10*l.*

Neglecting to remove building rubbish, within twelve hours after being placed on the pavement, 5*l.*

Preventing the scavenger from removing any *other* rubbish, soil, ashes, cinders, &c. from any house, yard, &c. 5*l.*

Sect. 60.] Any person, except the scavenger, or those employed by him, who shall "*go about to collect, or gather, or shall ask for, or receive, or carry away,*" any dust, cinders, or ashes, for the first offence, forfeits 10*l*

For the second offence, 15*l.*

For the third and every subsequent offence, 20*l.*

Sect. 62.] Any person sweeping slop or slush into any common sewer, or upon any sewer grate, 5*l.*

Sect. 63.] Occupiers omitting to sweep the foot-way, before their houses during frost and snow, every day, except Sunday, before ten o'clock in the morning, forfeit 10s.

Sect. 64.] Any person beating or dusting carpets in any public street or place; or

Riding or driving any horse, carriage, &c. for the purpose of breaking, exercising, airing, trying, or exposing the same for sale; or

Throwing, or laying, or permitting to be thrown or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, blood, or other filth or annoyance, upon the *carriage-way*, or *foot-way*; or

Killing, scalding, or cutting up any beast or swine, or other cattle, in or so near any street or public place, as that any blood or filth shall run upon or over the pavement; or

Running, rolling, driving, drawing, or placing, or permitting to be run, &c. upon the *foot-way*, any waggon or other carriage, or any wheel, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel; or

Wilfully riding, leading, or driving any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon the *foot-way*, from *2l.* to *5l.*

Sect 65.] Any person setting or placing, or permitting to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board, on hinges, or otherwise, basket, wares, merchandize, casks, or goods of any kind; or

Hooping, washing, or cleansing, or permitting to be hooped, &c. any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, upon either the carriage way, or foot-way; or

Setting out, laying, or placing, or permitting to be set out, &c. any coach, cart, or other carriage, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, or truck, upon the *carriage-way*, (except hackney-coaches, or carts, &c. for the purpose of loading or unloading, &c); or

Setting or placing, or permitting to be set or placed, upon or over either of the pavements, any timber, stones, brick, lime, or other materials, unless properly inclosed by licence from the surveyor; or

Hanging out or exposing, or permitting to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, *or any other matter or thing whatsoever*, over any part of either of the carriage-ways or foot-way, or over any area of any house or building; or,

Placing or putting out, or permitting to be placed or put out, any garden or other pot, (except the same shall be

secured from falling to the satisfaction of the Surveyor), or *any other matter or thing, from and on the outside of any house or building, over, or near unto, any public street or place,* and not immediately removing the same, when thereunto required by the Surveyor, whether the same shall have been set or placed by the housekeeper or his servants; or

Replacing, after such requisition and removal, the same or any other stall, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandize, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, garden pots, or other matters or things, or any of them; for the first offence, forfeits *2l.*

For the second, and every subsequent offence, *5l.*

Sect. 67.] Any person not removing, within seven days after notice, any hog-stye, slaughter-house, or other nuisance, *10l.*

Sect. 68.] Keeping or suffering swine to stray about the streets, forfeits the swine so kept or straying, and also *2l.*

Sect. 69.] Any person sifting, skreening, or slacking lime, without the Surveyor's consent, or without a hoard previously erected by license; or

Sect. 70.] Leaving open, or unguarded, or refusing, or neglecting to repair any area rails, coal-hole, trap-door, or cellar-flap; or

Sect. 71.] Leaving open, for six hours after notice, holes excavated for areas, vaults, foundations of buildings, or other purposes; or

Sect. 72.] Refusing, after notice, to remove any sign, spout, gutter, shade, or other projection, forfeits from *2l.* to *5l.*; or,

Sect. 73.] Any person carrying soap-lees, night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, &c. in any other than covered carriages; or

Carrying soap-lees, night-soil, or ammoniacal liquor, through any public street, &c. between the hours of six in the morning and eight at night; or

Filling any such covered carriage, so as to cast any soap-lees, night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, &c. into any such street, &c.; or,

Sect. 74.] Beginning to empty any bog-house, or taking away any night-soil, at any time, except between twelve at night and five in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and

between twelve at night and six in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day; or,

Casting out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil, in or near any public street, — the servant, in either case, to be imprisoned thirty days, and the master forfeit 5*l*.

Sect. 75.] Any person erecting any board, scaffolding, bars, or other thing, by way of inclosure, without licence; or continuing the same for a longer time than expressed in such license, for every day 10*s*.

Sect. 76.] Any person wilfully obliterating or defacing the name of any street, or the number upon any house, 2*l*.

Any occupier refusing to restore the number within three days after notice, for every day from 10*s*. to 1*l*.

Sect. 122.] Any person obstructing any Surveyor, or other officer, in the performance of his duty, for the first offence, 5*l*.

For the second offence, 10*l*.

For the third and every subsequent offence, 20*l*.

Any person or persons summoning the Surveyor before the Justices, for not having repaired any dangerous pavement within the limited time, and not making good their complaint, to forfeit 40*s*.

Penalties recovered before a Justice, applied under his direction, not exceeding one half to the informer, the other to the trust.

Lighting the Streets. — As early as the year 1416, the inhabitants of London were required to hang lanterns in the streets on winter evenings. In the reign of Anne, globular glass lamps with oil burners were introduced instead of lanterns and common lamps. In 1736, an act was passed to regulate the "better enlightening the streets, &c." within the city; in consequence of which 4200 lamps were put up, exclusive of those attached to public buildings. This was the commencement of the system of defraying the charges of lighting the metropolis by parochial assessments.

Gas. — The various Gas Light Companies have a right to break up the soil and pavements of the streets, for the purpose of laying down pipes, &c., provided it be done in a workmanlike manner. They are obliged to remove pipes from private houses, when tenants quit, if required. When gas is found to escape from pipes laid down by gas companies, they are obliged

immediately to repair the defect, at their own expense, and are liable to a penalty of *5l.* a-day, for every day suffered to elapse, after receiving notice. They must remove nuisances on receiving notice, within three days, under penalty of *5l.* a day. Pipes, &c. cannot be laid down on private property, without permission.

Buildings. — By 29 Geo. 2. c. 40. the lord mayor and common council were empowered to purchase and remove buildings, to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London Bridge.

By 6 Geo. 2. c. 22. the lord mayor and citizens were empowered to fill up Fleet Ditch, and the inheritance of the ground was vested in them, for building upon.

By 14 Geo. 3. c. 78. all buildings whatsoever, heretofore built, or to be built hereafter, are divided into seven rates; and all houses of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th rate, contiguous to other buildings, shall have party-walls between them, to extend to the outward surfaces of each, and those and all chimneys and chimney shafts shall be of brick or stone, or both together.

Party-walls to be 18 inches above the buildings adjoining. Those of first-rate buildings shall be at the foundation $3\frac{1}{2}$ bricks or two feet six inches and a half in thickness, decreasing upwards in a given proportion. No recesses to be made in party walls, (except for chimneys, fire places, girders, &c.) so as to reduce such wall under the thickness required. No timber to be in party-walls, (except bonds, templets, and chains, and the ends of girders, beams, &c.) and eight and a half inches of solid brick-work to be between the ends and sides of every piece of timber, except opposite to other timbers, and then no part of such timber to approach nearer than four inches to the centre of the wall.

The Surveyor is to give information of irregular buildings, and the lord mayor and justices are to order the same to be demolished or amended, and a penalty of *50s.* may be levied on the workmen.

Fire. — By 14 Geo. 3. c. 78. fire-engines and ladders shall be kept in known places, and the parish officers shall place on mains of water-works, stop-blocks and fire-cocks, and shall mark the house near, and keep keys there: the fire-cocks to be kept in repair by the parish, and the plugs by the owners of the water-works; and engines and ladders shall be kept in every

parish, on penalty of 10*l.* on the officers, to be levied by distress. In case of fire, the turncock whose water comes first, shall have 10*s.* paid by the parish officers. First engine 1*l.* 10*s.* second engine, 1*l.* and third engine, 10*s.* to be paid by the same; but no reward without the approbation of an alderman, or two common-councilmen in London, and of a justice out of London. Rewards to be paid out of the poor's rate.

By 6 Ann. c. 31. every parish within the bills of mortality shall keep one large engine, one hand-engine, and one leather pipe, on pain of 10*l.* Gratuities shall be paid to turncocks, engine-keepers, and others first assisting to extinguish any fire.

Servants through negligence firing any house, shall forfeit 100*l.* or be sent to the workhouse for 18 months.

Not above ten gallons of turpentine shall be boiled or distilled, at one time, in any place contiguous to other buildings (except in houses already built in Southwark,) on forfeiture of 100*l.* and treble costs.

Watching. — In 1737, an act was passed for regulating the city watch, &c. in which alterations and improvements were made by 14 Geo. 3. c. 90. By 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 118. watchmen and patroles, in cases of incompetence, negligence, misconduct, or delinquency, may be suspended, or absolutely dismissed from office, at the discretion of two justices of the peace. No man above forty years of age to be appointed a watchman or patrole, unless he has been previously employed in the horse or foot patrole.

Police. — By 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 118. the police officers are at present regulated. The magistrates are required to attend every day (except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and fast and thanksgiving days) from 10 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Tables of fees must be hung up in a conspicuous part of Police Offices. Under this act, keepers of shops, for the sale of ready-made tea and coffee, are required to shut them at 11 at night, and not open them before 4 in the morning in summer and 6 in the winter, under penalty not exceeding 10*l.*; and they are liable to be committed to the House of Correction and kept to hard labour, in default of payment. Persons blowing horns, &c. for the purpose of selling or distributing any article within the city, the limits of the bills of mortality, or the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Kensington, and St. Luke, Chelsea, may be appre-

hended by any person, and taken before a justice of the peace, who, on conviction, may fine the offender not more than 40*s.* nor less than 10*s.*; and in default of payment send him to the House of Correction, to be kept to hard labour, for not above ten days.

Court of Requests. — By 3 James 1. c. 15. citizens and freemen of London having debts under 40*s.* may cause the debtor to be summoned to the court of requests at Guildhall; and the debt there shall be summarily determined. Debtors refusing to appear, or pay, shall be imprisoned; but this shall not extend to debts for rent, or on real contracts.

By 39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 104. a court of three of the commissioners shall have jurisdiction over debts not exceeding 40*s.* and seven shall have jurisdiction over debts not exceeding 5*l.*

By 25 Geo. 3. c. 45. debtors committed to prison by courts of conscience in London, Middlesex, or Southwark, for a debt of 20*s.* or under, shall not be confined more than twenty days, and not exceeding 40*s.* for more than forty days.

Courts of conscience are not to issue process against both body and goods of the same party; and no commissioner shall act unless he has a real estate of 20*l.* per annum, or a personal estate of 500*l.* on pain of 20*l.*

HACKNEY-COACHES.

Their Number. — The commissioners may licence 800 coaches, by 9 Anne, c. 23.; 200 more by 11 Geo. 3. c. 24.; and 100 more by 42 Geo. 3. c. 78. Total 1200.

By 54 Geo. 3. c. 147. they may license 200 chariots, but not to exceed in coaches and chariots the above authorized number of 1200.

Cabriolets. — The commissioners may also (with the approbation and direction in writing of the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them) license such number of carriages with two wheels, and drawn by one horse, as shall be specified by them, subject to the same laws and regulations as hackney-coaches and chariots.

Size of Horses. — No horse shall be used with a hackney-coach which shall be under 14 hands high.

Number of Passengers. — Coachmen are not compellable to take more than four adults in a coach, nor above three in a chariot, inside; but if the coachmen agree to take more, the fare

will be 1*s.* for each extra person, of whatever age he or she may be, not being a child in arms; and if taken into the country, 1*s.* for going, and 1*s.* for returning. Drivers of cabriolets are not compellable to carry more than two persons.

Charges for fares. — Carriages discharged after 9 o'clock in the evening, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, and after 7 o'clock between Michaelmas and Lady-day, at any distance beyond the carriage-way pavement, or if hired at a stand beyond the same, may demand the full fare back to such extremity or standing. For coaches or chariots hired to go into the country in the day-time, and there discharged, should the distance from the pavement exceed four miles, the coachman is entitled to 6d. a mile backfare, to the nearest carriage-way pavement or stand where hired.

Obligation to go. — A coachman may be compelled to take a fare to any place not exceeding ten miles from the stones' end, unless he has been at work with his coach and horses 12 hours; and if a coach or chariot is drawn off the stand, it is equally liable to be hired, as if it stood in its proper place on the stand.

Option of reckoning fares by time, or distance. — If a coach, when hired, be kept waiting, so that the time amounts to more than the distance, the coachman may reckon the amount of his fare by time: he may charge also for persons in his coach above the regular number. If taken to any place where there is a possibility of losing his fare, and there desired to wait, no person being left with him, he may demand a reasonable sum in hand, to be accounted for when he is discharged: but he is not obliged to wait longer than the sum in hand will pay for time.

Miscellaneous Regulations. — No coachman shall be compelled to send out his coach and horses before his own usual time, or convenience; but if that is required and complied with, he is entitled, by *custom*, to 5*s.* beyond the regular fare.

A coachman may refuse to take any heavy luggage in his coach, without remuneration for the same; but it must be refused before it is put into his coach, and the coachman so refusing is entitled to payment, not less than 1*s.* for the distance he has been brought, if he was not told, previously to leaving the stand, that he would be required to carry luggage. N. B. This regulation does not apply to such small trunks or parcels as may be carried in the hand.

A coachman is required to take the shortest way, unless ordered to go out of the direct road, which will, of course authorise an increase of fare: or if the pavement be broken up in

any place through which he ought to pass, and he is, therefore, obliged to increase the distance, he must be paid for it. Sending for a coach will also increase the fare, if the coachman is taken further from the point to which he is desired to go.

Fares by distance to be calculated, from the spot where the coach is taken, at the following rate. — For any distance less than one mile, 1*s.* and so on in proportion of 6*d.* for every half mile, and an additional 6*d.* for every two miles completed; consequently there are no 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* fares.

Fares by time.—Thirty minutes, 1*s.*; forty-five minutes, 1*s.* 6*d.*; one hour, 2*s.*; two hours, 5*s.*; three hours, 8*s.*; four hours, 11*s.*; and so on, in the proportion of 6*d.* for every quarter of an hour. N. B. No agreement to pay more than the proper fare is, at any time, binding.

CABRIOLETS.

The Cabriolets are entitled to *two thirds* of the same fare as the hackney-coaches and chariots; and the drivers are subject to the same penalties for misbehaviour.

Penalties. — For driving for hire a coach, &c. not clean, or without a check-string, or in any respect unfit for the accommodation of the public, 10*s.*

For driving contrary to orders, affecting slow driving, carrying any person about in the coach without his consent, being absent from the coach without satisfactory reasons, purposely obstructing the way, standing or plying for hire across any street or common passage, and refusing to remove, refusing to give way to a private carriage, standing or plying for hire by the foot pavement, before shops or houses, 10*s.*

For refusing, or for exacting more than the usual fare, not exceeding 3*l.*, nor less than 10*s.*

For abusive language, furious driving, wantonly, or cruelly beating horses, intoxication, &c. — the driver not exceeding 20*s.*; if owner and driver, not exceeding 3*l.*, or the revocation of his licence.

For preventing a person from taking the number of a coach, (who has a reasonable cause so to do,) or giving a false number, or for abusive language to any person going to or returning from preferring a complaint before the commissioners or a magistrate 40*s.*

For not having such plates or numbers on the outside, as have been ordered by the commissioners, not exceeding 5*l.*

For not placing the inside number in a conspicuous part of the roof, not exceeding 10*l*.

For not depositing within four days, at the Hackney-coach office, any property found in a coach, &c. 20*l*.

By 55 Geo. 3. c. 159. s. 15. one moiety of all fines and penalties is to be accounted for with the crown, and the other moiety to be received by the complainant.

Coach stand. — By 11 Geo. 3. c. 29. coaches are to stand eight feet asunder, and leave room for waggons, &c. on penalty of 20*s*.

Inspection. — By 39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 47. the commissioners may appoint inspectors of hackney-coaches and horses, and suspend the license of any person whose coach shall be defective, or horses unfit; and may annul licenses if the inspectors are refused leave to examine coaches.

N.B. The Hackney-Coach Office is open for business, and receiving complaints, every day, except Sundays, from 10 till 3 o'clock: and no fees are allowed to be taken by clerks or servants.

For Fares to different places, see "A new Table of Hackney Coach Fares, calculated from the different coach stands in the metropolis, alphabetically arranged, and containing nearly 5000 distinct fares, compiled from official documents, and actual measurements, in one sheet," published by J. Wyld, Charing Cross.

Sedan Chairs. — By 7 Geo. 3. c. 44. the following rates of fares are allowed to be taken by licensed hackney-chairs, viz. for one mile, 1*s*., one mile and four furlongs, 1*s*. 6*d*., for every four furlongs farther, 6*d*. — By the time, the first hour 1*s*. 6*d*. and for every half hour after 6*d*.

The hackney coach commissioners, or magistrates, are empowered to decide, in a summary way, upon all complaints arising between chairmen and those who may have occasion to employ them.

Stage-Coaches. — Numbered stage-coaches are not to take up passengers in the streets to be set down again in any of the paved streets, on pain of a sum not exceeding 3*l*. nor less than 20*s*.; if, being the owner, the coachman shall offend a second time, the license is to be forfeited; but the penalty is not incurred if the party shall have previously taken his place for the country at a booking-house, and paid the whole fare.

Coachmen improperly summoned are authorised to demand a compensation not exceeding 5*s*. nor less than 3*s*.

Porterage. — By 39 Geo. 3. c. 58. the charges for conveying parcels within London and Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs thereof, and other places within half a mile from the end of the carriage pavements, when under 56lbs. weight, are the following: not exceeding one quarter of a mile, 3*d*.; exceeding a quarter, and not half a mile, 4*d*.; exceeding half a mile and not one mile, 6*d*.; exceeding one mile, but not one and a half, 8*d*.; and for any greater distance than one mile and a half, but not exceeding two miles, 10*d*.; and so in proportion, 3*d*. for every further distance, not exceeding half a mile.

Tickets shall be made out at the inns and given to the porters, and by them delivered with the parcels; and any innkeeper not making out such tickets, to forfeit not exceeding 40*s*. nor less than 5*s*.; and porters not delivering, or defacing the same, to pay 40*s*., and for overcharging, 20*s*.

Parcels brought by coaches shall be delivered within six hours, on pain of paying not exceeding 20*s*. nor less than 10*s*.

Parcels brought by waggons shall be delivered within 24 hours, on a like penalty.

Parcels directed to be left till called for, shall be delivered to persons to whom the same shall be directed, on payment of the carriage, and 2*d*. warehouse-room, on the like penalty.

Parcels, if not sent for till the expiration of one week, 1*d*. more for warehouse-room may be charged.

Parcels not directed to be left till called for, shall be delivered, in like manner, on demand, under a like penalty.

Misbehaviour of porters may be punished by a magistrate by a fine not exceeding 20*s*. nor less than 5*s*.

Watermen. — By 34 Geo. 3. c. 65. the lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and orders for the government of watermen plying on the river Thames. Magistrates have power to fine watermen for extortion and misbehaviour; and persons refusing to pay the fares authorised by law, may be compelled to do so, with all charges, or be imprisoned one month; and whoever shall give a waterman a fictitious name or address is liable to a penalty of 5*l*.

Carts. — By 1 Geo. 1. stat. 2. c. 57. no carter, drayman, waggoner, or other person, shall, within the bills of mortality,

ride on his cart, dray, car, or waggon, not having some person on foot to drive the horses, on forfeiture of 10*s.*; in default of payment, he is to be sent to the house of correction for three days. By 24 Geo. 2. c. 43. the penalty on a carter for riding on his cart, within the bills of mortality, is extended to within ten miles thereof. By 30 Geo. 2. c. 28. empty carts obstructing the streets or highways, except while they are loading, forfeit a sum not exceeding 20*s.*

Cattle. — By 14 Geo. 3. c. 87. and 21 Geo. 3. c. 67. any peace-officer may secure persons driving cattle through the streets of London in an improper or cruel manner. If the party be convicted before a justice, he shall forfeit from 5*s.* to 20*s.* to the prosecutor, or be committed to the house of correction for one month. Persons, not being drivers of cattle, who shall pelt them with stones, or set dogs at them, without leave, may be taken before a justice, and be subject to the same penalties.

Offenders who refuse to tell their names and places of abode shall be committed to the common gaol.

A new and very important act of parliament has been recently passed, at the instigation of R. Martin, Esq., M. P. for Galway, for the purpose of preventing cruelty to cattle, &c. and to punish offenders. Many prosecutions have been instituted under the clauses of this act, and Mr. Martin himself has frequently appeared at the Police Offices, to indict offenders, and enforce conviction.

Beggars, &c. — By 5 Geo. 4. c. 83. pedlars and petty dealers, trading without a license; common prostitutes behaving in a riotous and indecent manner in streets or public places; persons asking alms in streets, &c., or causing or encouraging children to do so, are deemed idle and disorderly persons, and are liable to be sent to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month. — Fortune-tellers, dealers in obscene prints, &c., persons indecently exposing themselves, fraudulent beggars, and reputed thieves found under suspicious circumstances, are liable to be punished with three months' imprisonment and hard labour. Any person may apprehend such offenders and take them before a magistrate, or deliver them over to a peace officer, who will be liable to fine or imprisonment if he refuse to take charge of them.

Coals. — By 47 Geo. 3. sect. 2. c. 68. the Coal Exchange shall be a free, open, and public market, and held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve at noon until two in the afternoon. Coals are to be sold in the market during market hours only, on pain of 100*l.* If any vender of coals shall knowingly sell one sort of coals for another which they really are not, within 25 miles from the Royal Exchange, he shall forfeit 20*l.* per chaldron, up to and not exceeding 25 chaldrons for the same offence.

No bushel shall be used but that described in 12 Ann. c. 17., and 36 of such bushels heaped shall be a chaldron; and a vender using any other bushel, or diminishing the same, shall forfeit 20*l.*; and if his servant shall use any other bushel, or diminish the same, he shall be committed to hard labour in the house of correction for a time not exceeding three calendar months. A bushel measure always to be carried with the coals.

Pharmacy and Surgery. — By 3 Hen. 8. c. 11. no person within the city of London, or seven miles thereof, shall exercise as a physician or surgeon, except examined and approved, on forfeiture of 5*l.* a month.

By 55 Geo. 3. no person shall practise as an apothecary in any part of England or Wales, without a certificate (of his being duly qualified,) from the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, under penalty of 20*l.* for every offence. And any person acting as an apothecary's assistant without having served an apprenticeship for five years, is liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for every offence.

Freedom at Fairs. — By 3 Hen. 7. c. 9. citizens and freemen of London are authorised to carry their wares to any fair or market in the kingdom, notwithstanding any bye-law to the contrary.

Juries. — By 3 Geo. 2. c. 25. jurors in London shall be householders within the city, and have tenements or personal estate to the value of 100*l.*

By 29 Geo. 2. c. 19. persons summoned to serve on juries in London or any other town corporate, or franchise, not attending, shall forfeit not more than 40*s.* nor less than 20*s.*, unless the court be satisfied with the cause of absence: such fine being leviable by distress and sale.

LAW AND PUBLIC OFFICES, BUILDINGS, &c.

With the Hours of Attendance, and Business at each.

Accountant General's Office, 1, Whitehall Place; 9 till 2, and 4 till 7; and for delivery of drafts, 9 till 2

Accountant General's and Master of Court of Exchequer Office, 17, Mitre Court Buildings

Admiralty Office, Charing Cross

Admiralty Court and Office, College Square, Doctors' Commons, 9 till 7

Affidavit Office, Symonds' Inn, 10 till 2, and 5 till 8

*** No candles lighted from the last seal after Michaelmas term till the first seal before Hilary term

African Company of Merchants, Mark Lane

African Institution for Civilization, 42, Fludyer Street

Albion Fire and Life Insurance Office, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Bond Street

Alien Office, Crown Street, Westminster

Alienation Office, 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple; 11 till 1, and 3 till 5

*** In the long vacation the commissioners attend only from 11 till 12, Mondays and Wednesdays

Allowance Office, for Spoiled Stamps, Somerset Place, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 to 1

Almoner's Office, Scotland Yard

American Fund Office, City Chambers

American Agency, Fenchurch Street

Amicable Society, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 9 till 3

Antiquaries' Society, Somerset Place

Appeals for Prizes, High Court, College Square, Doctors' Commons, 9 till 7

Arkindale and Derwent Mines Company, 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street

Army Medical Board, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly

Army Pay Office, Whitehall

Army and Navy Claims, 10, Duke Street, Westminster

Archdeacon of London's Court, Knightrider Street

Archdeaconry of Rochester, Bennet's Hill

Arches Court, Knightrider Street, 9 till 8

Arts, Society for the Encouragement of, 18, John Street, Adelphi

Assessed Taxes' Office, Somerset House
Athenaion, 164, Regent Street
Atlas Assurance and Fire Office, Cheapside
Auction Mart, opposite the east end of the Bank of England
Auditor's Office, for Land and Window Tax Palace Yard,
———-———-(Exchequer), Palace Yard, Westminster, 10 till 1
Auditor General's Office, 23, Great George Street, Westminster
Auditor's Office, Somerset Place, 10 till 2
——— of West India Accounts, Duke Street, Westminster
Augmentation Office, Palace Yard, Westminster, 10 till 1
Bank of England, Threadneedle Street. Transfer hours, 11 till 1, and payment of dividends, 9 till 11, and 1 till 3
Bankrupt Office (secretary of), Southampton Buildings, 10 till 3, and 5 till 8
Bankrupt Office (Patentee for Commissions), 10 to 1, and 5 to 8; 5, Lincoln's Inn, New Square
Baptist Chambers, Chancery Lane
Barnard's Inn, Holborn
Barrack Office, 83, Pall Mall
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield
Beacon Fire Office, 8, Chatham Place, and 184, Regent Street
Bill of Middlesex Office (K. B.), 15, Clifford's Inn, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7
Bishop of London's Office, Knightrider Street, 9 till 8
Board of Controul for East India Affairs, Cannon Row, 10 to 4
Board of Green Cloth, St. James's Palace
Board of Ordnance, Military Department, Pall Mall
Board of Trade, 23, Great George Street, Westminster
Board of Works, Middle Scotland Yard
Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's Hill, Monday, 3 till 4
Borough Compter, Tooley Street
Bridewell Hospital, Bridge Street
British Claims Office, 43, Parliament Street
British Commercial Assurance Office, 20, Southampton Row
British Gallery, 52, Pall Mall
British and Foreign Bible Society, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
British Lying-in Hospital for Married Women, Brownlow Street
British Museum, Russell Street, Bloomsbury

British Fire Offiec, 429, Strand, and Cornhill
British Assuranec Society, 129, Aldersgate Street
Cart or Carmen's Office, Somerset Place
Chamber of Commrcee, Cornhill
Chamberlain's (Lord) Office, Stable Yard, St. James's
Chancery Office, Southampton Buildings, 10 till 3, and from 6 till 8, in term time
Chancery, Court of, Lincoln's Inn and Westminster Hall
Chancery Register Office, 10 to 2, and 5 to 8
Chelsea Water Office, 16, Great Queen Street, Westminster
Chirographer's Office, (C. P.), 3, Hare Court, Temple, 11 till 3
Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street
Churches, Commissioners for building, and for enquiring into Charities, Office, 13, Great George Street, Westminster
City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside
City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road
Civil List Audit Office, 7, New Street, Spring Gardens
Clement's Inn, behind St. Clement's Church, Strand
Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane
Clerk of the Docquets (K. B.), King's Bench Office
Clerk of the Docquets (C. P.), Prothonotaries' Office
Clerk of the Essoigns' Office (C. P.), Elm Court, Temple, 9 till 2, and 4 till 8, in term, and till 6 in vacation
Clerk of the Juries and Habeas Corpus Office, Chancery Lane, 10 till 3, and 5 till 8 in term; executed at the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas' Chambers
Clerk of the Foreign Estreats' Office, Somerset Place
Clerk of the Escheats, Somerset Place
Clerk of the Errors' Office, at the Chambers of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench
Clerk of the Peace for Surry, 6, King's Bench Walk
Clerk of Outlawries, executed by the Attorney-General's clerk
Clerk of the Papers' Office, (K.B.), Symonds' Inn, 10 till 2, and 6 till 8
Clerk of the Papers' Office (C. P.), Fleet Prison, 10 till 3, and 6 till 9
Clerk of the Papers' Office (K. B.), near the King's Bench Prison, 10 till 2, and 6 till 9
Clerk of the Rules' Office, (K. B.), Symonds' Inn, 10 till 2, and 6 till 9 in term
Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street
Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street

Coal Meters' Office, Northumberland Street, Strand
College of Physicians, Pall Mall East
College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Colonial Audit Office, 5, Whitehall Place
Colonial Slaves' Registry Office, 13, James Street, Westminster
Common Bail Office (K.B.), 14, Paper Buildings, Temple, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7 in term, and 11 till 3 in vacation
Common Pleas, or Prothonotaries' Office, 2, Tanfield Court, 11 till 1, and 4 till 8 in term, and 1 till 6 in vacation
Commissioners for building Churches, and inquiring into Charities' Office, 13, Great George Street, Westminster
Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavement Office, for London, Guildhall Yard
Commissioners of Sewers' Office, for Westminster, Soho Square
——————————— for Finsbury Division, Hatton Garden
Commissioners for Dutch Property Office, Old Broad Street
Commissary of Surrey's Office, Godliman Street, 9 till 8
Committee of Counsel for Foreign Trade, and Plantations, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Comptroller of Army Accounts, Horse Guards
Corn Exchange, Mark Lane
Cornish Mines' Company's Office, 196, Regent Street
Coroner's Office, in Westminster Cloisters, Westminster
Coroner's Office for Middlesex, 44, Bedford Row
Corporation Office, 13, Paper Buildings, 10 till 2, and 4 till 7
Corporation for Sick and Maimed Seamen in the Merchants' Service, Royal Exchange
Council Office, Cockpit, Whitehall, 10 till 4
County Fire Office, Quadrant, Regent Street
Courts of Conscience — Aldermanbury; Castle Street; Vine Street; Kingsgate Street; Osborne Street; St. Margaret's Hill; and Fulwood's Rents
Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench and Exchequer; at Westminster Hall and Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside
Courts of Record within the Manor of Stepney and Hackney, in Middlesex, Whitechapel
Crown Office (K. B.), 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, 10 till 2, and 5 till 8
Crown Office in Chancery, Rolls Yard
Cursitors' Office, Rolls Yard, 10 till 2, and 6 till 8 in term time, and 11 till 2 in vacation
Custom House, Lower Thames Street, 9 till 8

Custos Brevium Office (C. P.), 1, Church Yard Court, Temple, 11 till 2; 5 till 7 in term time; and 11 till 1 in vacation
Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, Clerkenwell Grecn
Crown Lands' Office, Whitehall Place
Commissariat Office, Treasury
Declaration Office, King's Bench Office, Inner Temple, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7, in term, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; 11 till 3 in vacation
Dispensation Office (C. P.), Elm Court, Temple
Duchy Court of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, 10 till 4
Delegate Office, College Square, 9 till 7
Deputy Remembrancer's Office, King's Bench Walk, Temple
Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's Church-yard
Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset Place
Duchy of Lancaster Office, Ditto
Eagle Fire and Life Insurance Office, Regent Street
Economic Assurance Office, Bridge Street, Blackfriars
English Copper Company, 22, Bush Lane
Error Office (K. B.), Gray's Inn Square
Enrolment Office, Chancery Lane, 9 till 2, and 5 till 7
*** No candles lighted from last seal after Michaelmas term till first seal before Hilary term; nor after second seal of Hilary term till first seal before Easter
European Assurance Office, 10, Chatham Place
Rxaminers' Office, Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, 10 till 4, in term, and 11 till 3 in vacation
Exchequer Chamber Office, Garden Court, Temple, 10 till 12, and 5 till 7 in term, and 10 till 12 in vacation, except on affirmance-days, and such days in which seal-offices are not open, and from last general seal in Chancery after every Trinity term, to first seal before every Michaelmas term.
Exchequer of Pleas' Office, 9, Lincoln's Inn, Old Square, 9 till 2, and 4 till 8
Exchequer Loan Bill Office, over the Royal Exchange
Excise Office, Broad Street, 9 till 2
Excise Export Office, Tower Hill
Eastern Dispensary, Whitechapel
East India House, Leadenhall Street; transfer days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 12 till 1; payment of dividends, 9 till 2
Eastland Company, 11, Stepney Lane, Wood Street
East India Commission Office, Whitehall

Equitable Assurance Office on Lives and Survivorship, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, 9 till 3
Exchequer Receipt, New Palace Yard
East London Water Works, Old Ford
Fen Office, Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, 10 till 1, and 4 till 6, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
Filazer's Office to the Common Pleas, for London and Middlesex, 4, Hare Court, Inner Temple
Filazer's, Exigenter's, and Clerk of the Outlawries' Office, (K.B.), 1, Pump Court, Middle Temple
First Fruits' Office, 10, Inner Temple Lane
Fleet Prison, Fleet Market
Foreign Apposer's Office, Inner Temple
Faculty Office, Godliman Street, 9 till 3
Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's Street, Clerkenwell
Furnival's Inn, Holborn
Game Licence Office, Somerset Place
Gazette Office, Cannon Row, Westminster
General Accountant Office of New Duties Somerset Place
General Post Office, Lombard Street, new one erecting in St. Martin's-le-Grand
Geological Society, 20, Bedford Street
Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside
Gresham College, Royal Exchange: Lectures in term
Giltspur Street Compter, Giltspur Street
Globe Insurance Fire Office, Cornhill and Pall Mall
Grand Junction Canal Office, Surrey Street, Strand
Grand Junction Water Works, South Molton Street
Gray's Inn, Holborn
Guardian Assurance Office, 11, Lombard Street
Hackney Coach and Chair Office, Essex Street, 9 till 3
Hanaper Office, Temple, 10 till 4
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office, Somerset Place, 10 till 2
Heralds' College, St. Bennet's Hill, Doctors' Commons
Hope Fire and Life Insurance Office, Bridge Street
Horse Dealers' Tax Office, Somerset Place
Hand in Hand Fire Office, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Oxford Street.
House of Correction, Coldbath Fields
House of Recovery for Fever Patients, Battle Bridge
Hudson's Bay Company, Fenchurch Street
Horticultural Society, Regent Street
Imperial Fire Office, Sun Court, Cornhill, and St. James's Str.

Inrolment of Fines and Receivers' Office, Inner Temple
Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal Street
Invalid Office, opposite the Admiralty
Inland Navigation, Token House Yard
Irish Exchequer, Great George Street
Judge Advocate General's Office, 13, Downing Street
Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, 11 till 2, and 6 till 8
Judgment Office and Clerk of the Docquets (King's Bench Office), Inner Temple, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7, in term; and 11 till 3 in vacation
King's Bench Office, bottom of King's Bench Walk, 11 till 1, and 4 till 7, in term, and a fortnight after each issuable term, and a week after the other two terms; and 4 till 6 the remainder of the year
King's Bench Prison, St. George's Fields
King's Remembrancer's Office, Eq. Ex. King's Bench Walk, Temple, 10 till 4, and 6 till 9.—No attendance from Christmas till after Twelfth-day
King's Silver Office (C.P.), Elm Court, 11 till 3
Lambeth Water Works, Blackfriars Road
Land Revenue Office, 3, Whitehall Place
———————— Auditor's Office, 11, Spring Gardens
Landed Property Office, Craig's Court, Charing Cross
Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall Yard
Land Tax Register Office, Somerset Place
Laudable Society for Widows, 1, Surrey Street, Strand
Law Life Association, 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Legacy Duty Office, Somerset Place
Lead Company, St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street
Levant and Turkey Office, Salter's Hall, Cannon Street
Life Assurance Society for Widows and Female Relations, Parliament Street, 11 till 3
Linnean Society, 32, Soho Square
Literary Fund, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable Yard, St. James's
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Somerset Place
Lord Mayor's Court and Office, Royal Exchange, 10 till 2
Lottery Office (Stamp Office), Somerset Place, 10 till 2
Lock Hospital, Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner
London Annuity Society for the Benefit of Widows, 25, Old Fish Street
London Assurance Fire Office, Birchin Lane

London Fire and Life Assurance Office, 70, Baker Street
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road
London Dock Company's Office, 33, Winchester Street
London Dock Office, Princes Street, Lothbury
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, Moorfields
London Flour Company, 29, Mark Lane
Ludgate Prison, New Giltspur Street
Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars Road
Mansion House, Mansion House Street, Cornhill
Marine Society, Bishopsgate Street
Marshalsea Court and Prison, in the Borough, Southwark
Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, 10 till 3, and 6 till 8, except in Trinity Term, when only a few Clerks attend in the afternoon, and hours are not regular
Master's Office, K. B. 8, Paper Buildings, Temple, — The Master and his Assistant attend the Court while sitting in term; and in vacation from 11 till 1, and 6 till 8; and about the same time in the evening in term
Master's House, Tanfield Court, Temple
Master of the Rolls' Office, Rolls' Yard, Chancery Lane
Medicine Licence Office, Stamp Office, Somerset Place
Mendicity Society, 13, Red Lion Square
Medical Society of London, Bolt Court, Fleet Street
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Medical, Clerical, and General Life Assurance Office, 32, Great Russel Street
Merchant Seamen's Office, Royal Exchange
Metropolitan Literary Institution, Chatham Place
Metropolitan Loan Society, 3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn
Military Board Office, 21, Spring Gardens
Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street, Oxford Street
Mint, Tower Hill
Musicians, Royal Society of, 12, Lisle Street, Leicester Square
National Benevolent Institution Office, 45, Great Russel Street
National Fire Office, 38, New Bridge Street
Navy Office, Somerset Place
New Gaol, Horsemonger Lane, Southwark
Newgate Prison, Old Bailey
New Prison, Clerkenwell
New Compter, Giltspur Street
Nisi Prius Office, 5, Peck's Buildings, Temple, 11 till 1, and 4 till 7

New River Head, Spa Fields
New River Company, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square
Norwich Union Fire and Life Office, 16, Waterloo Place
Ordnance Office, in the Tower
Ordnance Board, Pall Mall
Orphan School, City Road
Palace Court Office, 39, Chancery Lane
Parliament Office, 28, Abingdon Street
Patent Office, 4, Lincoln's Inn, Old Square
Pawnbrokers' Licence Office (Stamp Office), Somerset Place
Pay Office of the Army, Horse Guards, Whitehall
Pay Office of the Navy, Somerset Place, 10 till 2
Pelican Life Insurance Office, Lombard Street
Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 till 1
Perfumery Licence Office (Stamp Office), Somerset Place
Petty Bag Office, Rolls' Yard, 10 till 2, and 5 till 8
Pipe Office, Somerset Place
Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 till 3
Police Offices, see Public Offices
Post Horse Licence Office (Stamp Office), Somerset Place
Post Office, General and Twopenny, Lombard Street
Presentation Offices, 2, Hare Court, Middle Temple
Privy Council Office, Whitehall
Privy Seal and Signet Office, Somerset Place
Public Accounts' Office, Somerset Place
Phœnix Fire Office, Lombard Street, and 57, Charing Cross
Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields
Philological Society's School, King Street, Edgeware Road
Philomathic Institution, Burton Street
Pneumatic Institution, 204, Regent Street
Prayer-Book and Homily Society, Salisbury Square
Prerogative Office, Knightrider Street, 9 till 2, and 3 till 6, if light so long
Preventive Water Guard Office, 18, Fludyer Street
Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield Court, Temple
Provident Life Institution, Regent Street
Public Dispensary, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane
Public Offices for the Administration of Justice—Bow Street; Queen Square, Westminster; Great Marlborough Street; Hatton Garden; Worship Street; Lambeth Street, Whitechapel; High Street, Mary-le-bone; Wapping; Shadwell; Union Street, Southwark
Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster

Quarter Master General's Office, Horse Guards
Receiver General's Office for Stamps, Stamp Office, Somerset Place, half-past 8 till 2
Record Office, Tower (Chancery), 10 to 3
Recruiting Office, 17. Duke Street, Westminster
Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney Road and Hoxton
Register Office of Bankruptcies, from 1771 to the present time, 34, Red Lion Square
Regent's Canal Office, 98, Great Russell Street
Register Office, Chancery Lane, 10 till 2, and 5 till 8
Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 10 till 3
Register, containing Marriages of the Fleet, May Fair, and Mint, in Rutland House, Charterhouse Square
Report Office, Chancery, New Buildings, Chancery Lane, 10 till 1, and 4 till 8
Return Office, 5. Hare Court, Temple, in C. P., 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, in term time; 10 till 1, and 5 till 6, vacation
Rolls' Office, Chancery Lane, 10 till 3
Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Carter Lane, 9 till 8
Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill
Rock Life Insurance, 14. Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Royal and Peculiar Jurisdiction of St. Catherine's Registry, Godliman Street, 9 till 8
Royal Institution, Albemarle Street
Royal Academy of Arts, Somerset Place
Royal Society of Musicians, Lisle Street, Soho
Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square
Royal Asiatic Society, 14. Grafton Street, Bond Street
Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School, St. George's Fields
Royal Exchange Fire Office, Royal Exchange, and 29. Pall Mall
Royal Humane Society, 29. Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Royal Jennerian Society, for exterminating the Small Pox, Salisbury Square
Royal Marine Pay Office, 22. New Spring Gardens
Royal Society of Literature, 61. Lincoln's Inn Fields
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich
Russell Institution, Great Coram Street
Russia Company, over the Royal Exchange
Salt Office, Somerset Place
School for Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields

Scottish Hospital and Corporation, Crane Court, Fleet Street
Sea Policy Office, Lombard Street
Seal Office, 3, Inner Temple Lane, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7 in term; 11 till 3, out of term
Secondaries' Office of Pleas (K. B.), 1, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, 11 till 2, and 5 till 8 in term
Secretary of State's Office, Home Department, Whitehall; Foreign, Downing Street; Colonial, Downing Street
Secretary's Office of Rolls, Chancery Lane, 10 till 2, & 6 till 8
Secretary of War's Office, 10, Duke Street, Westminster
Sewers, Commissioners of, for Westminster, Office, Greek Street, Soho
——— for Finsbury Division, Hatton Garden
Sheriff of London's Office, Coleman Street, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6
Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, 24. Red Lion Square, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7, in term; and 11 till 3, and 4 till 6, in vacation
Sick and Hurt Seamen's Office, Somerset Place
Sierra Leone Company, Birchin Lane
Signer of Writ's Office (K. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, 11 till 2, and 5 till 7 in term; and 3 till 6 in vacation
Signet Office, Somerset Place
Six-Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane, 10 till 2, and 6 till 8, in term; and till dark in vacation
Sion College, London Wall
Sixpenny Receiver's Office, Tower Hill
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Bartlett's Buildings, meet every Tuesday
Society for Encouragement of Arts, &c. Adelphi
Society for Detection of Swindlers, 36. Essex Street
Society for Relief of Prisoners for Small Debts, Craven Street, Strand
Society for the Encouragement of good Servants, Pall Mall
Society for the Encouragement of Female Servants, Hatton Garden
Society for improving Naval Architecture, New Bridge Street
Society for the Relief of Ruptured Poor, Russell Street, Bloomsbury
Society for the Suppression of Vice, 31. Essex Street, Strand
South Sea House, Threadneedle Street
Spanish Claim Office, 12. Manchester Buildings, Westminster
Stage-Coach Duty Office, Somerset Place
Stamp Office, Somerset Place, 9 till 4

Stamp Office, Irish, (Dowse and Peacock, Distributors of Irish Stamps,) 47. Chancery Lane
Star Life Assurance Office, Regent Circus, Piccadilly
State Paper Office, Middle Scotland Yard, 10 till 3
St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark
Stock Exchange, Capel Court, Royal Exchange
Storekeeper General, Great George Street
Subpœna Office, Rolls Yard, 11 till 2, and 5 till 8, in term; and 11 till 2 in vacation only; between the Gift Seal after Trinity Term, and Gift Seal before Michaelmas Term
Sun Fire Office, Bank Buildings, and Craig's Court
Surgeons' College, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Surrey Dispensary, Union Street, Southwark
Surveyor of Crown Lands, Somerset Place
Tax Office, Somerset Place, 10 till 2
Tenth's Office, Portugal Street, every day, holidays excepted, 10 till 2
Thames Police Office, 259. High Street, Wapping
Treasurer for the County of Middlesex Office, Staple's Inn
Treasury Office, Whitehall
Treasury Keeper (C. P.), under the Court of Exchequer in Westminster Hall
Trinity House, Tower Hill
Transport Office, Dorset Street, Westminster
Turkey Company, Little St. Helen's
Two-penny Post Offices, two principals, viz. Post Office, Lombard Street, and Gerrard Street, Soho
Union Fire and Life Office, Cornhill, and Baker Street
Universal Medical Institution, Old Gravel Lane, Ratcliffe Highway
Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad Street, Golden Square
Veterinary College, Pancras
Vice-Chancellor's Court, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn
Victualling Office, Somerset Place
Vicars' General and Peculiars' Office, Knightrider Street, 9 till 8
War Office, Horse Guards
Warrant of Attorney Office, 3. Pump Court, Middle Temple, (C. P.), 11 till 2, and 4 till 7 in term; and 4 till 6, only in vacation
West India Dock Company, 8. Billiter Square
West India Office, 18. Spring Gardens
Whitechapel Court, Whitechapel

Wine Licence Office, Excise Office, Broad Street, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 till 1
Westminster Fire Office for Houses, Bedford Street, Covent Garden
Westminster Water Works, Abingdon Street
York Buildings Water Works, Strand

INCORPORATED TRADING COMPANIES,

Including those without Halls, and those without Liveries; and specifying when and where they transact Public Business.

APOTHECARIES' Hall, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Business done the first Tuesday in the month
Armourers and Braziers' Hall, Coleman Street, quarterly and half-yearly
Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, Tower Street, first Monday in the month
Barbers' Hall, 3. Monkwell Street, first Tuesday in the month
Blacksmiths' Company, first Tuesday in the month. Held a Cutlers' Hall
Bowyers' Company, held at the New London Tavern
Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, Cheapside
Butchers' Hall, Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, first Thursday in the month
Carmen's Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall
Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, first Tuesday in the month
Clockmakers' Company
Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, first Wednesday in the month
Coach and Coach Harness Makers' Hall, Noble Street
Combmakers' Company, no Livery
Cooks' Company, held at Guildhall
Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, first Tuesday in the month
Cordwainers' Hall Distaff Lane, first Wednesday in the month
Curriers' Hall, London Wall, days uncertain
Cutlers' Hall, Cloak Lane. Business done at any time of the day, by giving notice
Distillers' Company, held at Drapers' Hall, first or second Tuesday after Quarter-day
Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street

Dyers' Hall, Elbow Lane, first Wednesday in the month
Embroiders' Hall, Gutter Lane, first Wednesday in the month
Fanmakers' Company, no Livery, held at the London Tavern,
Farriers' Company, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, first Thursday in January, April, July, October, Midsummer, and Lord Mayor's day
Fellowship Porters' Hall, St. Mary's Hill, Lower Thames Street. Days uncertain
Feltmakers' Company, held at Pewterers' Hall. Days of meeting, first Monday in the month. Binding and making free at the clerk's house
Fishmongers' Hall, Thames Street, days fixed occasionally
Fletchers' Company, George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill
Founders' Hall, Lothbury, first Monday in the month
Frame-work Knitters' Company, held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry
Fruiterers' Company, held at the George and Vulture
Gardeners' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall, last Wednesday in the month
Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall Street, business done any day by giving notice at the hall
Glass-sellers' Company, held at the Antwerp Tavern, Thursday before Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and St. Thomas's-day
Glaziers' Company, held at the London Coffee House, 25th January, 25th April, 29th June, 21st September, 9th and 30th November. Binding and making free at the clerk's house
Glovers' Company, George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill
Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company, no Livery, held at the New London Tavern
Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane
Grocers' Hall, Poultry, first Thursday in the month
Gunsmiths' Company, held at Guildhall, first Thursday in the quarter
Haberdashers' Hall, Maiden Lane, first Thursday in the month
Hatband Makers' Company, no Livery, held at Cutlers' Hall
Innholders' Hall, Elbow Lane, first Tuesday in the month
Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street, quarterly meetings at the option of the Masters and Wardens
Joiners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, first Tuesday in the month
Leathersellers' Hall, 11. Little St. Helen's, first Tuesday in the month
Long Bow String Makers' Company, no Livery

Lorimers' Company, held at the Nag's Head Tavern, Leadenhall Street

Masons' Hall, Masons' Alley, Basinghall Street, first Tuesday after quarter-day

Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, business done at the option of the Master and Wardens

Merchant Taylors' Hall, 30. Threadneedle Street, first Wednesday in the month

Musicians' Company, business done at option of Master

Needlemakers' Company, held at Cutlers' Hall

Painter Stainers' Hall, Little Trinity Lane, first Wednesday in the month

Parish Clerks' Hall, Wood Street, Cheapside, meetings quarterly

Patten Makers' Company, held at Guildhall, first Thursday in the month

Paviours' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall

Pewterers' Hall, Lime Street, business done quarterly

Pin Makers' Hall, Pinners' Court, Broad Street

Plasterers' Hall, Addle Street, court held at New London Tavern, first Tuesday in January, April, July, and 8th October, and 9th November. Binding and making free at clerk's house

Plumbers' Hall, Chequer Yard, Dowgate Hill, April 25th, June 24th, September 29th, and December 29th

Poulterers' Company, no hall, first Thursday after each quarter-day, held at Guildhall

Sadlers' Company, Cheapside, first Tuesday in the month

Salters' Hall, Swithin's Lane, Cannon Street, business done at the option of the Masters

Scriveners' Company

Shipwrights' Company, Irish Chamber, Guildhall, last Tuesday in the month

Skinners' Hall, 7. Dowgate Hill, first Tuesday in the month, from ten to twelve

Spectacle Makers' Company, no Livery

Starch Makers, incorporated with the Grocers' Company

Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Street, first Tuesday in the month, except January

Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, first Tuesday in the month from eleven to twelve

Tin Plate Workers' Company, held at Guildhall. Binding and making free at the clerk's house

Tobacco Pipe Makers' Company, held at Curriers' Hall
Turners' Company, first Wednesday in the month, and first Wednesday after quarter-day
Tylers and Bricklayers' Company, held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, first Tuesday in January, April, July, October, and 9th November. Binding, &c. done at the clerk's house
Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, first Thursday in the month
Upholders' Company, Crane Court, Old Fish Street Hill, first Wednesday in the month
Watermen's Hall, St. Mary Hill, Lower Thames Street
Wax-Chandlers' Hall, Maiden Lane, Wood Street
Weavers' Hall, 22. Basinghall Street, first Tuesday in the month, and quarterly.
Wheelwrights' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall

Individuals of these several Companies having congregated their trading establishments at particular spots, it may be useful to the reader to be made acquainted with the *Chief Seats of Trades* in London: viz.

Booksellers	Paternoster Row.
Drapers	Cloth Fair.
Hosiers	Wood Street.
Manchester Houses	Cheapside, and collateral streets.
Bankers	Lombard Street, and Cornhill.
Upholsterers	Moorfields.
Fruit-Merchants	Thames Street & Botolph Lane.
Sugar-Bakers	Thames Street.
Hop-Merchants	Borough.
Wine-Merchants	Tower and Cannon Streets, and collaterals.
Wire-Workers	Crooked Lane.
Type-Founders	Chiswell Street.
Silk-Manufacturers	Spital Fields.
Birmingham and Sheffield Factors	Cheapside and collateral streets.
Watchmakers	Clerkenwell.

MAPS AND PLANS.

The accompanying Maps and Plans are attached to this volume for the purpose of affording the stranger the most satisfactory information; and to furnish him with a graphic view of the relative situations and distances of places surrounding the Metropolis, in the "*Map of the Environs:*"—and of the extent, arrangement, and situation of all the main streets, squares, places, widths and windings of the river, &c. in the "*Map of London.*" The *reference Map* to the squares, &c. will be found to point out the relative sites of most of the public or popular places in the Metropolis, the names of which are subjoined.

REFERENCE TO PLAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1. Regent's Park
2. Mary-la-bonne Church
3. Colosseum
4. Diorama
5. St. Pancras Church
6. Russel Institution
7. Foundling Hospital
8. Sadler's Wells Theatre
9. Shoreditch Church
10. Langham-place Church
11. Argyle Rooms
12. British Museum
13. Covent-garden Theatre
14. English Opera House
15. Drury-lane Theatre
16. Gray's Inn
17. Furnival's Inn
18. Lincoln's Inn
19. St. Mary-le-Strand Church
20. St. Clement Danes Church
21. Temple Church
22. St. Bride's Church
23. Fleet Prison
24. Old Bailey
25. St. Bartholomew's Church
26. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
27. Christ's Hospital
28. New Post Office
29. St. Paul's Cathedral
30. Bow Church
31. Guildhall
32. London Institution
33. Bank of England
34. Royal Exchange
35. Mansion House
36. St. George's Hospital
37. Royal Institution
38. Burlington Arcade
39. Egyptian Hall
40. British Institution
41. St. James's Palace
42. County Fire Office
43. Carlton Palace
44. Opera House
45. Haymarket Theatre
46. St. Martin's Church
47. College of Physicians
48. Charing Cross
49. Admiralty
50. Horse Guards
51. Whitehall Chapel
52. Treasury
53. St. James's Park
54. Society of Arts
55. Exeter Change
56. Waterloo Bridge
57. Somerset Place
58. Blackfriars Bridge
59. Southwark Bridge
60. St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook
61. St. Saviour's Church
62. London Bridge
63. East India House
64. Custom House
65. Trinity House
66. Mint
67. Tower of London
68. Monument
69. Royalty Theatre
70. London Docks
71. Buckingham House
72. New Royal Meuse
73. St. Margaret's Church
74. Westminster Abbey
75. Westminster Hall
76. House of Commons
77. House of Lords
78. St. John's Church
79. Westminster Bridge
80. Astley's Amphitheatre
81. Cobourg Theatre
82. Asylum
83. King's Bench Prison
84. Magdalen Hospital
85. Surrey Theatre
86. Blind School
87. St. Thomas's Hospital
88. Guy's Hospital
89. Penitentiary
90. Lambeth Palace
91. Bethlem Hospital
92. Philanthropic Reform
93. Horsemonger-lane Gaol
94. Tunnel under the Thames

A REFERENCE MAP TO TH

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1 3 4 New Road 2 Portland Place 10 Cavendish Sq. Portman Sq. Oxford Street Grosvenor Sq. Hanover Sq. Bond Street Regent Street 11 Oxford Street Soho Sq. Berkeley Sq. Park Lane Piccadilly 42 Leicester S 38 45 37 39 44 40 Pallmall 43 49 41 50 53 52 36 71 73 74 72 78 89

Fitzroy Sq. Carmarthen Sq. Gordon So Tottenham Court Road Bedf

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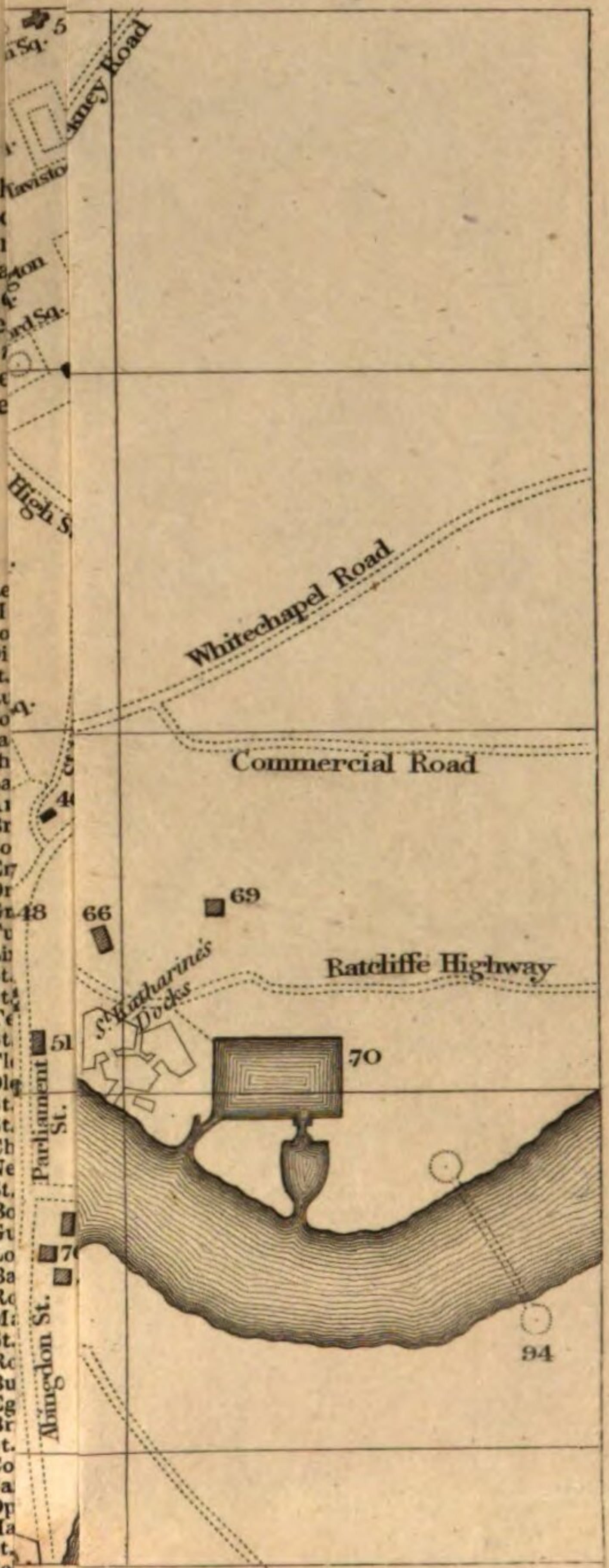

Alpha-ro...
Alsop's Buildings, New-road, A b
Amelia-street, Walworth, F e
Amen Corner, Paternoster-row, B e

Bank-street, Thre...
Barbican, Aldersga...
Barrosa Terrace, H...

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS, *PLACES, AND COURTS,*

With References to the Letters and Cross Lines on the Map, by means of which their Locality may be readily ascertained.

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†††The direction of the main streets of London follows the course of the river Thames from west to east, and the cross streets run, for the most part, in a direction from north to south.

There are two grand lines of streets from west to east. One of them, which may be called the *northern line*, commences from the Uxbridge road, north of Hyde Park, and under the successive names of Oxford Street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner Street, Newgate Street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, is continued to Whitechapel and Mile End on the Essex road.

The *southern line* commences from the Bath road, south of Hyde Park, and is continued under the successive names of Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church Yard, Watling Street, Cannon Street, and Tower Street, to the Tower of London; whence it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side in Wapping.

The course of the Thames, and the two grand lines of streets, render it exceedingly easy, therefore, for strangers to find their way in London, for there is scarcely any point of the town which is not within half a mile of one of these lines.

ABCHURCH-LANE, Lombard-street, C f
Abingdon-street, Westminster, D c
Adam-street, Adelphi, C d
Adam-street, Portman-square, B b
Addle-hill, Upper Thames-street, C e
Addle-street, Wood-street, B c
Adelphi, Strand, C d
Air-street, Piccadilly, C c
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, C b
Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, C e
Albion-place, Newington, E e
Aldermanbury, Cateaton-street, B e
Aldermanbury Postern, London Wall, B e
Aldermanbury Church-yard, C e
Aldersgate-street and Bars, B e
Albany, Piccadilly, C c
Albany, New road and place, Walworth, F f
Aldgate, Minories, C f
Aldgate-street, C f
Aldgate, High-street, C f
Allhallows-stairs, Upper Thames-street, C e
Alpha-road, Lisson Green, A a
Alsop's Buildings, New-road, A b
Amelia-street, Walworth, F e
Amen Corner, Paternoster-row, B e
Anchor and Hope-street, Wapping, D g
Argyle-street, Oxford-street, B c
Arlington-street, Piccadilly, C b
Artillery Ground, Finsbury, A f
Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate, B f
Artillery-place, Westminster, D c
Artillery-place, Finsbury, A f
Arundel-street, Strand, C d
Audley-street, (North and South), Oxford-street, B b
Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-hill, B c
Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, B f
Austin-street, Shoreditch, A f
Ayliffe-street, (Great and Little), Goodman's Fields, C g
Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, B e
Baker-street, Portman-square, A b
Baker-street, (North), Mary-la-bonne, A b
Baker-street, (Upper), Mary-la-bonne, A b
Baldwin's Gardens, and Square, Leather-lane, B d
Bankside, Southwark, C e
Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-street, C f
Bank-street, Threadneedle-street, C f
Barbican, Aldersgate-street, B e
Barrosa Terrace, Hackney-road, *a* h

Bartholomew Close, Little Britain, B e
Bartholomew-lane, Threadneedle-street, B f
Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, B d
Bayham-street, Camden Town, *a* c
Basinghall-street and court, B e
Basing-lane, Bread-street, C e
Battersea, F b
Battle Bridge, *a* d
Beaufort Buildings, Strand. C d
Bedfordbury, Covent Garden, C c
Bedford-court, Strand, C c
Bedford-row, Red Lion-street, B d
Bedford-street, Bedford-square, B c
Bedford-street, Covent Garden, C c
Bedford-street, Holborn, B d
Bedford-place, Russel-square, A c
Belgrave-place, (Upper and Lower), D b
Belmont-place, Battersea, F e
Bennet's-hill, Thames-street, C c
Bennet-street, Blackfriars-road, D e
Bentinck-street, Berwick-street, B c
Bentinck-street, Mary-la-bonne, B b
Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, C b
Berkeley-street, (Upper and Lower), Portman-square, B b
Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Berners-street, Oxford-street, B c
Berwick-street, Golden-square, B c
Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, B f
Billingsgate-stairs, Billingsgate, C f
Billiter-lane, Leadenhall-street, C f
Birchin-lane, Cornhill, C f
Bird-street, Lambeth, C d
Bishopsgate-street, (within and without), B f
Bishopsgate Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Blackfriars, Ludgate hill, C e
Blackfriars-road, St. George's Fields, D e
Black Horse-alley, Fleet-street, B d
Black Lion Stairs, Strand, C c
Blackman-street, Southwark, D e
Blackwell-hall, Basinghall-street, B e
Blackwell-hall-court, B e
Blandford-street, Manchester-square, B b
Bolsover-street, Oxford-street, B b
Bolt-in-Tun-court, Fleet-street, B d
Bolt-court, Ditto, B d
Bolton-street, Piccadilly, C b
Bond-street, (Old and New), Piccadilly, B b
Borough-road, St. George's Fields, D e
Botany Bay, Hackney-road, *a* h
Botolph-lane, Little Eastcheap, C f
Bow-lane, Cheapside, C e
Bow Church-yard, Cheapside, C e
Bow-street, Covent Garden, B d
Brandon-street, Borough, E f
Bread-street, Cheapside, C e
Brown's-buildings, Chancery-lane, B d
Brewer-street, Golden-square, B c
Brick-lane, Spital Fields, A e
Brewer-street, Pimlico, D b
Bride-lane, Fleet-street, B e
Bridge street, (New), Blackfriars, C e
Bridges-street, Covent Garden, B d
Brighton-place, Greenwich-road, E c
Broad-court, Long Acre, B d
Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, D c
Broad-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Broad-street, (Old and New), B f
Broad-street, Poland-street, B c
Broad-street-buildings, Moorfields, B f
Broadway, Tothill-street, D c
Brokers'-row, Moorfields, B f
Brook-street, (Upper and Lower), Grosvenor-square, B b
Brook-street, Holborn, B d
Brook-street, Lambeth, E d
Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, B d
Brownlow-street, Holborn, B d
Brunswick-court, Ormond-street, A d
Brunswick-street, Hackney-road, *a* g
Bruton-street, New Bond-street, C b
Bryanston-street, (Upper and Lower), Portman-square, B b
Buckingham-house and gate, Pimlico, D b
Buckingham-street, Strand, C c
Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, A c
Bucklersbury, Cheapside, C e
Budge-row, Watling-street, C e
Bulstrode-street, Mary-la-bonne, B b
Bull and Mouth-street, Aldersgate-street, B e
Bunhill-row, Moorfields. B f
Burr-street, East Smithfield, D g
Burleigh-street, Strand, C d
Burton Crescent, New-road, A c
Burlington-street, (New and Old), Bond-street, C c
Burlington-gardens, Bond-street, C c
Burton-street, ditto.
Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street, B e
Calthorn-place, Chelsea, E a
Cambridge-row, Hackney-road, *a* h
Camomile-street, and court, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Camden-street, *a* c
Camden-street, Walworth, F e
Cannon-row, Westminster, D c
Canon-street, Walbrook, C e
Canterbury-place, Lambeth, E d
Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, A c
Carey-lane, Foster-lane, Cheapside, B e
Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, B d
Carlise-street, Soho, B c
Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road, A c
Carnaby-street, Golden-square, B c
Caroline-street, Bedford-square, B c
Caroline-street, Hackney-road, *a* g
Carrington-place, May-fair, C b
Carter-lane, (Great and Little), Doctors' Commons, B e
Castle-street, Air-street, Piccadilly, C e
Castle-street, Bloomsbury, B d
Castle-street, Cavendish-square, B b
Castle-street, Falcon-square, B e
Castle-street, Holborn, B d
Castle-street, Leicester-fields, C c
Castle-street, Finsbury-square, A f
Castle-street, Thames-street, C f
Cateaton-street, Cheapside, B e
Catherine-street, Strand, C d
Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, A b
Cecil-street, Strand, C d
Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, B d
Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, B b
Chandos-street, St. Martin's lane, C c
Chapel-street, Bedford-row, B d
Chapel-street, (East & West), May-Fair, C b
Chapel-street, Pimlico, D b
Chapel-street, Pentonville, *a* d
Chapman-street, Islington, *a* e
Chapter-street, Westminster, E c
Charing-cross, Strand, C c
Charles-street, Manchester-square, B b
Charles-street, Finsbury, A f
Charles-street, (Upper and Lower), Fitzroy-square, A c
Charles-street, Bloomsbury, B d

Charles-street, Covent-garden, B d
Charles-street, Berkeley-square, C b
Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, C b
Charles-street, St. James's-square, C c
Charles-street, Soho, B c
Charles-street, Westminster, D c
Charlotte street, (Upper and Lower), Fitzroy-square, A c
Charlotte-street, (Great), Blackfriars-road, D e
Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, B c
Charlotte-street, Portland-place, A b
Charleton-street, Somers-town, *a* c
Charter-house-lane, Smithfield, B e
China-row, Lambeth, E d
Church-street, Lambeth, E d
Cheapside, St. Paul's, B e
Chester-street, Great Mary-la-bonne, A b
Chester-street, Upper Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner, D b
Chesterfield-street, Mary-la-bonne, B o
Chesterfield-street, May-fair, C b
Chick-lane, West Smithfield, B e
Chiswell-street, Whitecross-street, B e
Church street, Millbank, D c
Church-street, Soho, B c
City Chambers, Bishopsgate Within, C f
City-road, Moorfields, A e
City Green-yard, Whitecross-street, A e
City-yard, Whitechapel, B g
Clare-market, Lincoln's Inn Fields, B d
Clare-street, Clare-market, B d
Clarges-street, Piccadilly, C b
Clarendon-street, Somers-town, *A* c
Cleveland-street, Upper and Lower, C b
Cleveland-row, St. James's, C c
Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, C f
Clerkenwell-close, Clerkenwell, A e
Clerkenwell-green, ditto, A e
Clifford-street, New Bond-street, B b
Clipstone-street, Mary-la-bonne, A c
Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, B e
Coal Exchange, Billingsgate, C f
Coal Harbour, Upper Thames-street, C e
Cock-lane, Snowhill, B e
Cockpit, Whitehall, D c
Cockpit-yard, St. James's, C c
Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, C c
Coleman-street, Lothbury, B e
College-street, Westminster, D c
College-street, Camden-town, *a* c
College-hill, Thames-street, C
Collyer-street, Pentonville, *a* d
Cooke's-row, *a* c
Colvil-street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Compton-street, (Old and New), Soho, B c
Conduit-street, Hanover-square, B b
Conway-street, Hanover-square, B c
Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, A c
Constitution-row, New-road, *a* d
Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, B f
Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, C b
Cornhill, Royal Exchange, C f
Covent-garden Market, B c
Coventry-street, Haymarket, C c
Coram-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Coverlid-fields, Spitalfields, A f
Craig's-court, Charing-cross, C c
Crane-court, Fleet-street, B d
Cranbourn-street, Leicester Fields, C c
Cranbourn-passage, ditto, C c
Craven-street, and court, Strand, C c
Crawford-street, Mary-la-bonne, A a
Crescent, Portland-place, A b
Crescent, Minories, C f
Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, A c
Cripplegate, and Buildings, London Wall, B e
Crispin-street, Spitalfields, B f
Crescent, Piccadilly, C c
Crescent, Oxford-street, B c
Crooked-lane, Fish-street-hill, C f
Crosby-court, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Cross-street, Finsbury-place, B f
Cross-street, Hatton-garden, A d
Cross-street, Islington, *a* e
Cross-lane, Chelsea, E b
Crown-court, Temple-bar, B d
Crown-court, Cheapside, B e
Crown-court, Gracechurch-street, C f
Crown-court, Fleet-street, B d
Crown-court, Newgate-street, B e
Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, B
Crutched Friars, Mark-lane, C f
Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, C f
Cumberland-street (Great), Oxford-st., B a
Cumberland-street, Blackfriars-road, C d
Cumberland-place, and Crescent, Oxford-street, B a
Cumberland-place, Borough, E f
Curtain-road, A f
Cuper's-bridge, and Stairs, Lambeth, D d
Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, B d
Dacre-street, Tothill-fields, D c
Dartmouth-street, Westminster, D c
Davies-street, Berkeley-square, B b
Dean-street, High Holborn, B d
Dean-street, Soho, B c
Denmark-street, St. Giles's, B c
Deptford (Lower) road, E h
Devonshire-place, Vauxhall, F d
Devereux-court, Temple-bar, C d
Devonshire-place, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Devonshire-street, Portland-place, A b
Devonshire-street, Queen-square, A d
Distaff-lane (Great and Little), C e
Doctors'-commons, St. Paul's, B e
Dorset-street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Dorset-square, Westminster, D c
Dover-street, Piccadilly, C b
Dowgate-hill, Thames-street, C e
Dowgate-stairs, Couzen's-lane, C e
Downing-street, Westminster, D c
Drury-lane, B d
Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, C c
Duke's-row, Pimlico, D b
Duke's-street, Manchester-square, B b
Duke's-place, Aldgate, B f
Duke-street, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, B b
Duncan-terrace, Islington, *a* e
Duncan-place, Leicester-square, C c
Durham-yard, Strand, C c
Eastcheap (Great and Little), Fish-street-hill, C f
East Harding-street, Shoe-lane, B d
East-street, Manchester-square, B b
East-street, Red Lion-square, A d
East Smithfield, Tower-hill, C g
Edgeware-road, Oxford-street, A a
Edward-street, Portman-square, B b
Ely-court, and place, Holborn, B d
Essex-street, and stairs, Strand, C d
Essex-street, Kingsland, *a* f
Essex-place, Lambeth, E d
Evesham-buildings, Somers-town, *a* c
Exeter-street, Strand, C d
Exchange-alley, Cornhill, C f
Falcon-court, Fleet-street, B d
Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street, B e
Falcon-stairs, New Gravel-lane, D e

Farthing Fields, Borough, D e
Farthing Fields, Gravel-lane, E e
Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, B d
Fenchurch-street, City, C f
Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, B d
Field-lane, Holborn, B d
Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square, B f
Fish-street-hill, Gracechurch-street, C f
Fitzroy-place, New Road, A c
Fitzroy-street, (Upper), Fitzroy square, A c
Five-fields, Chelsea, E b
Flask-lane, Chelsea, E b
Fleet-street, City, B d
Flower-de-luce-court, Fleet-street, B d
Ditto, Gray's Inn-lane, A d
Fludyer-street, Westminster, D c
Foley-place, Cavendish-square, A c
Fore-street, Moor-gate, B e
Fore-street, Westminster, E c
Foster-lane, Cheapside, B e
Francis-street, Newington, E e
Frederick's place, Old Jewry, B e
Freeman's-court, Cornhill, C f
Friday street, Cheapside, C c
Frith-street, Soho, B c
Frederick-place, Somers-town, *a* c
Fulwood's Rents, High Holborn, B d
Furnival's inn and court, Holborn, B d
Garlick-hill, Thames-street, C e
Garden-row, Rotherhithe, E h
George-street, (Great and Little), Spitalfields, A g
George-street, Hanover-square, B b
George-street, (Great and Little), Westminster, D c
George-street, Blackfriars-road, D e
George-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, B d
Gerrard-street, Soho, B c
Giltspur-street, Newgate-street, B e
Glasshouse-street, Swallow-street, C e
Gloster-street, Hoxton, *a* f
Gloucester-place, Portman-square, A a
Gloucester-street, Queen-square, A d
Godliman-street, Carter-lane, C e
Goldsmith-street, Cheapside, B e
Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, B c
Golden-lane, Barbican, A e
Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel, C g
Goswell street, Aldersgate-street, A e
Gower-street, (Upper and Lower), Bedford-
Grace-church-street, Fish street-hill, C f
square, A c
Grafton-street, Soho, B c
Grafton-street, Old Bond-street, C b
Gravel-lane, and court, Southwark, D e
Gravel-lane, (Old and New), Wapping, D g
Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn, A d
Grange-road, Borough, E f
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Greek-street, Soho-square, B c
Grosvenor-place, Pimlico, D b
Grosvenor Market, Davies-street, B b
Grosvenor-place, (Upper and Lower), Grosvenor-square, C b
Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, E a
Grove-street, Hackney-road, *a* h
Grub-street, Fore-street, B e
Guildhall and yard, King-street, Westminster, D c
Guildford-street, (Upper and Lower,) Foundling Hospital, A d
Guildford-place, ditto, A d
Haberdashers' Walk, Hoxton, A f
Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, C b
Half-penny-hatch, Borough, E f
Hamilton place, New-road, *a* d
Hand-court, Holborn, B d
Hans-place, Sloane-street, D a
Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, B c
Harley street, (Upper and Lower), Cavendish-square, A b
Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, A d
Hart-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Hart-street, Covent-garden, B d
Hatton-garden, Holborn, B d
Hay-hill, Dover-street, C b
Haydon-court, Minories, C f
Haymarket, Pall Mall, C c
Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, B b
Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, C c
Henry-street, Pentonville, *a* d
Hermitage-bridge, Hermitage, D g
Hermitage-stairs, Wapping, D g
Hereford-street, Park-lane, B b
Hertford-street, May-Fair, C b
High-street, Borough, D e
High-street, Bloomsbury, B c
High-street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
High-street, Whitechapel, B g
High-park, Walworth, F f
Hill-street, Berkeley-square, C b
Hockley in the Hole, Clerkenwell, A d
Holborn, formerly spelt Old bourne, B c
Holborn-bars, and bridge, Holborn, B d
Holles-street, Clare Market, B d
Holles-street, Oxford-street, B b
Holywell-street, Strand, B d
Honey-lane Market, Cheapside, B e
Horsleydown-stairs, Sourthwark, D f
Horseferry-road, Westminster, E c
Horsemonger-lane, Borough, E e
Houndsditch, Bishopsgate, B f
Howard-street, Strand, C d
Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, A c
Hungerford-market, and street, Strand, C c
Hungerford-court, and stairs, C e
Hunter street, Brunswick-square, A e
Hyde-Park, end of Piccadilly, C a
Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, C f
Islington, High-street, *A* e
Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, B e
Jamaica-street, Rotherhithe, E g
James-street, Haymarket, C c
James-street, Covent-garden, B c
Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, C e
Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, B e
John-street, Berkeley-square, C b
John-street, Adelphi, C e
John-street, Oxford-street, B c
John-street, Pentonville, *a* d
Judd-place, and street, New-road, *a*
Kent-street, Southwark, D e
Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Kennington-green, or lane, F d
King Edward-street, and stairs, Wapping, D h
King James's Stairs, Wapping, D h
King's Arms-stairs, College-street, C e
Kingsgate-street, High Holborn, B d
King's-Mews, Charing-Cross, C c
King's-road, Gray's-Inn-lane, A d
Kings-street, Cheapside, B e
Kings-street, Portman-square, B b
King-street, Covent-garden, C c
King-street, High Holborn, B d
King-street, St. James's-square, C c
King-street, Westminster, D c
King-street, Chelsea, E b
King's-road, Pimlico, D b
King's-road, Borough, E f
Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, B d

Knightrider-street (Great and Little), Doctors' Commons, C e
Labour-in-vain-hill, Thames-street, C e
Lad-lane, Wood-street, B e
Lady Parson's Stairs, Wapping, D g
Lambeth-Marsh (Upper and Lower), Lambeth, D d
Lambeth-terrace, ditto, D d
Lambeth-road, St. George's-fields, D d
Lambeth-butts, E d
Lambs' Conduit-street, and passage, Red Lion-street, A d
Langhan-place, Portland-place, A b
Lansdown-place, Foundling-hospital, A d
Lawrence Pountney-lane, and hill, Canon-street, C f
Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, C
Leather-lane, Holborn, B d
Leicester-place, Leicester-square, C c
Leicester-street, ditto, C c
Leicester-street, Liquorpond-street, A d
Leicester-street, Golden-square, B c
Leigh-street, Red-Lion-street, B d
Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, C g
Leonard-street, Old-street-road, A f
Limehouse-bridge and Causeway, Limehouse, C h
Lime-street, Fenchurch-street, C f
Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Square, near Holborn, B d
Lincoln's Inn Passage, Lincoln's Inn New Square, B d
Lion-street, Bloomsbury, B d
Lion-street, Newington, E e
Liquorpond-street, Leather-lane, A d
Lisle-street, Leicester-square, C c
Lisson green, near Paddington, A a
Lisson-street, ditto, A a
Litchfield-street, Soho, B c
Little Britain, Aldersgate-street, B e
Little St. Martin's-lane, Long-acre, B c
Lombard street, Gracechurch-street, C f
Lombard-street, Whitefriars, C f
Lombard-street, Mint, C f
London-bridge, Fish-street-hill, C f
London-road, St. George's-fields, D d
London road, Borough, E e
London-street, Fenchurch-street, C f
London-street, Tottenham-court-road, A c
London-street, New-crutched-friars, C f
London-wall-street, Cripplegate, B e
Long-lane, Aldersgate-street, B e
Lothbury, Cateaton-street, B e
Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's, B e
Ludgate street, ditto, B e
Lucas-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Lumley-court, Strand, C c
Lyon-street, Holborn, B d
Mabledon-place, New Road, A c
Macclesfield-street, Gerrard-street, B c
Maddox-street (Great and Little), Swallow-street, B b
Maiden-lane, Covent-Garden, C c
Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, C e
Maiden-lane, Wood-street, ditto, B e
Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, *a* d
Major Foubart's-passage, Carnaby-Market, B c
Manchester-street, Manchester-square, A b
Manchester-street (Upper), New Road, A b
Mann-street, Walworth, F e
Mann place, Kennington, F d
Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, C g
Mansfield-place, St. George's-fields, D e
Mansfield-street, Portland-street, A b
Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, B b
Margaret-street, Westminster, D c
Margaret-street, Hackney-road, *a* g
Mark-lane, Tower-street, C f
Market street, Oxford-street, B c
Market-street, Fitzroy-square, A c
Market-street, Westminster, E c
Marlborough-street (Great and Little), Oxford-street, B c
Martin-street, Leicester fields, C c
Mary-la-bonne-lane, Oxford-street, B
Mary-la-bonne-street (Great and Little), Mary-la-bonne, A b
Mary la-bonne-street, Golden-square, C c
Mary-la-bonne-street (Upper and Lower), ditto, C c
Mare-street, Hackney-road, *a* h
May-fair, near Hyde-park, C b
Maze-street, Tooley-street, D f
Mead's-place, St. George's-fields, D e
Mercer's-street, Long Acre, B c
Michael's alley, Cornhill, C f
Middle-row, High Holborn, B d
Middle-Scotland-yard, C c
Middle-temple-lane, Fleet-street, B d
Milbank-street, and row, Westminster, D c
Milford-lane and stairs, Strand, C d
Milk-street, Cheapside, B e
Milman-street, Foundling Hospital, A d
Milman place, Red Lion-square, B d
Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, C f
Minories, Tower-hill, C f
Mint-square, Southwark, D e
Mint-street, ditto, D e
Mitre-court, Fleet-street, B d
Monmouth-street, Seveu Dials, B c
Montague-street, Russell-square, A c
Montague-place, Portman-square, B b
Montague-place, Russel Square, A c
Montpellier Gardens, F e
Monument-yard, Fish-street-hill, C
Moorfields, Finsbury-square, B f
Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, *a* c
Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, B b
Mount-street, Berkeley-square, C b
Mutton-lane, Hackney-road, *a* g
Mutton-lane, Hatton garden
Myrtle-street, Hoxton, *a* f
Nassau-street, Soho, B c
Neckinger-road, Borough, E f
Nelson-street, Hackney-road, *a* g
New-buildings, Coleman-street, B e
New Cavendish street, Portland-street, A b
Newcastle-street, Strand, B d
New Cut, Finsbury-square, B f
Newgate-street, Cheapside, B e
Newington-place, Newington, E e
Newington-butts, ditto, E e
Newman-street, Oxford-street, B c
Newman's-court, Cornhill, C f
Newport-street (Great and Little), B c
New-road, Whitechapel, B g
New-road, Mary-la-bonne, A b
New-square, Minories, C f
New-street, Bishopsgate street, B f
New-street, St. Martin's-lane, C c
New-street, Threadneedle-street, B f
New-street, Whitechapel, B g
Newington Causeway, E e
Norfolk-street, Strand, C d
North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, B b
North-street, Finsbury-square, A f
North-street (New and Old), Red Lion-square, A d
Northumberland street, Strand, C c

Northumberland-street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate without, A f
Norton-street (Upper), Mary-la-bonne, A c
Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, B e
Old Bethlehem, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Old Change, Cheapside, B e
Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Old Fish-street, Knightrider-street, C e
Old Fish-street-hill, Thames-street, C f
Old Jewry, in the Poultry, B e
Old-street, Goswell-street, A e
Orange-street, Leicester-fields, C c
Orange-street, Red Lion-square, B d
Orange-street, Swallow-street, B c
Orchard-street, Portman-Square, B b
Ormond-street (Great and Little), Red-lion-square, A d
Osnaburgh Row, Pimlico, D b
Ossulston-street, Somers-town, *a* c
Oxendon-street, Coventry-street, C c
Oxford-street, Mary-la-bonne, C b
Paddington street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Palace Yard (Old and New), Westminster, D c
Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, C
Palsgrave-place, Strand, C d
Panton-street, Haymarket, C c
Paragon, Kent-road, D e
Park-lane, Hyde-park, B c b
Park place, St. James's-street, C b
Park-place, New-road, A b
Park street, Grosvenor-square, B b
Park-street, Westminster, D c
Parliament-street, Westminster, D c
Parliament-place, Westminster, D c
Parliament-alley, Artillery-lane, D c
Parliament-place, Old Palace Yard, D c
Parliament-stairs, and Old Palace-Yard, D c
Paradise-row, Chelsea, E a
Paradise-row, Lambeth, E d
Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, E g
Paragon, Greenwich-road, E e
Parson's-street, East Smithfield, C g
Paternoster-row, Cheapside, B e
Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, B f
Paul's-chain, St. Paul's-church-yard, B e
Paul's-street, Finsbury-square, A f
Pearl-street (Great and Little), Spitalfields, B f
Pentonville, *a* d
Penton-place, Walworth, F e
Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, B d
Peter-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Peter-street, Westminster, D c
Peter-street, Thames-street, C e
Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, B g
Petty France, now York-street, Westminster, D c
Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, C f
Piccadilly, Haymarket, C c
Picket-street, Strand, B d
Pierpoint-buildings, ditto, *a* e
Pilgrim-street, Pimlico, D b
Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-street, B e
Pimlico, near Buckingham-house, D b
Pitt-street, Rathbone place, B c
Pitt-street, St. George's-fields, D e
Pitt-street, Blackfriars-road, D c
Pitt-street, Greenwich-road, E e
Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars, C e
Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, A e
Pleasant-row, Islington, *a* e
Plough-lane, Lower-road, Deptford, E h
Plow-street, and square, Whitechapel, B
Plumber's-street, City-road, A e
Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Poland-street, Oxford-street, B c
Polygon, Somers-town, *a* c
Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, C f
Portland-place, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Portland-street, Oxford-street, A b
Portland-street, Soho, B c
Portman-street, Portman-square, B b
Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, B d
Portugal-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields, B d
Poultry, Cheapside, C e
Powis-place, Queen-square, A d
Pratt-street, Somers-town, *a* c
Prescot-street (Great and Little), Goodman's-fields, C g
Prince's-street, Soho, B c
Prince's street, Oxford-street, B b
Prince's-street, Barbican, B e
Prince's-street, Westminster, D c
Prince's-street, Hanover-square, B b
Prince's-street, Ratcliffe-highway, C g
Prince's-street, Red-lion-square, B d
Prince's-street, Lothbury, B e
Prince's street, Vauxhall, E c
Prince's-square, Kennington, F d
Privy-gardens, Whitehall, D c
Providence-row, Hackney-road, *A* g
Quaker-street, Spitalfields, A f
Quebec-street, Oxford-street, B b
Quebec-street (Great), Mary-la-bonne, A a
Queenhithe, Meal-market, Thames-street, C e
Queen-place, Westminster, D c
Queen-street (Great and Little), Lincoln's-inn-fields, B d
Queen-street, Cheapside, C e
Queen-street, Golden square, B e
Queen-street, Hoxton, A f
Queen-street, Westminster, D c
Queen-street, in the Mint, C f
Queen-street, Moorfields, B f
Queen-street, Southwark, D e
Queen-street, Soho-square, B c
Queen-street, May-fair, C b
Queen-Anne-street (East and West), Mary-la-bonne, A B c
Queen street, Chelsea, E b
Queen's-row, Kennington, F d
Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, D b
Raquet-court, Fleet-street, B d
Ratcliffe-cross, Ratcliffe, C g
Ratcliffe-highway, Upper Shadwell, C g
Rathbone-place (Upper and Lower), Oxford-street, B c
Red-Cross-Street, Cripplegate, B e
Red-Lion-Market, Whitecross-street, A e
Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, A e
Red-Lion-street, High-Holborn, A d
Red-Lion-street, Whitechapel, B g
The Regent's Park, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Regent-street, Westminster, E c
Richard-street, Islington, *A* e
Richmond-street, St. James's, C c
Richmond-place, Walworth, F e
Rider-street (Great and Little), St. James's-street, Westminster, C e
Robert street, Adelphi, C c
Robert-street, Blackfriars-road, C
Rochester-row, Westminster, E c
Rosamond-buildings, Clerkenwell, *a* e
Rosemary-lane, in the Minories, C f
Rotherhithe, E g h
Round-court (Old and New), Strand, C c
Rupert-street, Coventry-street, B c c
Rupert-street, Goodman's-fields, C g
Russel-court, Drury-lane, B d

Russel-street (Great and Little), Covent-garden, B d
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, B c
Sackville-street, Piccadilly, C c
Salisbury-street, Strand, C c
Salisbury-place, Newington, E e
Sanctuary (Great and Little), Westminster, D c
Savage Gardens, Tower-hill, C f
Saville-row, near New Bond-street, C c
Saville-row, Newington, E e
Savoy-place, and stairs, Strand, C d
Scotland-yard, Whitehall, C c
Searle-street, Garey-street, B d
Seething lane, Tower-street, C f
Seven Dials, near St. Martin's-lane, B c
Seymour-street (Upper and Lower), Portman-square, B b
Seymour-street, Curzon-street, C b
Seymour-place, South Audley-street, C b
Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, B b
Sherrard-street, Golden-square, C c
Shire-lane (Great and Little), Temple-bar, B d
Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, B d
Shoreditch-street, Norton-falgate, A f
Sidney's-alley, Leicester-fields, C c
Sidney-street, Somers-town, *a* c
Silver-street, Golden-square, B c
Silver-street, Hare-street, Spitalfields, B f
Silver-street, Whitefriars, C d
Silver-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, B e
Sion College-court, London-wall, B e
Skinner-street, Holborn-hill, B e
Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, C a
Sloane-square, Chelsea, E a
Sloane-street (Little), Chelsea, E a
Smithfield and Market, City, B e
Smith-street, Chelsea, E a
Snow's-fields, Bermondsey-street, D f
Snow-hill, Holborn-bridge, B e
Somerset place, Strand, C d
Somerset-stairs, Somerset-house, C d
Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, B d
Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, B c
Southampton-street, High Holborn, B d
Southampton-street, Strand, C c
Southampton-place, Euston-square, A c
Southmoulton-street, Oxford-street, B b
Spanish-place, and chapel, Manchester-square, B b
Speldhurst-street, Brunswick-square, A d
Spital-fields, B f
Spring Gardens, Charing-cross, C e
St. Andrew-street (Great and Little), Seven Dials, B c
St. Bride's-church yard, Bride-lane, C d
St. Catherine's-stairs, St. Catherine's, Tower-hill, D f
St. Clement's-church-yard, Strand, C d
St. Dunstan's-hill, Thames-street, C e
St. Helen's (Great and Little), Bishopsgate-within, B f
St. Helena, Deptford-road, F h
St. James's-park, Whitehall, D c
St. James's street, C b
St. James's-place, St. James's-street, C b
St. John's-street, West-smithfield, A e
St. Margaret's-street, Westminster, D c
St. Margaret's-hill, Borough, D e
St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, C c
St. Martin's-le-grand, Newgate-street, B e
St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall-street, B f
St. Mary-hill, Thames-street, C f
St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, B e
St. Paul's Church-yard, B e
St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, C f
St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, C e
St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, *a* h
Stable-yard, St. James's, C b
Stafford-street, Albermarle-street, C b
Staining-lane, Wood-street, B e
Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, C d
Stanhope-street, Clare-market, B d
Stanhope-street, May-fair, C b
Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill, B e
Steel-yard, and stairs, Thames-street, C e
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Stratton-street, Piccadilly, C b
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Suffolk-street, Strand, C d
Sun-street, Bishopsgate-without, B f
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Surrey-street (Great), Blackfriars-road, C e
Surrey-square, Walworth, F f
Sussex-place, Walworth, F f
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Swithin's-alley, Threadneedle-street, B f
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Temple-lane, and stairs, Whitefriars, B d
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Thanet-place, Strand, C d
Thayer-street, Manchester-street, B b
Theobald's-row, Red-lion-street, Holborn, A d
Thornhaugh-street (Upper and Lower), Bedford-square, A c
Threadneedle-street, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Three Crane-stairs, Queen-street, C e
Throgmorton-street, Broad-street, B f
Thurlow-place, Walworth, F f
Tichborne-street, Haymarket, C c
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Tooley-street, London-bridge, D f
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Tothill-street, Broad-sanctuary, Westminster, D c
Tothill-fields, Peter-street, ditto, D c
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Wells-street, Oxford-road, B c
Wells-street, Hackney-road, *a* h
Westminster-bridge, and stairs, D c
Westmoreland-street, Mary-la-bonne, A b
Westmorland-place, Walworth, F f
Westmorland-place, City-road, A e
West-street, Soho, B c
West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, B d
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Weymouth-street, Cavendish-square, A b
Weymouth-street, Newington, E e
Wheeler street, Spitalfields, B f
Whitechapel, Mile End, B g
Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, A B e
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Worship-street, Norton Falgate, B f
Wych-street, Drury-lane, B d
York-buildings, Strand, C c
York-street, Bridges-street, Covent-garden, B d
York-street, St. James's-square, C c
York-street (late Petty France), Westminster, D c
York-place, Islington, *a* e

SQUARES.

The principal of these are marked with an asterisk, many of the others being such merely in name.

*America-square, Minories, C f
Angel-square, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Audley-square, Grosvenor-square, C b
*Bedford-square, A c
*Belgrave-square, Pimlico
*Berkeley-square, Bond-street, C b
Billiter-square, Billiter-lane, C f
*Bloomsbury-square, B d
Bridgewater-square, Barbican, A e
*Brunswick-square, A d
*Bryanston-square, A B a
*Cadogan-square, Chelsea, D a
Canterbury-square, Southwark, D f
*Cavendish-square, Oxford-street, B b
Charles-square, Hoxton, A f
*Charter-house-square, B e
Cleveland-square, St. James's-place, C l
Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, B f
Dorset square, Lisson-green, A a
*Euston-square, New-road, B c
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street, B e
*Finsbury-square, Moorfields, B f
*Fitzroy-square, near the New-road, A c
*Golden-square, St. James's, B c
*Gordon-square, New-road
Gough square, Fleet-street, B d
ston-square, Whitechapel, B f
*Grosvenor-square, C b
Haberdashers'-square, Fore-street, B e
*Hanover-square, Bond-street, B b
Hans-place or square, Sloane-street, D c
Haydon-square, Minories, C f
Hoxton-square, Hoxton, A f
*Leicester-square, C c
Leonard-square, Finsbury, A f
Lime-street-square, Lime-street, C f
*Lincoln's-inn-fields, or square, B d
*Manchester-square, Portman-square, B b
*Mecklenburgh-square, A d
Mint-square, Southwark, D e
Montague-square, Gloucester-place, A b
Nelson-square, Blackfriars, C d
New-square, Minories, C f
*Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, A e
Panton-square, Coventry-street, C e
Plow-square, Whitechapel, B g
*Portman-square, Oxford-street, B b
Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway, C
*Queen-square, Ormond-street, A d
Queen-square, Hoxton, A f
*Red-cross-square, Jewin-street, B e
Red-cross-square, Nightingale-lane, C g
Red-cross-square, Southwark, D e
*Red-Lion-square, Holborn, B d
*Russel-square, Bloomsbury, A c

Salisbury square, Fleet-street, B d
Searle-square, Lincoln's-inn, B d
Sir Wm. Warren's-square, Wapping, D g
Sion-square, Whitechapel, B g
*Soho-square, St. Giles's, B c
Spital-square, Bishopsgate without, B f
*Surrey-square, Greenwich-road, D e
*St. James's-square, Pall Mall, C c
St. John s-square, Clerkenwell, A e
*Tavistock-square, Bloomsbury, A e
*Torrington-square, Bloomsbury, A e
Turner's-square, Hoxton, A f
Wellclose-square, Rosemary-lane, C g
*West-square, St. George's fields, D c
Worship-square, Hoxton, A f

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Billingsgate Fish market, C f
Bloomsbury market, near Bloomsbury-square, B c
Borough market, Southwark, D e
Brook's market, Holborn, B d
Carnaby market, Carnaby-street, B c
Clare market, Lincoln's-inn, B d
Coal market, or exchange, Lower Thames-street, C f
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Fitzroy market, Fitzroy-square, A c
Fleet market, Ludgate-hill, B c
Honey-lane market, Cheapside, B c
Hungerford market, Strand, C c
Leadenhall-market, Leadenhall-street, C f
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St. George's market, Oxford street, B b
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Whitechapel-market, Whitechapel, B g

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Charing Cross, between the Strand and Pall Mall, C c

Hicks's Hall, the ancient court of quarter-sessions for the county, stood in St. John's-street, near the end of St. John's-lane, a furlong from Smithfield. The great North Road is measured from hence, A e

Holborn Bars, near Middle-row, B d

Holborn Bridge, at the bottom of Holborn-hill, B d

Hyde Park Corner, at the West end of Piccadilly, C a

Moorfields, formerly large open fields, on part of which are Finsbury-square and the adjoining streets, B f

The Obelisk, In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, B e

Ditto—in St. George's Fields, D e

Pump, at Aldgate.

St. Giles's Pound, on the open space at the bottom of Tottenham-court road, and Oxford-street, formerly stood a pound, called by this name, B c

Standard in Cornhill, at the upper end, whence the distances on several great roads are measured, C f

Temple Bar, the last remaining of the city gates, between the Strand and Fleet-street, B d

Tower Hill, the large open space on the south side, of which is the Tower of London, C f

Tyburn Turnpike, at the West end of Oxford-street. Near this was formerly the place of execution for malefactors, B a e.

INDEX.

Embracing such a multiplicity of *names* of *persons*, *places*, and *subjects*, as the present volume does, it is very desirable to accompany it with a copious and accurate *Index*. This is attempted in the following alphabetical table, and it is hoped will be found to afford the stranger a ready and satisfactory reference to every leading subject noticed in the preceding pages. The Index might have been greatly augmented, but from a fear of extending it to undue length.

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